



Title of STSM: Renewable energies and UNESCO World Heritage Sites. A comparative study in France, Hungary and Spain

STSM Ref. No.: COST-STSM-TU1401-34473

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Duration of STSM: September 12, 2009 – September 30, 2016

#### Resume:

Spain is the 3<sup>rd</sup> country in the world most represented on the UNESCO World Heritage List with 45 World Heritage Sites (40 cultural sites, 3 natural sites, 2 mixed sites) as of September 2016. Furthermore, in 2014 Spain had a capacity of renewable energy of 32,472 MW representing 11.6% of the country's primary energy consumption, of which the contribution of wind power amounted to 49% and hydropower 35%. While the autonomous communities are competent concerning heritage protection and nature conservation, the competency of renewable energies is shared between the State and the autonomous communities. The analysis of the legislation concerning heritage protection reveals a great disparity between them. For example, only a few legislations integrate the concept of cultural landscape as developed by UNESCO (Cantabria, La Rioja, Navarre, Madrid, Galicia). Furthermore, solely Aragon mentions the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention in its legislation and solely Galicia mentions that the installations of all types of renewable energies require prior authorisation in view of the risk of deterioration of the cultural heritage. In the same vein, there exists a great disparity between the legislations concerning nature conservation. For example, even though the definition of protected landscape might slightly vary from the legislation of an autonomous community to another, the legislations of Madrid and Basque Country do not mention protected landscapes. Additionally, as with the legislation concerning heritage protection, Aragon is the only autonomous community that mentions the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention in its legislation concerning nature conservation. Regarding the renewable energies legislations in the 17 autonomous communities, two autonomous communities do not have legislation at all (Basque Country and Balearic Islands). The rest of the autonomous communities have adopted a law (Murcia, Castilla La Mancha, Andalusia, Cantabria), a decree (Galicia, Navarre, Castilla y Leon, La Rioja, Asturias, Canary Islands, Extremadura, Catalonia, Aragon), an agreement (Valencia) or an order (Madrid). Additionally, although diverse legislations have been adopted, some do not mention heritage protection, nature conservation, and/or protected landscape (Galicia, Castilla y Leon, Madrid, Canary Islands, Extremadura, Cantabria). Among the legislations mentioning heritage protection, nature conservation, and/or protected landscape, one solely takes into account the natural, environmental, landscape aspects (La Rioja) while all the others consider the natural and cultural aspects (Navarre, Asturias, Valencia, Murcia, Castilla La Mancha, Andalusia, Catalonia, Aragon).