

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Poland

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

32ter

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1978, 2008,2013



1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Salt Mine in Wieliczka	49.979 / 20.064	969	244	1213	1978
Salt Mine in Bochnia	49.969 / 20.418	135.4	322.6	458	2013
Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka	49.984 / 20.06	0.547	4.001	4.548	2013
Total (ha)		1104.947	570.601	1675.548	

Comment

Coordinates (longitude/latitude) for Salt Mine in Wieliczka: 49.9830/20.0555

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Wieliczka Salt Mine, scale 1:4000	17/12/2007	
Wieliczka Salt Mine proposed 2013 extension	28/08/2013	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Bogdan Zdrojewski
Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
Minister of Culture and National Heritage

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Jarosław Chwałek
"Wieliczka" Salt Mine
Head of Strategy nad Monitoring Department

Comment

The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A. is represented by Mr Kajetan d"Obyrn – President of the Board. Mr Jarosław Chwałek is the interim report coordinator.

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)
2. [CRACOW SALT-WORKS MUSEUM](#)
3. [Wieliczka Salt Mine](#)

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The Wieliczka and Bochnia salt mines are located on the same geological rock salt deposit in southern Poland. Situated close to each other, they were worked in parallel and continuously from the 13th century until the late 20th century, constituting one of the earliest and most important European industrial operations.

The two mines include a large ensemble of early galleries which extend to great depths. The residual excavations have been altered, and made into chapels, workshops and storehouses, etc. A substantial ensemble of statues and decorative elements sculpted into the rock salt has been preserved in both mines, along with an ensemble of tools and machinery. An underground tourist route has existed since the early 19th century.

The two mines, which over a long period were combined as one company with royal status (Kraków Saltworks), were administratively and technically run from Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, which dates from the medieval period, but has been rebuilt several times in the course of its history.

Criterion (iv): The Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines illustrate the historic stages of the development of mining techniques in Europe, from the 13th to the 20th centuries. The galleries, the subterranean chambers arranged and decorated in ways that reflect the miners' social and religious traditions, the tools and machinery, and the Saltworks Castle which administered the establishment for centuries, provide outstanding testimony about the socio-technical system involved in the underground mining of rock salt.

Integrity

This serial property consists of all three components historically constituting one royal enterprise Kraków Saltworks: Wieliczka salt mine, Bochnia salt mine and the Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka. Both mines present the diversity of the ensemble, in mining, technical and artistic terms, and the completeness of the evidence of the historically ancient working of rock salt in this region of what is today Southern Poland. The Wieliczka Saltworks Castle, which historically administered the mines and managed sales of the salt for the benefit of the princes and kings of Poland, gives a new dimension for the Outstanding Universal Value of the ensemble.

Authenticity

The property expresses relatively satisfactory mining authenticity. Although most parts of the preserved structure are of the 18th century, the technical testimony relates essentially to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Technical knowledge about earlier periods stems mainly from historic records, and from the resulting reconstructions, which in some cases are slightly over-interpreted, rather than from direct evidence.

Management and protection requirements

The Wieliczka salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-580, 1976) and as the Monument of History (Presidential decree, 1994). The Bochnia salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-238, December 1981) and as the Monument of History (presidential decree, September 2000). Wieliczka

Saltworks Castle is inscribed on the register of historic monuments of the State Party (N° A-579, March 1988). The protection of the monuments is the responsibility of the Conservator's Office for Protecting Historic Monuments. The application of mining laws and regulations is the responsibility of the Krakow District Mining Office. The system for the individual management of each site has been satisfactorily put in place. Each site can draw on a large number of competent specialists. The functioning of the programmes for the conservation and management of the sites is satisfactory. The mining elements have been fully taken into account, which has led to a lengthy programme of stabilisation of the abandoned galleries, and the selection of the most representative galleries, in historic and heritage terms, for conservation. However, the very recent setting up of a Monitoring and Coordination Team common to the three sites must be confirmed, both in terms of its structure and the way it will function, particularly in order to harmonise the conservation plans and to ensure the involvement of all the partners concerned.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(iv)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

This report presents information relating exclusively to Salt Mine in Wieliczka. At the same time we confirm the adequacy of downloaded materials, since they refer to the situation that occurred due to the decisions passed in 2013 regarding the extension of the inscription of Wieliczka Salt Mine by the Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka and the Salt Mine in Bochnia.

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

Geological and mining risk. Complicated geological and mining law.

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin	
3.1	Buildings and Development								
3.1.1	Housing								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
3.3	Services Infrastructures								
3.3.5	Major linear utilities								
3.4	Pollution								
3.4.4	Air pollution								
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric								
3.7.2	Relative humidity								
3.7.3	Temperature								
3.7.5	Dust								
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)								
3.7.8	Micro-organisms								
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage								
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses								
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage								
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system								
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
3.9	Other human activities								
3.9.5	Terrorism								
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events								
3.10.1	Storms								
3.10.6	Temperature change								
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events								
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)								
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species								
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species								
3.13	Management and institutional factors								
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3	Management activities								
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside			

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	widespread	on-going	significant	no capacity and / or resources	decreasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.2	Relative humidity	localised	frequent	significant	medium capacity	static
3.7.3	Temperature	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.7.5	Dust	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	extensive	on-going	significant	medium capacity	decreasing
3.7.8	Micro-organisms	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	static
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	extensive	on-going	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.6	Temperature change	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

This part of the report has been prepared and relates solely to the Salt Mine in Wieliczka. All factors listed under 3.16 are currently effective and they are external. The factor referred to in 3.3.5 is constant, its impact is significant and it is the only factor with a large spatial scale of impact. Considering the site, the main adverse factor having impact on the mine is the factor referred to in 3.7.6.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

The boundary of the buffer zone for the Salt Mine in Wieliczka have been marked in the Local Spatial Development Plan for the Town and Commune of Wieliczka of 2010 – Area A covering the town of Wieliczka (MPZP A), as the boundary of the area entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

In 2013, the World Heritage Committee approved the extension of the Wieliczka Salt Mine to include the Bochnia Salt Mine and Wieliczka Saltworks Castle. The Wieliczka and

Bochnia salt mines are located on the same geological rock salt deposit in southern Poland. The two mines include a large ensemble of early galleries which extend to great depths. The residual excavations have been altered, and made into chapels, workshops and storehouses, etc. A substantial ensemble of statues and decorative elements sculpted into the rock salt has been preserved in both mines, along with an ensemble of tools and machinery. An underground tourist route has existed since the early 19th century.

The Wieliczka salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-580, 1976) and as the Monument of History (Presidential decree, 1994). The Bochnia salt mine is legally protected both as a registered historic monument (N° A-238, December 1981) and as the Monument of History (presidential decree, September 2000). Wieliczka Saltworks Castle is inscribed on the register of historic monuments of the State Party (N° A-579, March 1988).

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Wednesday, October 26, 2005

• Question 6.02

Act dated 25 September 1981 on State Enterprises (uniform text: Journal of Laws No. 18 of 1991 item 80 as amended)
 Act dated 4 February 1994 The Geological and Mining Law
 Act dated 21 November 1996 on Museums Act dated 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Historical Monuments Act dated 19 November 2004 amending the Act on organisation and conducting of cultural activity
 The basic conservation principles obligatory in any works undertaken in the historic "Wieliczka" Salt Mine, defined by the Conservation and Mining Board at the Cracow Salt-Works Museum in Wieliczka and approved by the Voivodeship conservator of Monuments and the Mayor of Cracow on 6 June 1986 Decree of the President of the Republic of Poland dated 8 September 1994 on the basis of which the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine was designated as a Memorial of History (Law Gazette Monitor Polski No. 50 item 424)
 The Order of the Cracow Voivode No. 10 dated 6 June 1997 on extending legal protection in the form of documentation sites to geological objects in the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine (Official Gazette of the Cracow Voivodeship No. 21 dated 1 July 1997).
 The Order of the Malopolski Voivode No. 84/2000 dated 11 September 2000 on establishing a nature reserve under the name "Crystal Caverns"
 The Decision of the Malopolski Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments No. SOZ I/4612/2000 dated 6 December 2000 identifying a list of historic workings in the Wieliczka Salt Mine designated for preservation

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

The right to preserve the Salt Mine is enforced by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage. Preservation of the site is supervised by the Małopolska Region Monument's Inspector in accordance with the Act of 23 July 2003 on the protection of monuments and the guardianship of monuments. Regulations resulting from the Act of 9 June 2011 - Geological and Mining Law are enforced by national mining supervision authorities and by the Ministry of Economy, who awards grants.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

The protection of the monuments is the responsibility of the Conservator's Office for Protecting Historic Monuments. The application of mining laws and regulations is the responsibility of the Krakow District Mining Office. The system for the individual management of each site has been satisfactorily put in place. Each site can draw on a large number of competent specialists. The functioning of the programmes for the conservation and management of the sites is satisfactory. The mining elements have been fully taken into account, which has led to a lengthy programme of stabilisation of the abandoned galleries, and the selection of the most representative galleries, in historic and heritage terms, for conservation. However, the very recent setting up of a Monitoring and Coordination Team common to the three sites must be confirmed, both in terms of its structure and the way it will function, particularly in order to harmonise the conservation plans and to ensure the involvement of all the partners concerned.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2


Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Wednesday, October 26, 2005

- **Question 5.04** Plans in place to set up a "steering group: No "management group" in the meaning of the UNESCO Instruction, but the mine is administered by two bodies: -The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine State Enterprise - Cracow Salt-Works Museum
- **Question 5.05** Overall management system of the site
 - Management by the State Party
 - Management under protective legislation

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
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Management Plan Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines	In Force	Available	14/01/2011	
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4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property but **it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Good
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Good

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **regular contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and **substantial co-operation** on management

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine cooperates with broadly understood external entities and developed several documents allowing for the efficient management of the World Heritage site. The documentation permits for sufficient preservation of the site, as well as ensures coordination of works and cooperation with institutions supervising and financing works to secure the site and to make it accessible.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report



In 1981, the company Salt Mine "Wieliczka" and "Bochnia" was divided to form a separate enterprise, i.e. Salt Mine "Bochnia", and the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine State Enterprise (Przedsiębiorstwo Państwowe Kopalnia Soli „Wieliczka”) was established. Then, in 2007, "Wieliczka" Salt Mine State Enterprise (as of 1 May 2007) was transformed into the company "Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A. (joint-stock company) , with the State Treasury holding 100% of stocks.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	85%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	5%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	10%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Title	Year	Amount	Link to source
Equipment and technical assistance needed for restoration work at Wieliczka Salt Mine	1990	45000.00	
Financial contribution to the organization of a seminar on the protection and conservation of salt sculptures in Wieliczka Salt Mine	1993	12350.00	
Purchase of the dehumidifying equipment for Wieliczka Salt Mines	1995	100000.00	
Total		157350	

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

The securing works at the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine include adjustment of land and underground infrastructure of the facility, previously used for mining, to the new functions related to the securing and making accessible the World Heritage site.

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	97%
Part-time	3%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Education	Good
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Low
Promotion	Low

Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Low
Education	Low
Visitor management	Low
Conservation	Low
Administration	Low
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Low
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Not applicable

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

The organisational structure of the “Wieliczka” Salt Mine and the Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka, which participates in the management of the site, provides all expert/specialist skills relating to mining, preservation and tourism that are necessary for the efficient management of the site. The staff of those institutions participates in the training carried out on the basis of the existing training plans.

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

1.d'Obyrn K. Kopalnia Soli „Wieliczka” – zabezpieczenie, rewitalizacja i udostępnianie, January 2012; 2. Ze skarbca wielickiego Muzeum, album, text by Jodłowski A., Krakow Saltworks Museum, Wieliczka 2012; 3.Dziedzic S., Rojkowska-Tasak H., 30 Years on the UNESCO List, Krakow 2008. Between 1.01 and 31.12.2012, UNESCO was mentioned 82 times in the press and 548 times online in articles on the Mine

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

The Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka is, in particular in the scientific context, an opinion-making and advisory body to the Małopolska Region Monument's Inspector with regard to the pits of historic mines in Wieliczka and Bochnia. The “Wieliczka” Salt Mine cooperates with universities on a current basis, including: the AGH in Kraków, Jagiellonian University, the Academy of Fine Arts.

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Excellent
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Excellent
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine and the Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka use the UNESCO symbol in all publications and information and promotional materials, as well as signage. The assets listed under the Outstanding Universal Value need to be more emphasised. The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine uses the UNESCO logo on information boards, sign posts and markings of structures.

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Decreasing
Five years ago	Decreasing

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

Management of visitors in the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine is regulated by the following documents: 1. Documentation of tourist and health resort traffic and organisation of meetings and gatherings in the underground excavations of the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine; 2. Regulations of guiding tours in the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine and underground exposition of the Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka; 3. Regulations of guiding tours on the Mining Route, developed by the WSM Tourist Route Ltd. and KSM and WSM.

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

Due to the fact that the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine is a mining enterprise, particular attention must be made to ensure safety of persons remaining underground. In 2007, 1.2 million people visited the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine. Between 2010 and 2012, the number of visitors in the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine increased by 11%. Due to the fact that the site is a mine, the number of visitors must be limited. Tourist traffic in the excavations is regulated and strictly controlled by the mine.

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Average
Industry	Excellent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

not applicable

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

This report refers solely to the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine. Documentation is available at the seat of the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A. and the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine Tourist Route Ltd., as well as in the Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka. Local community has certain impact on the decisions relating to the World Heritage site through influencing public opinion.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	(iv)	In the town and the WSM, comprehensive modernisation works are currently in progress with regard to the sanitary and storm sewage installations. The services responsible for water and power supply maintain the infrastructure in good condition.	The services responsible for water and power supply to the mine and to the town and for their distribution monitor the condition of water and power networks on an ongoing basis.	Permanent	The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A., the Public Utilities Company Ltd. in Wieliczka and companies supplying power to the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine and to the town of Wieliczka.	The impact of this factor may be reduced by systematic securing and tightening works performed in the underground excavations of the mine and in boreholes and shafts connecting the excavations with the surface.
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.2	Relative humidity	(iv)	In order to reduce the impact of ventilation air humidity on the substance of the historical mine, air conditioning equipment has been installed on most of the air intake shafts to ensure the best humidity in the excavations.	The composition of air in the mine and humidity parameters are monitored and controlled on an ongoing basis.	Permanent	"Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A.	Air conditioning equipment has been installed in the Danilowicz and Regis shafts. Current work plans provide for the modernisation of the air conditioning installation in the Danilowicz Shaft.
3.7.3	Temperature	(iv)	Air conditioning equipment has been installed in most of the air intake shafts in order to ensure the best temperature of the air supplied to the mine excavations.	The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine performs systematic works to maintain appropriate temperature parameters of the air supplied to the mine excavations.	Permanent	"Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A.	Air conditioning equipment has been installed in the Danilowicz and Regis shafts. Current work plans provide for the modernisation of the air conditioning installation in the Danilowicz Shaft.
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	(iv)	Water of various salinity levels is pumped out and used on the surface in the saltworks.	The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine monitors the locations and the quantity of inflowing saline water on an ongoing basis.	Permanent	"Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A.	The services of the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A. monitor all locations of natural inflow of water with various salinity levels to the mines on an ongoing basis, with the annual intake of approximately 145 thousand cu.m.
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	(iv)	The mine carries out educational and dissemination activities and participates in the sustaining of mining traditions through the organisation of traditional celebrations and cultivation of the tradition to wear miners' uniforms and customs.	Monitoring is carried out on the basis of participation of the community in celebrations and events organised by the Mine and by the Krakow Saltworks Museum, information provided in press articles and analyses of other cultural events.	Permanent	"Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A, "Wieliczka" Salt Mine Tourist Route Ltd., Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka.	Information campaigns relating to the "Wieliczka" Salt Mine and the Krakow Saltworks Museum are conducted in the local and regional media. The mine is a place of work for many local community members.
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.6	Temperature change	(iv)	Air conditioning equipment has been installed in most air intakes in order to ensure the best temperature of the air in the mine excavations.	The "Wieliczka" Salt Mine performs systematic works to maintain appropriate temperature parameters of the air supplied to the mine excavations.	Permanent	"Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A.	Air conditioning equipment has been installed in the Danilowicz and Regis shafts. Current work plans provide for the modernisation of the air conditioning installation in the Danilowicz Shaft.

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Very positive
Funding for the property	Very positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Very positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

Considering the exceptional nature of the underground "Wieliczka" Salt Mine, its World Heritage site status implies the necessity to preserve the mine and to take the related needs into account by politicians as well as by the state and local administration. Such a status requires the establishment of a particular legal framework for the functioning of the historical mine as a mining structure and for its financing.

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property

Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
External experts

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

It is recommended to analyse the possibility to develop part 3 of the Report, adjusted as appropriate to the nature of sites located underground. The scope and nature of the factors that may have an impact on such sites are significantly different from the factors that may have an impact on the sites located on the surface.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Poor
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very poor

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Satisfactory
State Party	Satisfactory
Site Managers	Satisfactory
Advisory Bodies	Satisfactory

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

- **Geographic Information Table**
Reason for update: Coordinates (longitude/latitude) for Salt Mine in Wieliczka: 49.9830/20.0555

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

To sum up, preparation of the report allows for the systematisation and assessment of the condition of the site as well as of the works performed to preserve and maintain the World Heritage site.