STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME

The Council of Europe Cultural Routes programme is based on various pillars:

- **The Council of Europe** defines the policies to be implemented by the programme. Set up in 1949, it is the oldest international organisation in Europe and covers the whole continent. Its 47 member states have come together for the purpose of “safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress” (1949 Statute).

- **The Enlarged Partial Agreement (EPA) on Cultural Routes** established in 2010 follows the Council of Europe’s policy guidelines, decides the programme strategy and awards “Council of Europe Cultural Route” certification. It is open to member and non-member states of the Council of Europe aiming at providing political support for national, regional and local initiatives to promote culture and tourism. As of January 2016, the EPA had 24 member states.

- **The Council of Europe / European Commission Joint Programme** establishes biennial cooperation with the EU on the basis of shared cultural, economic, social and environmental development objectives in Europe. An action programme based on the Cultural Routes supports the European cultural tourism strategy.

- **The European Institute of Cultural Routes (EICR),** located in Neumünster Abbey in Luxembourg, is the technical agency set up in 1998 under an agreement between the Council of Europe and the government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Institute advises and evaluates Cultural Routes already certified, helps new projects obtain certification, organises training and visibility activities for route managers and coordinates a university network.
As of 2016, there are 33 certified Council of Europe Cultural Routes, which cover varied themes of European memory, history and heritage and contribute to interpretation of the diversity of present-day Europe.

Certified Cultural Routes:
- Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes (1987)
- The Hansa (1991)
- Viking Routes (1993)
- Via Francigena (1994)
- Vauban and Wenzel Routes (1995)
- Routes of El legado andalusi (1997)
- Phoenicians’ Route (2003)
- Pyrenean Iron Route (2004)
- European Route of Jewish Heritage (2004)
- Saint Martin of Tours Route (2005)
- Cluniac Sites in Europe (2010)
- Prehistoric Rock Art Trails (2010)
- Route of Saint Olav Ways (2010)
- Casadean Sites (2012)
- European Route of Ceramics (2012)
- European Route of Megalithic Culture (2013)
- Huguenot and Waldensian trail (2013)
- Atrium, architecture of totalitarian regimes of the 20th century (2014)
- Réseau Art Nouveau Network (2014)
- Via Habsburg (2014)
- Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route (2015)
- European Routes of Emperor Charles V (2015)
- Destination Napoleon (2015)
- In the Footsteps of Robert Louis Stevenson (2015)

The certified Cultural Routes are evaluated every three years. New Cultural Routes are certified by the Council of Europe every year, based on compliance with several criteria:

- Involve a theme representative of European values and common to at least three countries in Europe;
- Be the subject of transnational, multi-disciplinary scientific research;
- Enhance European memory, history and heritage and contribute to interpretation of Europe’s present-day diversity;
- Support cultural and educational exchanges for young people;
- Develop exemplary and innovative projects in the field of cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development;
- Develop tourist products aimed at different groups.

Aims and Values of the Council of Europe Cultural Routes

The Cultural Routes programme launched by the Council of Europe in 1987 demonstrates, by means of a journey through space and time, how the heritage of the different countries of Europe contributes to a shared cultural heritage.

The Cultural Routes put into practice the fundamental values of the Council of Europe: human rights, cultural democracy, cultural diversity and identity and mutual exchanges and enrichment across boundaries and centuries. They act as channels for intercultural dialogue and promote better knowledge and understanding of a European cultural identity.

The Cultural Routes preserve and enhance Europe’s natural and cultural heritage as a factor for improving the living environment and as a source of cultural, social and economic development. They promote cultural tourism that fits in with sustainable development.

Activities

Through its Cultural Routes programme, the Council of Europe offers a model for cultural and tourism management. Meetings, training courses, seminars and forums are organised on a regular basis to foster exchanges and the development of common, innovative strategies to support cultural and economic development, sustainable tourism and European citizenship.

The Cultural Routes are part of a broad network which allows synergies between national, regional and local authorities and a wide range of associations and economic players.

The programme benefits from effective cooperation with the European Union and leading international organisations.

24 States are members of the Enlarged Partial Agreement (January 2016):
- Andorra (2012)
- Armenia (2015)
- Austria (2011)
- Azerbaijan (2011)
- Bulgaria (2011)
- Cyprus (2011)
- France (2011)
- Germany (2013)
- Greece (2011)
- Hungary (2013)
- Italy (2011)
- Lithuania (2012)
- Luxembourg (2011)
- Monaco (2013)
- Montenegro (2011)
- Norway (2011)
- Portugal (2011)
- Romania (2013)
- Russian Federation (2011)
- Serbia (2012)
- Slovakia (2014)
- Slovenia (2011)
- Spain (2011)
- Switzerland (2013)