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CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

REPORT*
on
**“PRESERVATION AND CONTEMPORARY ROLE OF HISTORICAL HEALTHCARE
FACILITIES IN THE BSEC MEMBER STATES”**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Black Sea Region is extremely rich. This is a multi-ethnic region, located at the crossroads of world cultures and civilizations, who has gone through difficult path of socio-economic, cultural and political developments. Material and spiritual values created in the past, monuments, historical and cultural sites, as well as the objects that bare significance for the preservation and promotion of the identity of all peoples in the Region contribute to the development of the world civilization. Enhancement of historical and cultural heritage, preservation of historical and cultural monuments is the duty of every country and every citizen.
2. The issue of preservation of historical and cultural heritage in modern reality acquires topicality in the context of globalization. Preservation and restoration of historical and cultural heritage paves the way towards intellectual and spiritual advancement of a society and increases its contribution to the world heritage. Every individual person has its role in creating the past, present and future and is responsible for the preservation and enhancement of the historical and cultural heritage.
3. Historical and cultural heritage is a broad and multifaceted concept. It refers to both intangible and tangible culture and encompasses various categories each having its own content and significance. The present Report addresses the issue of preserving historical healthcare facilities in the BSEC Member States.
4. Upon the proposal of the Romanian PABSEC delegation, the PABSEC Cultural, Educational and Social Affairs Committee at its 53rd Meeting in Chisinau in October 2019 took the decision to take up the topic “Preservation and Contemporary Role of Historical Healthcare Facilities in the BSEC Member States” as the main subject on the Agenda of the 54th Meeting of the Committee.
5. The Report benefited from the information received from the national delegations of Bulgaria, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine. At the same time additional reference material was obtained from the UNESCO website, as well as other official sites of specialised organisations.

II. PRESERVATION AND CONTEMPORARY ROLE OF HISTORICAL HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN THE BSEC MEMBER STATES

6. The historical and cultural heritage is a spiritual, cultural, economic and social capital of irreplaceable value. The preservation of historical and cultural heritage implies many different aspects and spheres. One of them is the preservation of the historical heritage of healthcare facilities, which is important element in shaping the concept of national identity.
7. The objects of historical and cultural heritage in the field of healthcare include immovable property constructed at certain historical point and are valuable in terms of history, archaeology, architecture, arts, etc., and are samples of concrete eras and civilizations, genuine sources of information about the culture and its development.
8. Historical monuments, individual buildings, constructions and structures with their historical environment, works of monumental art, objects of science and technology, military facilities, independent buildings or complexes, structures and fortification, palaces, residential, public, administrative, commercial, industrial, scientific, educational, healthcare facilities, monuments serving religious purposes, fragments of historical sites or settlements, landscape architecture and gardening, human creations or collected creation of man and nature, historical

centres and old city ruins, memorials, exceptional cultural and natural landscapes of various ethnic communities, remnants of buildings and ancient cities, or settlements - all these forms a historical and cultural heritage.

9. Healthcare facilities representing historical and cultural heritage along with other monuments are included in the single state register according to the provisions of the respective laws and are preserved and protected by state. The state register also includes identified objects of historical and cultural heritage that are subject to state protection even if the respective decision on including them in the register is not yet adopted.
10. The work on the registration and protection of monuments is undertaken by the state and year after year the attention to the preservation and protection of historical heritage is increasing. Along with private decisions, state resolutions are adopted that regulate various types of activities in the field of preservation and protection of historical healthcare facilities.
11. The successful solution of the tasks set forth in the field of preservation of historical and cultural monuments depends on how efficiently the work of governmental bodies and public organizations is organized, how precisely the laws are implemented and how the new legislative acts are elaborated, how every person involved in this field of activity understands and feels the importance of the problems.
12. In some countries, there are specialized bodies to protect historical healthcare sites. The societies for the protection of historical and cultural monuments do a lot and good job to save and promote historical monuments, undertaking various measures aimed at ensuring the protection and use of monuments.
13. An important role in preserving the historical and cultural heritage, including historical healthcare facilities is vested with the public and scientific organizations. They study the history of ancient buildings and develop conservation programs, including protection from physical loss and destruction, as well as from harming them by repair works, auxiliary constructions and reconstructions.
14. The protection of historical and cultural monuments is carried out in close interaction and cooperation with international organizations and the international community. The main international organization that deals with a wide range of problems of international cultural and scientific cooperation, including the protection of historical and cultural heritage, is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), founded in 1946. The UNESCO¹ activities cover all countries in the world, including all BSEC Member States.
15. UNESCO carries out its activities in several directions, but its normative action acquires most importance. It has adopted numerous recommendations and international conventions in the field of protection and preservation of historical and cultural heritage. For example: the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954); the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970); the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972); the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001); the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural

¹ According to the para 2 of the Article 1 of the Constitution of the UNESCO, it maintains, increases and diffuses knowledge by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions.

Heritage (2003); the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005).

16. Upon the initiative of the UNESCO Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted in 1972 and the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas in 1976. As a result, the system of international cultural cooperation was launched led by the Committee. Its responsibilities include compiling a list of outstanding monuments of world heritage and assisting participating states in ensuring the protection of the respective sites.
17. The UNESCO also conducts international campaigns with the aim of protecting monuments on all continents of the planet. Many historical and cultural monuments were thus saved from extinction and were returned to the world history and culture. The UNESCO promotes enhancement of international scientific cooperation on conservation and restoration of monuments.
18. The problems of protection of cultural property are in the centre of attention of other international non-governmental organizations who closely cooperate with the UNESCO. The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), established in 1965, works for the promotion of study, conservation and protection of the cultural heritage places, for increasing the interest of the authorities and the population in the countries in their monuments, sites and the cultural heritage as a whole.
19. The International Council of Museums (ICOM), which has been operating since May 1947, has the goal of developing international cooperation between museums, paying particular attention to the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property, the safety of exhibits, and the return the cultural property to the country of origin. The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre) collects, studies and distributes documentation, coordinates research, assists in the training of specialists, and makes recommendations on the preservation and restoration of cultural property. ICOMOS, ICOM and the Rome Centre have consultative category under the status “A” in the UNESCO and are closely cooperating with each other.
20. The legal framework also includes the following international legal instruments: the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1969), and the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985).
21. The international community makes significant efforts for the protection of historical and cultural monuments: special international organizations have been established to protect cultural property. On the basis of the international legal instruments the national legislations are shaped in the field of preservation of historical and cultural heritage, including historical healthcare facilities.

The Situation in the BSEC Member States

22. In **Bulgaria** the identifications of the sites of immovable cultural heritage, regardless of their function, are carried out in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Act of the Republic of Bulgaria, Chapter Five “Preservation of immovable cultural heritage”, Section “Identification”, as well as Ordinance No. 3 of 10.07.2019 on the procedure for identifying, declaring, granting status and determining the category of immovable cultural property, for access and the circumstances to be recorded in the National Public Register of immovable

cultural property, Chapter Two “Identifying, declaring and granting the status of immovable cultural property”, Section I “Identification of sites as immovable cultural property”.

23. Identification of the sites of immovable cultural heritage is a systematic process of searching, studying and pre-evaluating the object being studied as an immovable cultural asset. The search and study of immovable cultural values, with the exception of archaeological ones, is carried out by the National Institute of Immovable Cultural Heritage (NIICH), by scientific organizations, higher schools, museums, natural and legal persons under annual territorial programmes approved by the Minister of Culture, or proposals of municipal authorities, regional governors, natural and legal persons.
24. National policies in the field of identification and preservation of cultural heritage sites are laid down in the Cultural Heritage Act. It applies to all immovable cultural values, regardless of the function they have. The Bulgarian legal framework lacks explicit measures aimed at historical medical facilities. The sites are considered according to their significance in the classification and categorisation specified in the Cultural Heritage Act.
25. The National Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the field of Traditional Medicine covers the main strands of traditional healing that are associated with the gift and skills of the individual healer. The following knowledge and skills are recorded: traditional exorcism (“baene”); traditional production of potions, infusions, creams; traditional massage and chiropractic (“chekrakchiystvo”); supernatural healing skills. Up to date, no Bulgarian application has been discussed at the National Council for the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Minister of Culture to submit a proposal for inclusion in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible World Cultural Heritage in the field of Traditional Medicine. It should be noted that the traditional healers are the people who possess specific “secret” knowledge, skills, techniques and means that are conveyed only under certain circumstances and conditions.
26. One of the principles enshrined in the Cultural Heritage Act, in order to create conditions for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage, sustainable development of its conservation policy and to ensure equal access of citizens to cultural values is decentralisation of management and funding of activities for the preservation of cultural heritage. The proposals for changes to regional policies in the field of preservation of immovable cultural heritage should be submitted by the municipalities and the National Association of Municipalities in Bulgaria.
27. In Greece by the late 19th century, on the island of Crete, the Municipal Hospitals of Heraklion, Rethymno and Chania had been already established; moreover, two military hospitals, in Chania and Heraklion, as well as the Chania Sanatorium and other health facilities for the treatment of infectious diseases. Such facilities, in their vast majority, have either been demolished, decommissioned or now used for other purposes. However, from a social and historical point of view, the Spinalonga Island leprosarium is one of the very few examples of leprosy settlements for people coming from Greece and other countries of Europe. On this island can be felt the atmosphere of pain and martyrdom, despair and hopelessness. This is the site where the human values were put to test. The two new similar buildings of the leprosarium constitute monument of European modernism. The Department of Newer Monuments and Technical Works of Crete has forwarded a file requesting landmark designation of the two Spinalonga buildings that represent radical modernism of inter-war period in Crete and in Greece in general, and is one of the most important hospital infrastructures of the interwar period. The future step will be their restoration and integration to the social and historical heritage of the island of Spinalonga.

28. A significant number of historical healthcare facilities have been classified as cultural monuments/landmarks by the Greek Ministry for Culture and are protected by the Law 3028/2002. The following healthcare facilities/hospitals have been designated as monuments: in Attica Region: Ophthalmic Clinic, Evangelismos Hospital (only the old wing), Asylum for chronic and incurable patients and diseases, Aretaio Hospital, Hippocratio Hospital, Aegenitio Hospital, Thoracic Disease Hospital “The Salvation”, Piraeus Naval Hospital, Attica Psychiatric Hospital Rehabilitation Centre for Adolescent Drug Users, Dromokaition Psychiatric Hospital of Attica, Former “401 Military Hospital”, Concentration camps for exiled political prisoners on the island of Makronisos, which has been designated and protected as a Historic Site. In Central Greece Region / Euboea District: Skyros former Municipal Hospital. In South Aegean Region / Syros Island: Lazareta Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases in Ermoupoli Syros. In addition to the above, other worth-mentioning health care complexes of significant historical importance are the following: The Infirmary on the islet of Agios Georgios Salaminas (abandoned), The Athens General Hospital «ELPIS», The Voula Asclepeion, The Attica Sismanoglio-Amalia Fleming General Hospital, The Elena Venizelou General Hospital, The Penteli Children’s Hospital, The Metaxas General Hospital in Piraeus. Furthermore, process of classification and designation as “newer monument” is under way for the abandoned Xenia hotel building in Parnitha (former Sanatorium).
29. Hydrotherapy facilities are a special group of the wider health sector historical establishments, as hot springs have healing properties and contribute to the treatment of many diseases. The following facilities have been designated as landmarks/monument buildings: Agioi Anargyri Hydrotherapeutic Complex at the southern end of the port of Methana; Health Spa facility and the old Loutra Kythnos Hotel; Health Spa facilities in Loutra Edipsos; “Avra Thermal Spa”; “Saint Anargyroi Spa”; Papaioannou Spa at 40 Platania; and Anesis Hotel-Sanitarium Mixed-use Spa.
30. The collection of historical evidence regarding healthcare facilities, the search for designs, building permits, old photographs, etc. for the identification of architectural and construction phases, particularly in cases of remodelling over original building structures, is laborious, yet these elements are necessary for the detailed documentation for evaluation purposes and ensuing proposal for newer monument classification.
31. A series of health care establishments and facilities situated in Thessaly (Districts of Magnesia, Larissa, Karditsa and Trikala) and Central Greece (Districts of Fthiotida and Evritania,) are of major interest as illustrating health-care related architecture and health practices in the modern period. The maintenance and protection of these facilities is based on their designation as newer monuments, following detailed documentation by Department for Protection of Newer Monuments and Cultural Values and in accordance with the Law 3028/2002 (Government Newspaper 153 / A28-6-2002). The former Alexandroupolis Hospital is a remarkable historical monument of the late 19th century. The English Military Hospital of Corfu has also been designated as a monument and is protected by the Law 3028/2002.
32. In the **Republic of Moldova** there are several historical buildings occupied by healthcare institutions that could be recognized as monuments of cultural heritage. The historical buildings of healthcare institutions with the status of historical monument, as well as other constructions with the monument status, regardless of the type of property, are subject to the provisions of the Law on the protection of monuments No 1530/1993. In conformity with the article 10 para 1 of the Law, the protection of monuments by the state implies the provision of evidence, examination, valorisation, rescue, protection, conservation and restoration; expanding the material base; the use and accessibility of monuments for various examinations

in the training and propagation process. State protection is exercised by the Parliament, the Government, the district, municipal, city and communal councils and by the district mayors. The article 13 of the Law stipulates that in order to maintain the integrity of the monuments, the owners with any legal title are obliged to take measures that ensure the protection of the monuments by putting them in shelter and supervising them, to respect the contracts of use.

33. The list of the historical buildings of healthcare institutions that are recognized as the monuments of cultural heritage includes: The Municipal Clinical Hospital for Children No 1; The Traumatology and Orthopaedics Republican Clinical Hospital; The Municipal Clinical Hospital for Children No. 4; and The Republican Clinical Psychiatric Hospital;
34. The former hospital in the Krupenski Mansion, located in Briceni district is part of the national historical cultural heritage, having the status of an architectural monument, protected by the state. The Pavlovka Park is a monument of landscaping architecture of national importance, the status of which is determined by the Law on Natural Heritage and is protected by the state. At present the hospital is closed and restoration works are on the way. The Krupenski mansion was built at the end of the 19th century and represents an architectural jewellery of this area, being considered the second most treasured parks of the country after the Țaul Park in Donduseni. At present, it is necessary to develop the Pavlovca Park, which will not only become a valuable tourist attraction for the northern area of the Republic of Moldova, enhancing the local tourism, but it will generate interest for the citizens of the Republic of Moldova and neighbouring Ukraine. It is planned to restore the park, to open a museum, to create children's camp in Pavlovca Park, to open an agrotouristic guesthouse; to enhance local and regional economic sector; to create new jobs.
35. Thus, the Pavlovca Park could be an important point on national and even international tourist routes. The Park is also precious for its landscape and the architectonics, for the species of plants and decorative bushes, that are considered the local heritage. The creation of children's camps in the Pavlovca Park will contribute to the promotion of organization of qualitative and intellectual leisure activities for the children during summertime. The Linden Alley in the Park will be brought back to the public eye and will attract the tourists.
36. It is also planned to popularise the gastronomic traditions of Larga and the whole Briceni region. The Pavlovca Park can represent a central point for the tourist attractions in the nearby locations, including the Wooden Holy Trinity Church in Larga, the Holy Resurrection Monastery in Briceni, the House-Museum "Grigore Vieru" in Pererita. As a result, the local and regional economy will have a sustainable development, and Larga will eventually become a dynamic and prosperous place, that will facilitate creation of new jobs and increasing living standards of the population. The Pavlovca Park, restored according to the European standards, can enrich the tourist market of the Republic of Moldova.
37. In **Romania** the specialised parliamentary commissions closely cooperate with the National Institute of Patrimony, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Health in order to sum up the Romanian hospitals placed in historical buildings evaluated as tangible forms of cultural heritage. The experts have gathered 137 historical buildings of healthcare facilities, from which 14 are recognised as belonging to the Group A of monuments (meaning historical monuments of national or universal value) and 123 represent monuments included into the Group B (evaluated as historical monuments representative for the local cultural heritage). From the total amount of 137 historical buildings, 17 are assemblies and 120 - monuments. However, there are still several buildings, which have not been subjected yet for evaluation and inscription on the state register of monuments.

38. Unfortunately, many local historical buildings could not preserve the original historical function. Some of them have either been converted to spaces of other functionality, others were demolished in order to free the space for commercial constructions. Therefore, it is important to urge all stakeholders to apply the legal procedures for submitting historical inscriptions, in order to restore the historical and cultural heritage of healthcare facilities.
39. The priorities of the Romanian Strategy for Culture and Cultural Heritage for 2016-2022 include strengthening the capacity of creating mechanisms of non-refundable grants for the restoration and preservation of historical buildings. Hospitals are included in the list of agencies that can benefit from the creation of more flexible mechanisms to provide funds for subsidizing the interest on loans contracted for conservation / restoration of tangible cultural heritage.
40. The National Law on Hospitals states no different terms of preserving and restoring buildings that provide healthcare establishments. It is necessary to create a synergy between medical and cultural priorities in developing national policies for safeguarding historical buildings belonging to hospitals that represents one of the most important objectives in the next years. Stating full support to the National Institute of Patrimony, it is proposed to develop regional policies for both preserving and promoting these historical buildings.
41. One of the most impressive and well-known examples is represented by the Clinical Hospital of Nephrology Dr. Carol Davila, built in neoclassical style, inspired by the model proposed by “Ospedale di S. Lazzaro e Medicanti” in Venice. The Colțea Hospital, established 300 years ago, was one of the first European medical units with a social-medical mission, finding a similar format in the “Charite” hospitals in Berlin and “Guy” in London. The medical achievements of the Colțea Hospital are as interesting as its architectural landmarks: the clinical practice carried out exclusively by foreign doctors until 1840, the first documented amputation as the surgical performance of the institution, the appearance, under the aegis of the hospital, of the first “small surgery manual”. In 1844, the innovative medical practice carried out by leading personalities of the field or the policy carried out by the hospital managers, who became, in time Ministers of Health. All these makes this hospital important up to date and it is the marrow transplant department.
42. The list of hospitals-monuments from Romania includes some important historical buildings such as The Banffy Castle (from the 19th century, nowadays a psychiatric hospital, in Cluj), the Hospital of Neurology of Sibiu built over the Haller bastion (raised in the 16th century), the Beldy Castle, nowadays the Hospital of Psychiatry of Sălaj (the 20th century), or the Military Hospital of Maramureș which converted a Franciscan monastery (from the 18th century) to a clinical institution. Such entities are on the top of the most powerful examples of Romanian health institutions that are placed in historical buildings of cultural heritage which suffered multiple conversions. These buildings reflect tangible forms of cultural heritage, for which ongoing procedures and policies of preservation and restoration are developed and applied nowadays, taking into account the particularities of each hospital-monument.
43. The coast resources specific to the states across the Black Sea have historically raised and shaped health as a notion related to care and therapy. As an example, in Romania, Eforie Nord evolved as a health resort before earning its reputation as a place of tourism and entertainment: King Carol I disposed the opening of a clinic and a resort that added the sapropelic mud from the Techirghiol Lake as a curative element. Another example is represented by Mangalia, a resort which can offer to the tourists several archaeological sites is well known for the treatments with sulphurous mineral waters and therapeutic mud.

44. In **Russia**, an object is included in the Unified State Register of Objects of Cultural Heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the People of the Russian Federation in conformity with the provisions of Federal Law No. 73-FZ “On objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the people of the Russian Federation” of 25 June 2002, as well as the Order No. 1905 of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation “On approving the procedure for identifying objects that have features of a cultural heritage and for state registration of objects that have features of a cultural heritage” of 2 July 2015. There is no special policy of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation to preserve historical healthcare facilities.
45. The organization of work to identify objects that have the features of a cultural heritage can be carried out both by regional and municipal cultural heritage protection authorities, as well as by other interested individuals or legal entities.
46. In accordance with the procedure for identifying objects that have features of a cultural heritage, and state registration of objects that have features of a cultural heritage, approved by the abovementioned Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, and as a result of the work by the Ministry of Culture, the municipal cultural heritage protection authorities, as well as other interested individuals or legal entities have the right to apply to the regional cultural heritage protection authorities for including an object having the features of a cultural heritage in the Register, according to the recommended sample in the appendix to the Order (also including the information on the location of the object (the address of the object or in its absence a description of the location), information about its historical and cultural value and other information (if any)).
47. For taking the respective decision by authorized bodies, it is necessary to carry out a state historical and cultural expertise, according to the procedure prescribed by the Federal Law and the Regulation on State Historical and Cultural Expertise of 15 July 2009. If the expertise confirms the appropriateness of including the object in the Register as an object of cultural heritage of federal significance, the authority sends necessary documents to the Ministry of Culture for consideration and respective decision. To this end, the identification of historical healthcare facilities as objects of cultural heritage falls within the competence of regional and municipal cultural heritage protection authorities.
48. The state protection of cultural heritage sites of federal significance that are approved by the Government of the Russian Federation is exercised by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. The cultural heritage monuments of regional significance located on the territory of subjects of the Russian Federation are under the responsibility of the respective regional cultural heritage protection authorities.
49. At present, the List of Cultural Heritage Sites of Federal Importance includes 2 objects that can be classified as a historical healthcare facility: “Toy Factory (Infectious Diseases Hospital)”, 1894-1896, architect A.A. Latkov (Moscow Region, Sergiev Posad, Proletarskaya St.23) and “Novgorod Theological Seminary Hospital”, 1801, XIX century (monument) (Novgorod Region, Veliky Novgorod, Antonovo str. 11b).
50. At the same time, the Russian Federation and its subjects are carrying out the work to protect and preserve the cultural heritage of the people of the Russian Federation, which are of unique value for the multi-ethnic people of the Russian Federation.
51. In **Serbia**, the cultural heritage is identified in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Cultural Heritage (Official Gazette of the RS No. 71/94, as well as the Law 52/2011 and the

Law 99/2011). The immovable cultural property is determined by decisions of the competent state institutions. Immovable cultural property of exceptional importance is determined by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, whereas the Government of the Republic of Serbia determines immovable cultural property of great importance. The institutions for the protection submit their proposals for determining cultural property of exceptional importance to the Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, which prepares documentation for the proposal for the establishment of immovable cultural property. The protection and use of cultural property is achieved through the protection of cultural property, as well as the administrative and legal measures, and other means prescribed by the Law.

52. The following historical buildings of health care institutions are entered in the State Register of Immovable Cultural Property: The building of the old hospital in Šabac, The building of the old hospital in Sremska Mitrovica, The building of the First Military Hospital in Niš, The Pasteur Institute building in Niš, The first town hospital, The Vračar Military Hospital, The building of the old hospital in Valjevo, Administrative building of the hospital in Kragujevac, The building of the old hospital in Svilajnac, The building of the old hospital in Pančevo, The building of the old hospital in Loznica, The Doctor's Tower in Belgrade, the "Anglo-Yugoslav Children's Hospital" Complex in Sremska Kamenica, "Anglo-Yugoslav Hospital" Complex, The Partisan hospital in Prijepolje, The Partisan hospital in Krčagovo.
53. Also, it is important to mention the cultural monuments that are situated in numerous spas of the Republic of Serbia. The reconstruction project of the Pavilion "Prince Miloš" in Bukovica Spa in Arandjelovac, has been awarded the European Union for Cultural Heritage / Europe Nostra Awards in 2018, in the framework of the European Year of Cultural Heritage. The Prince Miloš Pavilion was built in 1907 and was erected on the site of one of the oldest mineral water springs in Serbia, where there was the first water bottling plant. The project was initiated and implemented by the Special Hospital for Rehabilitation "Bukovička Banja" in Arandjelovac.
54. As for identifying different natural medical practices that may be recommended for entry on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List, the research is done by the experts from the Serbian Intangible Cultural Heritage Network. In this regard, the Ethnographic Museum in Belgrade implements the project "People's Doctors of Serbia – inheritors of the intangible cultural heritage in the field of knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe", with the aim of mapping and identifying elements from this domain of intangible cultural heritage, as well as their entry in the State Intangible Heritage Register. To this end it is important to establish cooperation between the experts and the institutions involved in the system of protection of the intangible cultural heritage, in order to identify specific medical practices for drafting a multinational nomination for entering the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
55. In **Turkey**, immovable cultural and natural heritage entities are preserved by the Law No 2863 on Preservation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage together with the respective ordinances and regulations. According to the Ordinance on Identification and Listing of the Immovable Cultural Heritage Entities, the respective decisions are taken by the Local Boards for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage.
56. The article 6 of the Chapter 2 "Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage Entities" of the Law No 2863 on Preservation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage Entities, states that the cultural and natural heritage entities are: a) valuable natural objects and the buildings dated until the end of 19th century, b) buildings of the 20th century or more later period that need to be

preserved due to their significance and specific features, c) cultural heritage objects located in reservations, d) important buildings for the history of Turkey and in the period of establishing the Republic of Turkey, locations of important developments during the National Struggle, and houses where the founder of the Republic of Turkey Mustafa Kemal Atatürk lived.

57. The list of objects of the immovable cultural heritage of Turkey includes 74 hospitals. Yet, the restoration works are carried on only in the Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-ı Şahane building, which is located in Istanbul and was built in 1895 in Haydarpaşa district in Uskudar region upon the instruction of the Sultan Abdülhamid II. The architectural design of the building belongs to the leading architects of that period, Alexander Vallaury and Raimondo D'Aronco. The restoration works of the Mekteb-i Terbiye-ii Şahane building that were planned by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism are implemented according to the protocol signed by the University of Health Sciences and the Ministry on 07 June 2016.
58. The list of cultural heritage of the General Directorate of Foundations there are no hospitals. However, the list of cultural heritage includes the “Darüşşifa” * establishments built in the Ottoman and Seljuk periods. Also the Seljuk period is represented by: Gevher Nesibe Darüşşifa and Gıyaseddin Keyhüsrev Medical Madrasa (1206) in Konya, Keykavus Darüşşifa (1217) and Divriği Great Mosque Darüşşifa (1228) in Sivas, Pervane Bey Darüşşifa (Gökmadrasa) (1275) in Tokat, Atabey Ferruh (1235) in Çankırı, Ali bin Pervane Hospital (1277) in Kastamonu.
59. During the Ottoman State the existing Seljuk healthcare establishments were used while the new hospitals started to be built. The Haseki Hospital (1550), Atik Valide Hospital (1587) and Concubines Hospital in Topkapı Palace Complex in Istanbul were built by Mimar Sinan and have been preserved up to date.
60. The Darüşşifa buildings that belong to the General Directorate of Foundations include: Sivas İzzettin Keykavus Madrasa (Healing Hospital); Darüşşifa in Manisa Hafsa Sultan Complex; Darüşşifa in Kocaeli Çoban Mustafa Pasha’s Complex; Darüşşifa in Istanbul Atik Valide Complex; Darüşşifa in Istanbul Sultan Süleyman Complex; Darüşşifa in Edirne Beyazıt II Complex; Bursa Yıldırım Darüşşifa; Amasya Bimarhane; Tokat Gökmadrasa Darüşşifa; Sivas Divriği Great Mosque Darüşşifa.
61. In **Ukraine**, there are about 500 historical healthcare monuments, out of which only in about 200 the medical establishments are functioning and almost 50 of them are in Kyiv. The healthcare landmarks are often used for their original purpose, for example, the architectural monument of national importance “Military Hospital with a Bath” (1836-1844) in Kyiv continues today to serve as a military hospital. Sometimes a landmark, which was built as a healthcare facility, today is no longer used for the same purpose. For example, the monuments of the National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve complex – the hospital cells were built for healthcare purposes, but today these buildings host scientific departments of the Reserve.
62. It is also interesting how the historical museum buildings are used as the museums with medical content. For example, the historical monument of national importance - the estate of the famous surgeon, anatomist and educator Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov (second half of the XIX century) in the city of Vinnitsa is used by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine to house the National Museum-Estate of N. Pirogov. Also, the National Museum of Medicine of Ukraine

* The “Darüşşifa” educational establishments can be compared with the medical faculty hospitals of modern times, where on one hand the patients were treated and on the other - the specialists were trained.

in Kyiv is one of the largest medical museums not only in Ukraine, but also in Europe. The exposition of the museum presents the works of Ukrainian fine art related to the medical topics. The National Museum of Medicine of Ukraine is one of the active members of the European Association of Museums of the History of Medical Sciences. The museum is known for its publishing, educational, and exhibition activities. The museum is located in the building of the former anatomical theatre of the medical faculty of the University of Kyiv, which is a monument of architecture of the XIX century, built in the style of late classicism.

63. In Kyiv there is a pharmacy museum. This is the very first pharmaceutical institution in Kyiv, which was opened in 1728. In 1983, the restoration works started and in 1986 the pharmacy museum was opened. The museum's collection includes more than 50,000 exhibits – the pharmacy furniture of 18th and 19th centuries, samples of pharmaceutical dishes of different times, fragments of manuscripts from the times of Kievan Rus, Russian and Polish pharmacopeia of the 19th and 20th centuries, medical and therapy textbooks of old times, prescription books, personal archives of Kyiv pharmacists. There is also a Pharmacy Museum in Lviv, which displays more than three thousand rare exhibits collected by scientists, pharmacists and enthusiastic collectors. Also, the Pharmacy Museum operates in Lutsk. The building where the pharmacy museum is located was built at the end of the 18th century. The pharmacy has the old Latin, German, Polish books with recipes for making medications. It also has lot of old laboratory equipment designed for making medicines. The pharmacy is still functioning, so is the laboratory as well. The laboratory produces dermatological medication. The pharmacy has preserved an herbarium of medicinal plants from 1942.
64. The city of Lutsk also serves as an example that due to some reasons, a healthcare establishment – the military hospital – is located in an architectural monument of national significance – the Trinitarian monastery building (18-20th centuries), which initially had nothing to do with the healthcare system. Today, with the aim to preserve and protect the architectural monument and to enhance the tourism potential of the city centre, the local authorities initiated the process of relocation of the hospital.

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

65. Historical continuity of cultural development reflected in the monuments, and the existence of the lively links between the past and the present, are the main incentives for the protection of historical and cultural heritage. The monuments of history and culture carry certain historical messages, they are witnesses of the people's fates, and serve as a background for educating future generations.
66. Historical healthcare facilities with their specific features of historical and cultural value can be placed either among the objects of architectural heritage (if these buildings are fully or partially preserved in their authentic condition, or they represent certain culture, era, style, tradition, construction technologies, or they are the works of famous authors) or among the objects of historical heritage (if these objects are associated with the important historical events, with the life and work of famous personalities, in particular, with doctors), or among the objects of monumental art (if they are works of fine art), or among the monuments of landscape design (for example, sanatorium parks as examples of combining park construction with natural or man-made landscape).
67. The exceptional value of the objects of historical and cultural heritage lies in their authenticity, universality and global value. Historical healthcare facilities are not grouped in a separate category in the national legislations. Therefore, the legislation does not provide for a separate procedure for the identification and special register of these objects. However, it should be

noted that these objects are preserved and protected by the state on an equal basis with other objects of cultural heritage. Moreover, these objects have double protection - as the objects of cultural value, and as the important objects used for the medical purposes.

68. The protection of cultural heritage today is becoming more complex and topical. This problem needs permanent attention. The preservation measures for historical and cultural heritage at the national level is often insufficient due to the required funds and the lack of economic, scientific and technical resources of a country where this piece of the heritage is located.
69. Unfortunately, the threats of physical loss and destruction of heritage properties are associated with natural aging processes that are accelerated by unfavourable climatic conditions, natural disasters, atmospheric pollution, uncontrolled urbanization and traffic, improper maintenance of buildings, fires, etc. Therefore, the qualitative maintenance and proper operation are the most effective and the only sparing method of preserving objects of historical and cultural heritage.
70. An interdisciplinary and interagency approach to the preservation of historical and cultural heritage should be encouraged, using all available resources. The challenge of preserving this heritage should be solved not only by the landmark protection authorities but also by those structures that are engaged in solving matters of urban planning, architecture, economics, industrial development, ecology, transportation, etc.
71. The mobilization of the economic resources and the integrated heritage preservation in the framework of the existing policies is an important element of the strategy of the states. The principle of integrated preservation principle includes the initiating, controlling and coordinating function of government bodies in the development of partner relationships with the public and with the non-governmental sector.
72. The formation of a single database on the historical and cultural heritage ensures the management and correction of the landmark register, their study, accounting and inventory control. The database management from the informational point of view supports measures on detecting protection subjects, provides monitoring of the use and technical condition of cultural heritage properties, the history of their restoration.
73. It would be no exaggeration to say that possible losses of cultural values are irreplaceable and irreversible. Any loss of the heritage will inevitably be reflected on all areas of life of present and future generations. They cannot be compensated either by the development of modern culture, or by the creation of new meaningful works. The accumulation and preservation of historical and cultural values is the basis of the development of civilization. Therefore, it is important to treat the unique for each country the historical and cultural heritage, including the historical healthcare facilities, and pass this heritage from generation to generation, creating a unique collective strength for the benefit of building a shared prosperous future for the whole BSEC Region.