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CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

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**Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda: Periodic Reports**

**Presentation of Sections I and II of the Periodic Report for Europe**

**INF.11A: Sub-regional Periodic Reports for Europe**

**SUMMARY**

This document contains the European Sub-regional Synthesis Reports on Sections I (2005) and II (2006) of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe, in a total of ten Sub-regional reports. Working Document *WHC-06/30.COM/11A.1* is the Regional Synthesis Report.

This document is presented as follows:

- Part One: Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Europe – Results of Section I (2005) of the Periodic Reporting Exercise. Sub-regional reports for Eastern Europe, Central and South-Eastern Europe, Mediterranean Europe, Western Europe and Nordic-Baltic Europe
- Part Two: State of Conservation of World Heritage Properties in Europe – Results of Section II (2006) of the Periodic Reporting Exercise. Sub-regional reports for Eastern Europe, Central and South-Eastern Europe, Mediterranean Europe, Western Europe and Nordic-Baltic Europe

# **PART ONE**

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN EUROPE**

### **RESULTS OF SECTION I OF THE PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER I: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION</i> IN EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Introduction	2
2. The Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Eastern Europe	6
3. Application of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Eastern Europe	18
4. Sub-regional Reflection and Analysis	23
<b>CHAPTER II: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION</i> IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>27</b>
1. Introduction	28
2. The Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Central and South-Eastern Europe	33
3. Application of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Central and South-Eastern Europe	47
4. Sub-regional Reflection and Analysis	53
<b>CHAPTER III: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION</i> IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE</b>	<b>57</b>
1. Introduction	59
2. The Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Mediterranean Europe	62
3. Application of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Mediterranean Europe	70
4. Sub-regional Reflection and Analysis	77
<b>CHAPTER IV: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION</i> IN WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>79</b>
1. Introduction	81
2. The Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Western Europe	84
3. Application of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Western Europe	109
4. Sub-regional Reflection and Analysis	120
<b>CHAPTER V: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE <i>WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION</i> IN NORDIC AND BALTIC EUROPE</b>	<b>127</b>
1. Introduction	129
2. The Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Nordic and Baltic Europe	132
3. Application of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> in Nordic and Baltic Europe	143
4. Sub-regional Reflection and Analysis	153



**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN  
**EASTERN EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION I**

**May 2005**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Cooperation

In accordance with Article 29 of the *Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, the General Conference of UNESCO at its 29th session in 1997 invited the States Parties to submit reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories.

At its 22<sup>nd</sup> session in December 1998, the World Heritage Committee adopted the format<sup>1</sup> of the reports and the decision to examine Periodic Reports on a regional basis with a six-year cycle. The Committee also requested the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies to prepare regional synthesis reports. Given the large number of States Parties and World Heritage properties, the Committee will examine Section I of the Periodic Report for European States Parties at its 29th session in 2005 and Section II at its 30th session in 2006.

According to the decision of the 26<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee in 2002, specific programmes for each region must be developed based on regional reports. These regional programmes are aimed to strengthen the application of the *Convention* by States Parties and to achieve the following Strategic Objectives: strengthen the *credibility* of the World Heritage List, ensure the effective *conservation* of World Heritage properties, promote the development of effective *capacity building* in States Parties and increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through *communication*.

For the purposes of the Periodic Reporting exercise, Europe is divided into five sub-regions: Nordic and Baltic countries, Western Europe, Mediterranean countries, Central and South Eastern Europe, and Eastern Europe. This is a synthesis report of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

### 1.2 Methodology

The division of Europe into sub-regions is not straightforward but an attempt has been made to respect cultural, bio-geographical, socio-historical and linguistic contexts. In the case of Eastern Europe, the political aspect of the common “soviet” past was taken into consideration, which is reflected in the knowledge of the Russian language in the sub-region as well as the similarities in administrative and legal issues in heritage management and conservation.

In order to facilitate the coordination process for the Periodic Reporting exercise, each State Party appointed national Focal Points, one for cultural and the other for natural World Heritage properties. The States Parties in Eastern Europe were requested to submit Section I of the Periodic Reports before 31 December 2004 and Section II (on the properties inscribed before 1998) before 31 October 2005.

The First Joint European and World Heritage network meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus (7 - 11 May 2003) agreed to establish an open-ended Working Group to provide advice and support throughout the European Periodic Reporting process with the participation of the Advisory Bodies, ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM. The meeting endorsed the proposal for sub-regional

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<sup>1</sup> see <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=58>

meetings and encouraged States Parties to establish national timetables for Periodic Reporting.

In order to facilitate the preparation of the Periodic Reports, the World Heritage Centre developed a Questionnaire<sup>2</sup>, which closely follows the structure and the content of the *Format for the Periodic Reporting on the application on the World Heritage Convention* adopted by the World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage Centre also made available an electronic version of the Questionnaire<sup>3</sup> to help collect and analyse information from 50 States Parties in Europe and North America and on 248 World Heritage properties. The provision of the Questionnaire helped the World Heritage Centre to undertake comparative and statistical analyses and prepare the sub-regional and regional synthesis reports. The Russian Federation National World Heritage Committee translated the Questionnaire into the Russian language and made it available for other countries in the sub-region.

The following training workshops were organised in 2003 and 2004, specifically targeting the Eastern European sub-region:

- Training Workshop on Periodic Reporting for Russian Natural World Heritage Managers (Vilm, Germany, 11 -16 August 2003).
- Training Workshop on Section I of the Periodic Reporting for Cultural World Heritage (Moscow, Russian Federation, 22-26 September 2003) in which focal points and their representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Russian Federation and Ukraine participated
- Training Workshop on Section II of the Periodic Reporting for Cultural and Natural World Heritage for the Eastern European countries (Moscow, Russian Federation, 24-28 May 2004) where focal points and their representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Russian Federation and Ukraine participated.

All States Parties of the Eastern European sub-region have submitted Section I of the Periodic Reports in a timely manner before or shortly after the deadline of 31 December 2004. This report synthesizes Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted from all States Parties in Eastern Europe and was prepared by a Coordination Team consisting of a sub-regional consultant<sup>4</sup>, a resource person<sup>5</sup> and the World Heritage Centre in close consultation with the Rapporteur and the Chair of the Working Group<sup>6</sup> for the Periodic Reporting and the Advisory Bodies. The UNESCO Moscow Office, which is the Cluster Office for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation and to which some World Heritage Fund projects are decentralized, has also contributed to the Periodic Reporting exercise by helping to organise some of the sub-regional workshops and reviewing the draft of this report.

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<sup>2</sup> see <http://whc.unesco.org/toc/mainf18.htm>

<sup>3</sup> see <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=75>

<sup>4</sup> Mr Irakli Metreveli (Georgia)

<sup>5</sup> Mr Igor Makovetskyi (Russian Federation)

<sup>6</sup> An open working group was established at the meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus in May 2003 for the European Periodic Reporting. Mr Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary) was elected Chairperson and Mr Christopher Young (United Kingdom) as Rapporteur. The working group which consisted of all States Parties in Europe and North America, the Advisory Bodies and the staff of the World Heritage Centre did not meet formally but exchanged views over e-mails.

### 1.3 Structure of the Report

This report consists of four chapters:

- **Chapter 1** introduces the background to the Periodic Reporting exercise and the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis;
- **Chapter 2** provides general overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Eastern Europe;
- **Chapter 3** gives the detailed analysis of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties in Eastern Europe;
- **Chapter 4** concludes the synthesis report and analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and provides proposals for future actions and sub-regional strategies.

**Figure 1: Map of Eastern European sub-region and summary of facts related to the World Heritage Convention**



#### **ARMENIA**

Area: 29,800 sq km  
 Ratification: 1993  
 Original Tentative List:  
 25/07/1997  
 Tentative List last updated: -  
 World Heritage properties: 3 C

#### **AZERBAIJAN**

Area: 86,600 sq km  
 Ratification: 1993  
 Original Tentative List:  
 24/10/2001  
 Tentative List last updated: -  
 World Heritage property: 1 C

**BELARUS**

Area: 207,600 sq km  
 Ratification: 1988  
 Original Tentative List:  
 26/09/1991  
 Tentative List last updated:  
 30/01/2004  
 World Heritage properties: 1 C &  
 1 N

**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Area: 33,843 sq km  
 Ratification: 2002  
 Original Tentative List:  
 19/03/2004  
 Tentative List last updated: -  
 World Heritage property: 0

**UKRAINE**

Area: 603,700 sq km  
 Ratification: 1988  
 Original Tentative List:  
 20/06/2000  
 Tentative List last updated:  
 20/02/2005  
 World Heritage properties: 2 C

**GEORGIA**

Area: 69,700 sq km  
 Ratification: 1992  
 Original Tentative List:  
 28/10/1993  
 Tentative List last updated:  
 28/10/1993  
 World Heritage properties: 3 C

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Area: 17,075,200 sq km  
 Ratification: 1988  
 Original Tentative List:  
 25/01/2002  
 Tentative List last updated:  
 07/02/2005  
 World Heritage properties: 13 C  
 & 8 N

**C: cultural property;**  
**N: natural property**



## **2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN EASTERN EUROPE**

### **2.1 An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Sub-Region**

For the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise, the Eastern European sub-region covers an extensive land surface (Figure 1); stretching from the western most part of the Russian Federation - to the south towards the Black Sea to include Belarus, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova - extending eastwards north of Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China to the Pacific Ocean. Between the Black and Caspian Seas are the trans-Caucasus countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia and the Caucasus part of the Russian Federation.

The landscape of the Russian Federation is largely flat, punctuated only by the Urals and other prominent mountain ranges to the Far East. The three major rivers west of the Urals - the Dnepr, Don and Volga - all originate within 400 km of Moscow and flow south into the Black and Caspian Seas. To the east of the Urals lies the vast expanse of Siberia characterized by tundra and taiga. A not insignificant portion of the Russian Federation is located within the Arctic Circle and there are many island systems along the Arctic Ocean coastline.

Belarus is predominantly a low-lying marsh land, originally entirely covered by conifer, oak, beech and silver birch forests. By the 16th century most of it had been cleared for farming, although parts of the country, particularly in the south, have regrown. Ukraine consists almost entirely of steppe through which flow nearly 3000 rivers. A belt of highland runs from the north-west to the south-east, but the only notable mountains are a stretch of the Carpathians on the border with Romania and the Crimeans in the far south. There are forests and some scattered marshlands in the north and in the south the steppe is open and sparsely wooded. The topography of the Republic of Moldova is comparable to that of Ukraine with mostly flat steppe or gently rolling hills with a few forested areas. The significant geographical features of the country are the Prut and the Dniestr Rivers, which form natural borders between Romania and Ukraine respectively, and provide rich and fertile soil.

Located between the Black and the Caspian Seas, Georgia and Azerbaijan share the Great Caucasian Range in the north and the Minor Caucasus Range in the southern or western borders respectively. Landlocked and mountainous Armenia is also bordered by the Minor Caucasus Range to the north, while arid flatlands stretch southwards into Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Natural heritage: Diverse natural heritage of the sub-region is represented by almost all possible categories of natural features and sites, geological and physiographical formations and ecosystems.

- Forestland with pine woods, hornbeam-oak forests, alders and fir-woods and a variety of rare forms of animal species
- Protected landscapes and ecosystems with rare forms of animal and plant species
- Arctic and mountain glaciers
- Sphagnum bogs
- Mixed, coniferous, deciduous and evergreen forests
- Forest, forest-steppe and steppe fauna
- Plethora of endemic and rare forms of animal and plant species

- Mesophile forests
- Deciduous and coniferous forests
- Virgin forests
- Semi-deserts
- Mountain meadows, sub-alpine and alpine meadows and fauna
- Wintering waterfowl

Cultural heritage: The cultural heritage of Eastern Europe is wide-ranging and it manifests itself in different architectural styles, town planning, technological ensembles or landscape, human settlements or land-use and heritage that are tangibly associated with events or living traditions. While many of these forms of cultural heritage represent regional characteristics, they were also influenced significantly by other cultures and civilisations over the years. The preliminary categories of heritage in the sub-region include:

- Palaeolithic and Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology
- Monuments of Tripolskaya, Yamnaya and Chernoleskaya Cultures (Eneolithic and Early Iron Age)
- Monuments of Scythian civilisation
- Monuments of Tripol, Thracian, Cherniakhovskaya Cultures and of Slavic tribes
- Monuments of Tashtyk and Ananyin Cultures
- Monuments of Sarmat, Khazar and Bulgar cultures
- Ugro-Finnic kurgans and settlements
- Altai kurgans
- Heritage of the antique cities of the Northern Black Sea region
- Medieval Christian architecture (stone and wooden Churches, rock-cut monasteries), palaces and castles
- Monuments of Baroque, Classicism, Empire, Rococo, Neoclassicism, Art-nouveau, Constructivist, Urbanistic and Desurbanistic architecture
- Monuments of vanished Urartu and Albania
- Antique and Late Hellenistic Monuments
- Military, residential, landscape and religious architecture of pre-Christian era (e.g. Midian and Albanian Cultures, Zoroaster, pagan)
- Medieval settlements of North Caucasus peoples (e.g. Chechen, Ingush, Circassian, Alan)
- Monuments of medieval religious architecture and monumental painting, military, landscape, engineering and residential architecture
- Monuments of local variations of Gothic, Mauritanian, Baroque, Classicism, Eclectic, Neo-Classicism, and Art-nouveau architecture

## **2.2 The World Heritage Convention**

### **2.2.1 States Parties**

Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have been States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* since the ratification by the USSR on 12 October 1988. Georgia made a declaration of succession in 1992, which was followed by Armenia and Azerbaijan in 1993. The cultural heritage of the sub-region was, however, already included on the World Heritage List by the Soviet Union, namely "Belovezhskaya Pushcha" in 1979 (Belarus and Poland) and "Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-pechersk Lavra" in 1990 (Ukraine). The most recent member of the sub-region is the Republic of Moldova which ratified the *World Heritage Convention* in 2002.

The Russian Federation was elected as a Member of the World Heritage Committee at the 13<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of States Parties in 2001 for a period of 4 years. No other Eastern European country has been a member of the World Heritage Committee.

## **2.3 Identification of World Heritage in the Sub-Region**

### **2.3.1 Regional and sub-regional cooperation, harmonization of Tentative Lists**

Within the framework of the Global Strategy adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 1994, three workshops on the identification of potential World Heritage sites and harmonisation of Tentative Lists were organised for the sub-region:

- Seminar and training for the harmonisation of national tentative lists of cultural/natural monuments in the Caucasus countries to ensure wider and more equitable representation of these countries on the UNESCO World Heritage List (23-27 October 2002, Tbilisi, Georgia);
- International Seminar on Identification in Ukraine of Potential World Heritage Cultural sites (22-24 May 2003, Crimea, Ukraine) with participation by representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Poland, Romania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine;
- International Seminar on Identification in Ukraine of Potential World Heritage Natural sites (5-7 October 2004, Mukacheve City, Ukraine) with participation by representatives of Belarus, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.

The most recent Tentative Lists of the sub-region include transnational sites such as August's Canal (Belarus and Poland), Beech Virgin Forest of the Carpathians (Slovakia and Ukraine) and Dendrological Park Solfyivka (Slovakia and Ukraine). This may be seen as the response by States Parties in the sub-region to the harmonisation workshops and the Global Strategy in general. Nomination of transboundary properties encourages bi- and multilateral cooperation, as the Operational Guidelines (2005) recommended the States Parties concerned in transboundary nominations to establish a joint management committee or similar body to oversee the management of the entire property.

### **2.3.2 The World Heritage List**

There are currently 32 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in Eastern Europe (Tables 1 and 2), resulting from the steady increase in the number of properties inscribed between 1990 and 2004 (Table 3). 67% of World Heritage properties belong to the Russian Federation, and other countries vary between 3-9%. The only State Party in the sub-region without inscribed properties is the Republic of Moldova. Belarus has a transboundary natural property of

Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest shared with Poland and the Russian Federation has a transnational natural property of Uvs Nuur Basin shared with Mongolia.

Of the total number of 32 inscribed properties, 23 (72%) are cultural and 9 (28%) are natural properties (Figure 2). The Russian Federation and Belarus are the only States Parties with natural properties and there is no mixed World Heritage property in Eastern Europe. The higher representation of cultural properties over natural properties on the World Heritage List in the Eastern Europe follows the same trend at the European level and worldwide.

The typological classifications<sup>7</sup> of 23 cultural and 9 natural World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe are: 18 (78%) historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles; 3 (13%) historic towns/urban ensembles, and 2 (9%) cultural landscapes, 5 (56%) ecosystems and 4 (44%) geological sites. This shows the very limited typological palette of the Eastern European World Heritage sites: the majority of cultural sites are historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles; the historic towns/urban ensembles and cultural landscapes are scarcely represented; the categories of heritage not represented include archaeological sites, cultural routes, fossil-hominid sites, rock art sites and modern heritage.

The comparison with the results of the ICOMOS typological analysis of the World Heritage List demonstrates that repartition between different categories of sites in Eastern Europe largely corresponds to the global trend, where the number of architectural properties, historic towns, religious and archaeological properties constitutes 69% of the cultural properties on the List.

Natural properties in Eastern Europe are few but they cover a range of ecosystems and geological sites including boreal forest, mixed forest, temperate forest, tundra or mountain tundra, freshwater reserve, steppe, (sub)-alpine pastures.

Taking into consideration the rich diversity of cultural and natural heritage in Eastern Europe, the above situation might reflect the absence of appropriate policies and strategies for the identification of World Heritage sites in Eastern Europe.

**Table 1: World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe**

State Party	World Heritage property	Year of inscription and extension	Criteria for inscription	Category
<b>Armenia</b>	Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	1996, 2000	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	2000	C ii, iii	Cultural
	Monastery of Geghard and Upper Azat Valley	2000	C ii	Cultural
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower	2000	C iv	Cultural
<b>Belarus</b>	Mir Castle Complex	2000	C ii, iv	Cultural

<sup>7</sup> This classification follows the ICOMOS and IUCN analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan, as examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session in 2004 (WHC-04/28COM/INF.13A and 13B respectively)

<b>Belarus and Poland</b>	Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest	1979, 1992	N iii	Natural
<b>Georgia</b>	City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta	1994	C iii, iv	Cultural
	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	1994	C iv	Cultural
	Upper Svaneti	1996	C iv, v	Cultural
<b>Russian Federation</b>	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	1990	C i, ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Kizhi Pogost	1990	C i, iv, v	Cultural
	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	1990	C i, ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	1992	C ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	1992	C iv	Cultural
	White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	1992	C i, ii, iv	Cultural
	Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	1993	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	1994	C ii	Cultural
	Virgin Komi Forests	1995	N ii, iii	Natural
	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	1996-2001	N i, ii, iii, iv	Natural
	Lake Baikal	1996	N i, ii, iii, iv	Natural
	Golden Mountains of Altai	1998	N iv	Natural
	Western Caucasus	1999	N ii, iv	Natural
	Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin	2000	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Ensemble of the Ferapontov Monastery	2000	C i, iv	Cultural
	Central Sikhote-Alin	2001	N iv	Natural
	Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent	2003	C iii, iv	Cultural
	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	2004	N ii, iv	Natural
	Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent	2004	C i, iv, vi	Cultural
	<b>Russian Federation and Mongolia</b>	Uvs Nuur Basin	2003	N ii, iv
<b>Ukraine</b>	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra	1990	C i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural

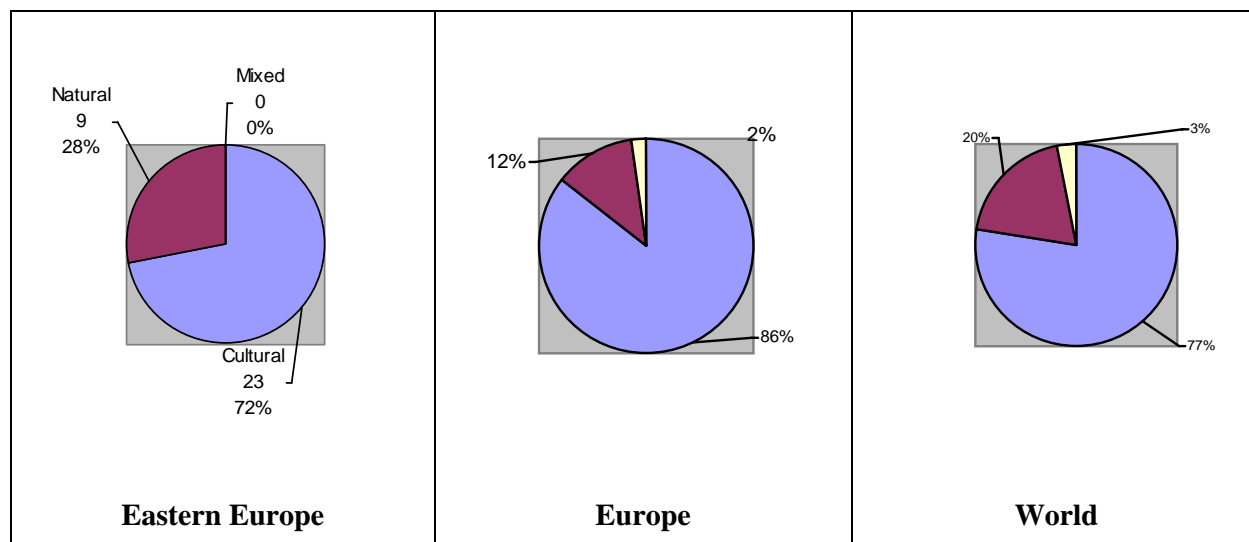
	L'viv - the Ensemble of the historic Centre	1998	C ii, v	Cultural
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**Table 2: Numbers and categories of World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe**

	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Ukraine
<b>Cultural</b>	3	1	1	3	0	13	2
<b>Natural</b>	0	0	1	0	0	8	0
<b>Mixed</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	3	1	2	3	0	21	2

**Table 3: Increasing numbers of World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe, Europe and the world**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	4	4	8	9	12	13	17	17	19	20	27	28	28	30	32
<b>Europe</b>	166	174	182	209	224	239	264	289	310	331	365	369	373	382	398
<b>World</b>	335	357	377	410	439	468	505	551	581	629	690	721	730	754	788

**Figure 2: Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe, Europe and the World**

### 2.3.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

Currently, there is only one site included in the List of World Heritage in Danger from the Eastern European sub-region. The World Heritage Committee at its 27th session in 2003 inscribed the *Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower* (Azerbaijan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger. In addition to the significant damage caused by the earthquake of November 2000, threats to the property include: a) changing urban fabric due to the demolition of buildings and uncontrolled construction within the Walled City; b) overall lack of any management system and in particular insufficient coordination between the national and municipal authorities, and c) absence of a comprehensive management plan that addresses conservation problems, development control and tourism activities. The 28th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2003 regretted that demolition and inappropriate urban development continues despite the Presidential Decree of 2003 to halt this activity within the World Heritage property. The State Party and the World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies and other stakeholders, have joined forces to safeguard the property, with the organisation of a Round Table in November 2004 and the establishment of an action plan.

The World Heritage Committee has also considered in the past whether to include a number of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger and this includes Kizhi Pogost and Lake Baikal.

Furthermore, a good example whereby the List of World Heritage in Danger could be used as an effective tool for conservation and international cooperation is illustrated by the question of the Curonian Spit (Lithuania and the Russian Federation). At its 28th session in 2004, the World Heritage Committee expressed concern regarding the potential oil pollution from the platform set up by a Russian oil company in the vicinity of the World Heritage property. It set a deadline of 1 February 2005 for the two States Parties to establish an agreement to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment and this condition was fulfilled on 31 January 2005. In the absence of such an agreement by the deadline, the Curonian Spit would be automatically inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The state of conservation and the detailed information on each property will be reported in Section II of the Periodic Reports.

## 2.4 Examination of the State of Conservation

### 2.4.1 Reactive monitoring

Since 2001, eleven reactive monitoring missions were requested by the World Heritage Committee to the eight World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe in order to assess a variety of conservation issues (Table 4). In addition, a joint ICOMOS-German World Heritage Foundation mission was fielded from 23 to 30 January 2004 to L'viv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre at the invitation of the Ukrainian authorities. Follow up activities to these reactive monitoring missions shall be reported in detail in Section II, Periodic Reports.

**Table 4: Reactive monitoring missions to the World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe requested by the World Heritage Committee**

Properties	Reactive Monitoring Missions	Key Issues
Walled City of	1) 17-23 October 2002	Earthquake of 2000; Urban development

Baku with the Shirvanshakh's Palace and Maiden Tower (Azerbaijan)	2) 21-25 January 2003 3) 21-24 April 2003	pressure; lack of capacities and policies for conservation and management; lack of coordination amongst stakeholders.
Belovezhskaya Puscha (Belarus)	1) 15-20 March 2004	Logging; air pollution; change of hydrological regime and groundwater levels; disturbance to animal migration routes due to the border fences; lack of cooperation between Belarus and Poland
City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta (Georgia)	1) 30 May 3 June 2001 2) 8-16 October 2003	Inappropriate interventions; lack of conservation and management capacities and policies; lack of cooperation between State and Church authorities; environmental pressure; earthquake
Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia)	8-16 October 2003	Lack of conservation and management capacities and policies; lack of cooperation between State and Church authorities; environmental pressure
Curonian Spit (Russian Federation)	2-6 October 2003	Potential pollution from the planned oil exploitation in the Baltic Sea
Lake Baikal (Russian Federation)	(1) 25 August - 3 September 2001 (2) 8-13 November 2003	Potential risk from the gas/oil pipelines; high geological instability; moderate pollution from the Selenga River; increased number of forest fires; decrease of seal population
Volcanoes of Kamchatka (Russian Federation)	24-30 May 2004	Potential risk of development pressure of the Kamchatka Peninsula; potential risks from poaching, mining, tourism development
Kizhi Pogost	31 July 5 August 2002	Structural integrity of the property

#### 2.4.2 Specific sub-regional exercises

No specific exercises have been undertaken in the Eastern European sub-region for the examination of the state of conservation of World Heritage properties as such.

### 2.5 Cooperation for World Heritage

#### 2.5.1 International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

In Europe, the Central and Eastern European regions have received International Assistance for conservation projects, training and the preparation of nominations and Tentative Lists (Tables 5 and 6). The change of the political situation in the 1990s brought about a considerable increase in assistance requests for the preparation of nominations as well as for urgent conservation measures.

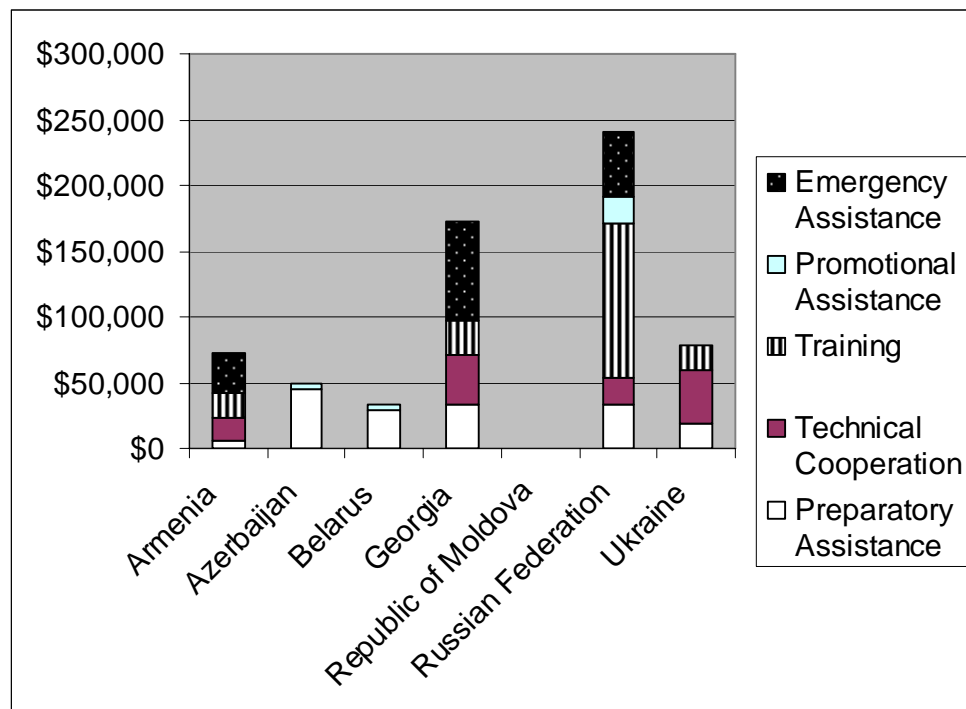
During the period between 1990-2004, a total amount of USD 939,886 was granted under the World Heritage Fund to States Parties of the Eastern European sub-region for 45 activities. Europe as a whole received 13 % of all International Assistance between 1978 and 2004, 16% of which was allocated for Eastern Europe.



The major beneficiaries were the Russian Federation (31%) and Georgia (30%), while the lowest share of 5% was to Belarus. The Republic of Moldova has not received any International Assistance to date as this State Party only ratified the *Convention* recently and has no listed properties.

22% of funds were granted for preparatory assistance, 21% for technical cooperation, 8% for financing of extrabudgetary projects, 21% for training purposes, 12% for promotional activities and 16% for emergency assistance.

**Table 5: International Assistance to Eastern Europe under the World Heritage Fund (1990-2004: USD)\***



**Table 6: Number of approved requests for International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund (1990-2004)**

	Preparatory Assistance	Technical Cooperation	Extrabudgetary Projects	Training	Promotional Assistance	Emergency Assistance	Total
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45</b>
Armenia	3	1	0	1	0	1	<b>6</b>
Azerbaijan	4	0	0	0	2	0	<b>6</b>
Belarus	2	0	0	0	1	0	<b>3</b>
Georgia	4	3	1	1		1	<b>10</b>
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Russian Federation	2	2	0	4	4	2	<b>14</b>
Ukraine	3	3	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>

\* The amounts indicated have not necessarily been implemented by the States Parties.

### 2.5.2 Bi- and Multilateral Cooperation

The Eastern European sub-region has received financial or technical assistance from other countries for the preparation of nomination dossiers. This includes the assistance that Poland provided for the preparation of the dossier for the Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh, (Belarus); that Italy and The Netherlands provided for the dossier on the Gnishikadzor Area Cultural Landscape, and that Italy provided for the dossier on the Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape. Furthermore, Georgia signed a bilateral agreement on cultural cooperation with Italy, whereby the re-nomination of Vardzia-Khervisi Cultural Landscape is currently being prepared within this framework.

In addition to the existing transnational or transboundary World Heritage properties (see Section 2.3.2), the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session in July 2005, will examine the serial transnational nomination of the Struve Geodetic Arc, involving Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden and Ukraine.

### 2.5.3 European Union funding for World Heritage

None of the States Parties in Eastern Europe are members of the European Union, but Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine are part of the European Union's "Neighbourhood Policy". All countries of the sub-region are members of the Council of Europe, which actively cooperates with these States in the field of heritage conservation. The Council of Europe's Regional Programme for the South Caucasus on the Rehabilitation and Revitalisation of Historic Cities is an example of such cooperation. Furthermore, the Eastern European countries are involved in the European Union-Council of Europe joint programmes European Heritage Days and European Heritage Network (HEREIN).

### 2.5.4 Cooperation with other international instruments and charters

Tables 7 and 8 indicate participation of Eastern European countries in other cultural and natural heritage conventions. In addition to the *World Heritage Convention*, all countries in Eastern Europe have ratified the Hague Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the execution of the Convention, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

**Table 7: Participation of Eastern European countries in other cultural heritage conventions**

State Party	1954	1969	1970	1985	1992	1995	2003
Armenia	Ratified	-	Ratified	-	Ratified	-	-
Azerbaijan	Signed	-	Ratified	-	Signed	Signed	-
Belarus	Ratified	-	Ratified	-	-	-	Ratified
Georgia	Adhered	-	Adhered	Ratified	Ratified	-	-
Republic of Moldova	Ratified	-	-	Ratified	Ratified	-	-
Russian Federation	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	Signed	-
Ukraine	Ratified	-	Ratified	Signed	Ratified	-	-

- 1954:** Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the execution of the Convention
- 1969:** European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage
- 1970:** Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property
- 1985:** Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
- 1992:** European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)
- 1995:** Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects
- 2003:** Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

**Table 8: Participation of Eastern European countries in other natural heritage conventions**

State Party	1971	1973	1979	1979	1989	1991	1992
Armenia	Signed	-	-	-	Ratified	-	Ratified
Azerbaijan	Signed	Signed		Signed	Signed	Signed	Signed
Belarus	Accessed	Accessed	Ratified	-	Accessed	-	Ratified
Georgia	-	Adhered	Ratified		Accessed		Accessed
Republic of Moldova	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	-	Ratified
Russian Federation	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	-	Ratified	-	Ratified
Ukraine	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	-	Ratified

- 1971:** Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats
- 1973:** Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- 1979:** Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- 1979:** Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
- 1989:** The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
- 1991:** The Alpine Convention
- 1992:** Convention on Biological Diversity
- 2000:** European Landscape Convention

## 2.6 World Heritage Education and Training

### 2.6.1 Training and meetings of site managers and heritage-decision makers

There have been numbers of training meetings for site managers and heritage decision-makers in Eastern Europe both at sub-regional and national levels, to build human capacity in the field of cultural and natural heritage conservation. The subjects of such training and meetings are diverse and include the conservation of different types of heritage, heritage and development, site management, as well as various aspects concerning the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. Some individual heritage practitioners also had training opportunities abroad. At many of these events, international consultants identified by UNESCO as well as representatives of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre acted as trainers, resource persons and facilitators.

### 2.6.2 Other Sub-regional initiatives

Coordinated jointly by UNESCO's *Associated Schools Project Network* and the World Heritage Centre, the *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project* was launched in 1994 to give students a chance to voice their concerns and to become involved in the protection of cultural and natural heritage. The project includes the conduct of World Heritage Youth Fora and the experimentation of the World Heritage Education Resource Kit entitled "World Heritage in Young Hands". This educational kit has been translated into the Russian, Georgian and Armenian languages.

Teacher-training workshops and seminars concerning World Heritage organised together with UNESCO in the sub-region include the "World Heritage in Young Hands Educational Seminar" (Tbilisi, Georgia, 5-8 March 2002) and "Sub-regional Training Seminar World Heritage integration within the National education system" (Minsk, Belarus, 18-19 June 2002). There is a number of other activities organised at national level.

## 2.7 Conclusion

The history of participation of the seven countries of the Eastern European sub-region in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* dates back more than fifteen years. During this period, thirty-two cultural and natural sites have been inscribed on the World Heritage List, and Tentative Lists have been established to include some sixty-eight properties for possible future nomination.

In relation to the Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List, the sites already inscribed, as well as the properties inscribed on the Tentative Lists do not represent adequately the cultural and natural heritage of the sub-region. Only a few of the categories are represented by sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. The sub-region has considered harmonising their Tentative Lists to a limited extent so far, and this has resulted in some initiatives to nominate transboundary or transnational properties.

Despite the fact that only one property had been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger from this sub-region, there are serious concerns about the state of conservation of many properties and the World Heritage Committee discussed threats to these properties at length and requested several reactive monitoring missions.

A series of educational, training and conservation activities for World Heritage have taken place both at national and sub-regional level for the past 15 years.

During the last decade, the World Heritage Fund has provided funds for the implementation of some forty-five various activities. Increased assistance to Eastern Europe since 1990 reflects the changing political situation in the sub-region with the establishment of new states, while such assistance for the sub-region remained relatively low compared to that for other regions with developing countries. Taking into consideration the economic difficulties still being experienced by Eastern Europe, the sub-region called for increased International Assistance, particularly for training and capacity-building activities.

### **3. APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE**

#### **3.1 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report**

With the exception of the Russian Federation where the National Commission for UNESCO is the signatory agency, the Ministries of Culture prepared all Periodic Reports in the Eastern European sub-region. This implies that the institutions in charge of natural heritage did not play a significant role in the preparation of their Periodic Reports. This might reflect lack of cooperation between State institutions in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

#### **3.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties**

##### **3.2.1 National Inventories**

All States Parties in the sub-region established inventories of heritage in their territory at the national level. The Republic of Moldova and Ukraine specified that their inventories covered both cultural and natural heritage, but it was not clear from the Periodic Reports if this was also the case for other States Parties. In the Russian Federation, inventories are also established at the regional level, and at the local levels in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. These national inventories have been used as a basis for the identification of World Heritage in all countries. Armenia, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine have stressed that their national inventories are incomplete and require revision.

##### **3.2.2 Tentative Lists**

All States Parties in the Eastern European sub-region have submitted Tentative Lists. Armenia, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine revised their Tentative Lists (Table 9). All of them have been prepared at the national level and, with the exception of Ukraine and the Russian Federation, these Tentative Lists were prepared by institutions responsible for cultural heritage without the clear involvement of the body responsible for natural heritage. In the case of Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine and the Russian Federation, Tentative Lists have been prepared with the participation of regional and/or local authorities, or the Advisory Bodies. All States Parties recognise the need to update their Tentative Lists as part of the future action.

**Table 9: Revision of Tentative Lists in Eastern Europe**

	<b>Tentative List last revised</b>	<b>Previous revisions of Tentative List</b>
Armenia	1997	1995
Azerbaijan	2001	-
Belarus	2004	1991
Georgia	1993	-
Republic of Moldova	2004	-
Russian Federation	2005	2004, 2003, 2001, 1998, 1996, 1995, 1993, 1992
Ukraine	2005	2003, 2000, 1989

The total number of properties included in the Tentative Lists of Eastern European countries is 64 (see Figure 10 for the number of sites under each category by country); 80% (51 sites) which are cultural properties, 11% (7 sites) natural and 9% (6 sites) mixed.

According to the preliminary typological analysis of the sites included in the Tentative Lists in Eastern Europe<sup>8</sup> 52% (27 sites) of cultural sites are historic monuments/architectural ensembles, 16% (8 sites) historic towns/urban ensembles, 6% (3 sites) cultural landscapes/gardens, 20% (10 sites) modern heritage and 6% (3 sites) archaeological sites. 57% (4 sites) of natural sites are geological/palaeontological sites and 43% (3 sites) of natural sites are ecosystems.

Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation stressed the need to revise their Tentative Lists (the Russian Federation specified that natural heritage needs to be included in the Tentative List). As emphasised by Georgia, the current Tentative Lists of Eastern Europe do not seem to adequately reflect the potential of the cultural and natural heritage of the States Parties concerned. This situation might result from the lack of appropriate inventory and documentation of cultural and natural heritage in the sub-region.

**Table 10: Number of different categories of properties included on the Tentative Lists in Eastern Europe**

	<b>Cultural</b>	<b>Natural</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Armenia</b>	2	0	2	4
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	7	4	0	11
<b>Belarus</b>	12	0	0	12
<b>Georgia</b>	5	0	1	6
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Russian Federation</b>	15	6	1	22
<b>Ukraine</b>	8	2	2	12
<b>Total</b>	50	12	6	68

### 3.2.3 Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List

In all countries of the sub-region, the preparation of nominations on the World Heritage List is the competence of the central government, often with the involvement of independent experts; very rarely do regional/local institutions or non-governmental organisations participate in this activity. According to the States Parties, the most important perceived benefits of World Heritage listing are national prestige, conservation of sites and increased funding. They encountered manifold difficulties in the preparation of nominations: lack of cooperation at all levels, inadequate staffing, and lack of funding. There is a general lack of coordination between the different national institutions in the nomination process; there are no general decision-making policies; lack of information and limited access to the necessary documentation in the institutions responsible for the preparation of nominations. The Russian Federation made a particular point that the efforts by the States Parties to redress the imbalance concerning the representation of Eastern European heritage on the World Heritage List is hindered by the decision of the World Heritage Committee to set a restriction on the number of sites that a country can nominate each year.

<sup>8</sup> Typological analysis of properties in the Tentative Lists followed the categories used by ICOMOS in the “ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan”; WHC-04/28.COM/INF.13A

### **3.3 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage**

#### **3.3.1 General Policy Development**

Specific heritage legislation exists in all countries of the sub-region and there are, for the most part, separate framework laws for cultural and natural heritage. Armenia, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation responded that local communities are implicated in legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate national heritage. Belarus, Azerbaijan and Ukraine indicated that there existed specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage in their country, some of which are specific administrative acts and decrees adopted for single properties. All countries, except Azerbaijan, stated that management plans are required; however, the majority stated that such plans did not exist for all World Heritage properties.

Most Eastern European States Parties indicated in their Periodic Reports that existing legal bases needed to be further ameliorated or totally reformed, as the existing general framework laws could not regulate all aspects of heritage protection.

#### **3.3.2 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation**

National legislation for the protection of cultural and natural heritage exists in all the countries concerned and state authorities are the bodies responsible for the implementation of such legislation. The institutions in charge of heritage conservation and safeguarding in Eastern Europe provided their services through different bodies for cultural and natural heritage and at local, regional and national levels. Georgia and the Russian Federation have established specific bodies responsible for the general coordination, implementation and application of the *World Heritage Convention*: the former is the World Heritage Division within the Ministry of Culture and the latter is the Russian World Heritage Committee within the National Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO. All States Parties in Eastern Europe commented on the need for capacity-building within the relevant institutions, highlighting in particular insufficient state funding and inadequate staffing.

All Eastern European countries recognised the involvement of non-governmental organisations and the private sector in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage, except the Republic of Moldova with regard to NGOs, and Ukraine for the private sector. In addition, only Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and the Russian Federation indicated the positive involvement of local communities in this regard.

#### **3.3.3 Scientific and Technical Studies or Research**

Information provided by States Parties of the sub-region as regards scientific and technical studies or research varied greatly in content. With the exception of Belarus, all countries placed emphasis on cultural rather than natural World Heritage properties. Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine listed studies and research related to management, conservation or reconstruction of specific World Heritage properties in their territory. Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation provided information of a more generic nature. Azerbaijan did not respond to the question on this subject. Furthermore, Ukraine in particular identified a need to develop an institutional basis for undertaking scientific and technical studies on cultural heritage.

#### **3.3.4 Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation**

The main source of funding for World Heritage properties in all countries in Eastern Europe is the Central State budget. In the sub-region, the regional and local self-governing parts are less

developed and hence provided only minimum funding for World Heritage, but there are cases, such as in Georgia and the Russian Federation, where private charity foundations finance a large part of conservation activities.

All States Parties have stressed the lack of funding that remained a serious obstacle in the safeguarding of World Heritage properties, while the sub-region has received International Assistance for a number of World Heritage activities. None of the States Parties in the sub-region has so far made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund.

A large number of professional membership organisations and NGOs in the field of cultural and natural heritage conservation are operating in the sub-region. In some cases, States Parties have helped to establish public organisations for fund-raising and donations for World Heritage protection.

### **3.3.5 Training**

All States Parties in the sub-region have identified training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties. Creation of training opportunities for World Heritage site managers is of special importance for the Eastern European sub-region. While all countries except Armenia responded that their staff received heritage training in or outside their countries, clear emphasis was also placed on the need to provide further training for specialists in the field of both cultural and natural heritage. Proposals from the countries in the sub-region included the creation of training or information centres, organisation of in-country workshops and seminars and participation in international workshops.

States Parties such as Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine considered their national universities and institutions responsible for carrying out scientific research as the most important training bodies in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage sites. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova listed international bodies as important training institutions and this includes ICCROM and UNITAR as well as universities and other institutions in other countries such as Institut National du Patrimoine (Paris), Instituto Centrale per il Restauro (Rome), Opicio delle Pietre Dure (Florence) and Ecole de Restauration (Saint-Petersburg) as important training institutions.

## **3.4 International Cooperation and Fund-raising**

Almost all States Parties of the sub-region have signed bi- and multilateral agreements in the field of heritage preservation and conservation. Less than half of the States Parties have hosted/attended international training courses and seminars, or distributed materials and information.

Foundations that regularly financed heritage conservation activities have been established in only a few States Parties. Eastern European States Parties have regularly benefited from International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund and financial assistance from other international institutions.

Apart from the transboundary site of Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest indicated by Belarus to have a link with Poland, all the countries in the sub-region reported that their World Heritage properties were not twinned with others at the national or international level.

The UNESCO Chair in Urban and Architectural Conservation (Moscow) has initiated the Eastern European Centre for Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in May 2004. This initiative currently consisted of a network of Periodic Reporting focal points and has an NGO status.



### 3.5 Educations, Information and Awareness Raising

All States Parties of the sub-region undertook systematic measures in order to present and promote World Heritage sites at the national level. Most Eastern European States Parties reported that presentation and awareness concerning the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites was not adequate in their countries and had underlined the need for further improvement in this regard. Meantime, 80% of States Parties are working on complementary steps in order to ameliorate the present situation in the sphere of presentation and awareness-raising of World Heritage.

### 3.6 Conclusions

All States Parties of the Eastern European sub-region submitted Section I of the Periodic Reports to the World Heritage Centre before or shortly after the deadline. There are several shared shortcomings in the responses; in some cases States Parties have referred to matters related to the cultural or natural heritage in general, while the questions were specifically concentrated on the World Heritage sites; the information given by some States Parties was sometimes formal and superficial; a number of questions were not answered or incorrectly answered. These tendencies may be the reflection of lack of institutional memory and resources within the responsible institutions as well as by lack of coordination between different national institutions, especially between the agencies responsible for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. Furthermore, some States Parties found this exercise to be demanding, in addition to their normal workload, with no extra resources provided. The additional workload was also caused by the need to translate the Questionnaire into other languages and re-translate the responses into English before being submitted the Periodic Report to the World Heritage Centre.

Nevertheless, the Periodic Reporting exercise has been undoubtedly successful in the sub-region and has contributed to the creation of an analytical framework for the development of sub-regional strategies in the realm of identification, preservation, conservation and presentation of World Heritage.

83% of States Parties evaluated the user-friendliness of the Questionnaire as “good” or “very good”, and all States Parties expect that the Periodic Reporting process will produce concrete benefits.

Regarding the identification of World Heritage properties, there is a need to revise national inventories of cultural and natural heritage and to harmonise Tentative Lists at the regional level. Administrative and legal measures undertaken by States Parties in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage remained insufficient. There is a need for legal and policy reforms and capacity-building of competent institutions. The creation of training opportunities for individuals and institutions involved in heritage conservation and especially in site management activities is also of special importance. There is a further need to enhance international cooperation and scientific exchanges as well as to reinforce awareness-building activities in the sub-region. This sub-region has a long history of heritage management and conservation, but for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* it is important that the future activities be based on a strategic planning, and not on an ad-hoc basis, both at national and sub- or regional level.

## **4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 Strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Sub-Region**

#### *Strengths*

- Provision of certain positive administrative and legal measures in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage in the sub-region;
- Increased interest of governments and the general public towards the World Heritage Convention and World Heritage properties;
- Positive impacts of ratification to the *World Heritage Convention* on the conservation of national heritage;

#### *Weaknesses*

- Lack of heritage policies or the implementation of existing policies in some countries in the sub-region;
- Inadequate legal protection for World Heritage in some countries in the sub-region;
- Lack of capacity and training in the institutions and of individuals involved in World Heritage;
- Gaps in conservation techniques and professional skills in some countries in the sub-region;
- Inadequate funding in the field of heritage;
- Inadequate representation of heritage of the sub-region on the World Heritage List;
- Overall lack of national and sub-regional strategy for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

### **4.2 Conclusions and proposals for Future Actions and Development of a Sub-Regional Strategy**

#### *Conclusions*

The Periodic Reporting exercise has created an appropriate analytical base for the establishment of strategies for the future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the sub-region. During the past fifteen years, interest in the *World Heritage Convention* and World Heritage sites has significantly increased in Eastern Europe. States Parties have undertaken certain measures in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage sites. This should now be followed-up with the improvement of the entire framework for the implementation of the *Convention*, the definition and application of integrated policies and, most importantly by greater political will on the part of governments to protect and transmit their World Heritage to future generations.

The existing World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe do not reflect the cultural and natural diversity of the sub-region and the identification of new World Heritage sites is hampered by incomplete or outdated national inventories. Lack of funding, human and financial capacities and heritage policies continue to be a serious obstacle in making significant progress in the application of the *World Heritage Convention*.

***Development of a sub-regional strategy and proposed Future Actions***

In view of the ongoing socio-political and economical transition in the sub-region, the strategies for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* should take into account all refinements of this process as well as the diversity and similarity of heritage in Eastern European countries. The accent should be placed on capacity-building and training activities as well as the legal/policy reforms particularly in the field of site-management. Furthermore, national and international resources should be harnessed in efforts to open the way towards achieving the Strategic Objectives of the Budapest Declaration.

Strategic Objective: *Strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List*

**Action****INVENTORY, DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

Updating of national inventories using appropriate information management technologies (e.g. digitisation and databases);  
Updating documentation on existing World Heritage properties;

**TENTATIVE LISTS**

Updating Tentative Lists and development of policies concerning the procedures for such revision;  
Harmonisation of Tentative Lists within the sub-region and with other sub-regions in Europe and globally;

**NOMINATIONS**

Establishing strategies for future nominations in each country and enhancing inter-institutional cooperation for the preparation of nomination dossiers.

Strategic Objective: *Ensure the effective **Conservation** of World Heritage properties*

**Action****LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS**

Definition of integrated policies for conservation of both cultural and natural World Heritage;  
Reforming existing heritage legislations;

**MANAGEMENT**

Establishment of management plans for all World Heritage properties;

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Enhanced international cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage.

Strategic Objective: *Promote the development of effective **Capacity-Building** in States Parties*

**Action****FUNDING**

Exploration of national and international funding for World Heritage activities in general and improving the level of service for heritage conservation in particular;

**CAPACITY-BUILDING**

Development of sub-regional programmes focused on capacity-building for institutions and site managers involved in heritage management and conservation activities;

**TRAINING**

Development of sub-regional programmes to create training opportunities for policy and decision-makers, site managers, conservation specialists and NGOs;

Development of an ICCROM global training strategy for World Heritage in the sub-region;

Provision of specific training to help the States Parties to define boundaries and buffer and core zones for World Heritage sites;

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Development of a European and worldwide programme to foster cooperation and exchange ideas, technical experience and contacts between specialists of different countries involved in World Heritage activities.

Strategic Objective: *Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication***

**Action**

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

Organisation of workshops and other programmes to increase community participation in heritage conservation and management;

States Parties to join *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project*;

**INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

Sub-regional project to support the involvement of NGOs and the private sector in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;

**AWARENESS-RAISING**

Development of a sub-regional programme to coordinate awareness-raising activities.





**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



**IMPLEMENTATION OF**  
**THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN**  
**CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION I**

**May 2005**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Cooperation**

In accordance with Article 29 of the *Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, the General Conference of UNESCO at its 29th session in 1997 invited the States Parties to submit reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories.

At its 22<sup>nd</sup> session in December 1998, the World Heritage Committee adopted the format<sup>9</sup> of the Periodic Report and decided to examine it on a regional basis with a six-year cycle. The Committee also requested the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies to prepare regional synthesis reports. Section I concerns the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and Section II refers to the state of conservation of each properties inscribed up to 1998. Given the large number of States Parties and World Heritage properties, the Committee examines Section I of the Periodic Report for European States Parties at its 29th session in 2005 and Section II at its 30th session in 2006.

According to the decision of the 26<sup>th</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee in 2002, specific programmes for each region must be developed based on regional reports. These regional programmes are aimed at strengthening the application of the *Convention* by the States Parties and to achieve the following strategic objectives: strengthen the *credibility* of the World Heritage List, ensure the effective *conservation* of World Heritage properties, promote the development of effective *capacity building* in States Parties and increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through *communication*.

For the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise, Europe is divided into five sub-regions: Nordic and Baltic, Western Europe, Mediterranean, Eastern European, and Central and South Eastern Europe. This document contains the Central and South Eastern Europe synthesis report of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted from the Central European countries of Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, and the South Eastern countries of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Republic of, or FYR of), Serbia and Montenegro as well as Slovenia. It is understood that the categorisation is meant for practical and organizational purposes only and does not imply political concepts and theories.

### **1.2 Methodology of the Report**

The division of Europe into sub-regions for the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise is somewhat arbitrary but an attempt has been made to respect cultural, bio-geographical, socio-historical and linguistic contexts. For geo-political reasons as well as for historical developments, the sub-region of Central and South Eastern Europe represents the corridor between the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean and between Western and Eastern Europe. Many countries in the sub-region share the cultural legacy shaped during centuries of Ottoman occupation. The sub-region is also a meeting point of Roman/Western and Byzantine/Eastern traditions. This sub-region further represents a new dimension of Europe with relatively recent European Union memberships of Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic,

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<sup>9</sup> See <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=58>

Slovakia and Slovenia, and strong aspirations to become part of Europe from the rest of South Eastern Europe.

In order to facilitate the coordination process for the Periodic Reporting exercise, each State Party appointed national Focal Points, one for cultural and the other for natural World Heritage properties. The European States Parties were requested to submit Section I of the Periodic Reports before 31 December 2004. The deadline for the submission of Section II of the Periodic Reports for Europe is 31 October 2005.

The First Joint European and World Heritage network meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus (7 - 11 May 2003) agreed to establish an open-ended Working Group to provide advice and support throughout the European Periodic Reporting process with the participation of the Advisory Bodies, ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM. The meeting endorsed the proposal for sub-regional meetings and encouraged States Parties to establish national timetables for Periodic Reporting.

In order to facilitate the preparation of the Periodic Reports, the World Heritage Centre developed a Questionnaire<sup>10</sup>, which closely follows the structure and the content of the *Format for the Periodic Reporting on the application on the World Heritage Convention* adopted by the World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage Centre also made available an electronic version of the Questionnaire<sup>11</sup> to help collect and analyse information from 50 States Parties in Europe and North America and on 248 World Heritage properties. The provision of the Questionnaire helped the World Heritage Centre to undertake comparative and statistical analyses and to prepare the sub-regional and regional synthesis reports.

The following training workshops were organised in 2004, specifically targeting the Central and South Eastern European sub-region:

- Workshop for the preparation of Section I Periodic Report in the Central and South Eastern Europe (6 - 8 May 2004, Visegrád, Hungary) with the participation of focal points or their representatives from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- Training workshop on Periodic Reporting for focal points from South Eastern European States Parties (Trieste, Italy, 3-7 March 2004) with the participation of focal points or their representatives from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Macedonia (the FYR of), Malta, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro and Turkey.

All States Parties of the Central and South Eastern European sub-region have submitted Section I of the Periodic Reports. This report synthesizes Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted from all States Parties in Central and South Eastern Europe and was prepared by a Coordination Team consisting of a sub-regional consultant<sup>12</sup>, two resource persons<sup>13</sup> and the World Heritage Centre in consultation with the Rapporteur and the Chair of the Working Group<sup>14</sup> for the Periodic Reporting and the Advisory Bodies. The UNESCO Office in Venice

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<sup>10</sup> See <http://whc.unesco.org/toc/mainf18.htm>

<sup>11</sup> See <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=75>

<sup>12</sup> Mr Eszter Szucs (Hungary)

<sup>13</sup> Mr Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary) and Mr Horst Gödicke (Germany)

<sup>14</sup> An open working group was established at the meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus in May 2003 for the European Periodic Reporting. Mr Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary) was elected Chairperson and Mr Christopher Young (United Kingdom) as Rapporteur. The working group which consisted of all States Parties in Europe and North America, the Advisory Bodies and the staff of the World Heritage Centre did not meet formally but exchanged views by e-mails.



has also contributed to the Periodic Reporting exercise by helping to organise some of the sub-regional workshops and by reviewing the draft of this report.

### **1.3 Structure of Report**

This report consists of four chapters:

- Chapter 1 introduces the background to the Periodic Reporting exercise and the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis;
- Chapter 2 provides a general overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe;
- Chapter 3 gives a detailed analysis of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties in Central and South Eastern Europe;
- Chapter 4 analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Central and South Eastern Europe and proposes elements for future actions and sub-regional strategies.

**Figure 1: Map of Central and South Eastern European sub-region and summary of facts related to the *World Heritage Convention***



**ALBANIA**

Area: 28,748 sq km  
 Ratification: 1989  
 Original Tentative List: 1996  
 Tentative List last updated: -  
 World Heritage property: 1C

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Area: 51,129 sq km  
 Ratification: 1993  
 Original Tentative List: 1998  
 Tentative List last updated: 2004  
 World Heritage properties: 0

**BULGARIA**

Area: 110,910 sq km  
 Ratification: 1974  
 Original Tentative List: 1984  
 Tentative List last updated: 2004  
 World Heritage properties: 7C, 2N

**CROATIA**

Area: 56,542 sq km  
 Ratification: 1992  
 Original Tentative List: 1994  
 Tentative List last updated: 1998  
 World Heritage properties: 5C, 1N

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Area: 78,866 sq km  
 Ratification: 1993  
 Original Tentative List: 1991  
 Tentative List last updated: 2001  
 World Heritage properties: 12C

**HUNGARY**

Area: 93,030 sq km  
 Ratification: 1985  
 Original Tentative List: 1985  
 Tentative List last updated: 2003  
 World Heritage properties: 7C, 1N

**MACEDONIA, (FORMER  
YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF)**  
 Area: 25, 333  
 sq km  
 Ratification: 1997  
 Original Tentative List: 2004  
 Tentative List last updated: -  
 World Heritage property: 1M

**ROMANIA**  
 Area: 237, 500 sq km  
 Ratification: 1991  
 Original Tentative List: 1990  
 Tentative List last updated: 2005  
 World Heritage properties: 6C, 1N

**SLOVAKIA**  
 Area: 48, 845 sq km  
 Ratification: 1993  
 Original Tentative List: 1993  
 Tentative List last updated: 2002  
 World Heritage properties: 4C, 1N

**C:** cultural property  
**N:** natural property  
**M:** mixed property

**POLAND**  
 Area: 312, 685 sq km  
 Ratification: 1976  
 Original Tentative List: 1993  
 Tentative List last updated: 2002  
 World Heritage properties: 11C,  
 1N

**SERBIA AND  
MONTENEGRO**  
 Area: 102, 350 sq km  
 Ratification: 2001  
 Original Tentative List: 1993  
 Tentative List last updated: 2005  
 World Heritage properties:  
 4C, 1N

**SLOVENIA**  
 Area: 20,273 sq km  
 Ratification: 1992  
 Original Tentative List: 1994  
 Tentative List last updated: 2000  
 World Heritage property: 1N

## **2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE**

### **2.1 Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Sub-Region**

The Central and South Eastern Europe defined for the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise is delineated by the Baltic Sea to the north, the Adriatic Sea to the west, the Black Sea to the east and the northern border of Greece to the south. The sub-region is characterised by several mountain ranges, notably the Carpathian mountain range that runs through Slovakia and Romania, and a series of mountain range extending from Slovenia south into Greece and through Bulgaria. The major river systems in the sub-region include the Danube, the Drina and the Vistula. The sub-region presents a heritage mosaic but is unified by the common fact that such heritage is often the result of the interaction of ideas and people from different neighbouring areas.

Cultural heritage in Central and South Eastern Europe includes:

- Palaeolithic archaeology;
- Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology;
- Celtic, Illyrian and Thracian archaeology;
- Greek (ancient, classical and Hellenistic) and Roman artefacts and settlements;
- Late Roman and Byzantine artefacts and ensembles;
- Skita archaeology;
- Early Christian (necropolises) and early medieval formations;
- Medieval Christian artefacts (stone and wooden churches, fortified churches) including Roman artefacts, Gothic artefacts and Crusader centres, fortifications, churches;
- Central European variants of Italian Renaissance artefacts and planned cities (early and late varieties);
- Orthodox art (stone and wooden churches, and monasteries; frescoes and icons);
- Islamic art and architecture (mosques, hammāns), artefacts and historic settlements;
- Baroque (late Baroque Rococo and classical Baroque), art and artistic ensembles;
- Classical, romantic, historical (eclectic) architectural and urban forms;
- Secessionist (Art Nouveau) collections;
- Modern Movement (Bauhaus and followers) formations;
- Socialist Realist constructions (public buildings, cities and urban centres, large-scale industrial structures: dams and power stations);
- Landscape architecture and large-scale (chateau) formations;
- Vernacular (popular) manifestations;
- Water systems and technical structures;
- Fortifications and military formulations (from every period).

Natural heritage in Central and South Eastern Europe includes:

- Mountains (low, mid and high peak ranges);
- Grasslands (steppes);
- Wetlands (rivers, river deltas and lake plateaus);
- Coastal regions (islands and peninsulas);
- Geological formations (volcanic, glacier and karstic sites with caves and waterfalls);
- Mediterranean and Temperate flora and fauna systems.

## **2.2 The World Heritage Convention**

### **2.2.1 States Parties**

The ratification year of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe is indicated in Table 1. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were among the first 20 countries to ratify it in 1974. After the break-up in 1991 the ratification of Yugoslavia was promptly confirmed by successor entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia (FYR of), Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovenia. Yugoslavia was under the UN sanctions throughout the 1990s during which the country did not participate in any activities under the *World Heritage Convention*. On 1 January 1993 Czechoslovakia was separated into two distinct States: Czech Republic and Slovak Republic.

**Table 1: Ratification of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe**

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Status</b>
Albania	1989	Ratification
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1993	Notification of succession
Bulgaria	1974	Acceptance
Croatia	1992	Notification of succession
Czech Republic	1993	Notification of succession
Hungary	1985	Acceptance
Macedonia, (FYR of)	1997	Notification of succession
Poland	1976	Ratification
Romania	1991	Acceptance
Serbia and Montenegro	2001	Notification of succession
Slovakia	1993	Notification of succession
Slovenia	1992	Notification of succession

## 2.3 Identification of World Heritage in Central and South Eastern Europe

### 2.3.1 Regional and sub-regional cooperation, harmonisation of Tentative Lists

No meetings on the harmonisation of Tentative Lists have taken place specifically targeting Central and South Eastern Europe. However, the representatives of Poland and Romania participated in the International Seminar on Identification in Ukraine of Potential World Heritage Cultural sites (22-24 May 2003, Crimea, Ukraine) and the representatives of the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia participated in the International Seminar on Identification in Ukraine of Potential World Heritage Natural sites (5-7 October 2004, Mukacheve City, Ukraine).

In line with the Global Strategy adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 18<sup>th</sup> session in 1994, a number of thematic workshops have been organised in the sub-region on cultural landscapes (Poland, 1999), natural heritage of Alps (Austria, 2000), vineyard (Hungary, 2001), Byzantine monuments (Greece, 2001), and Geo-sites (Bulgaria, 1998).

The most recent Tentative Lists of the sub-region include sites which are intended to be nominated as transboundary or transnational sites such as August's Canal (Belarus and Poland), Carpathian Primeval Forests (Slovakia and Ukraine), Limes Romanus – The Roman antique monuments on the Middle Danube (Romania and Slovakia; this site is to be part of the Frontier of the Roman Empire together with a number of other European countries), Tokaj wine region (Slovakia; this site is to be an extension to the Tokaj wine region historic cultural landscape in Hungary), The Wooden sacral architecture in the Carpathian bow (Slovakia; to be an extension to the Wooden Churches of Maramures in Romania).

The increasing number of sites in the Tentative Lists in recent years intended for transboundary and transnational nominations may be seen as the response by the States Parties in the sub-region to the Global Strategy. This might also be due to the Cairns Decision of the World Heritage Committee taken at the 24<sup>th</sup> session in 2000 which encouraged transboundary or transnational nominations by exempting such nominations from a restriction of allowing any State Party to nominate one site par year (this exemption is no longer in effect since the adoption of the Cairns Suzhou Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 28<sup>th</sup> session in 2004).

### 2.3.2 World Heritage List

There are currently 67 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in Central and South Eastern Europe (Tables 2 and 3): 57 (72 %) of these are cultural, nine (26 %) are natural and one (2%) is mixed. The number and type of items are unevenly distributed, with Central European countries featuring more sites, Albania and the Czech Republic not having any natural properties, and Slovenia having no cultural properties inscribed.

**Table 2: List of World Heritage properties in Central and South Eastern Europe**

State Party	World Heritage property	Year of inscription and extension	Criteria for inscription	Category
<b>Albania</b>	Butrint	1992, 1999	C iii	Cultural
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Boyana Church	1979	C ii, iii	Cultural
	Madara Rider	1979	C i, iii	Cultural

	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	1979	C i, iii, iv	Cultural
	Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo	1979	C ii, iii	Cultural
	Ancient City of Nessebar	1983	C iii, iv	Cultural
	Rila Monastery	1983	C vi	Cultural
	Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983	N iv	Natural
	Pirin National Park	1983	N i, ii, iii	Natural
	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	1985	C i, iii	Cultural
<b>Croatia</b>	Old City of Duvrovnik	1979, 1994	C i, iii, iv	Cultural
	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	1979	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Plitvice Lakes National Park	1979, 2000	N ii, iii	Natural
	Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč	1997	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Historic City of Trogir	1997	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Cathedral of St James in Šibenik	2000	C i, ii, iv	Cultural
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Historic Centre of Prague	1992	C ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	1992	C iv	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Telč	1992	C i, iv	Cultural
	Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora	1994	C iv	Cultural
	Kutná Hora: the Historic Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec	1995	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	1996	C i, ii, iv	Cultural
	Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž	1998	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Holašovice Historical Village Reservation	1998	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Litomyšl Castle	1999	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc	2000	C i, iv	Cultural
	Tugendhat Villa in Brno	2001	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebic	2003	C ii, iii	Cultural
<b>Hungary</b>	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue	1987, 2002	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings	1987	C v	Cultural
	Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment	1996	C iv, vi	Cultural
	Hortobágy National Park – the Puszta	1999	C iv, v	Cultural
	Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae)	2000	C iii, iv	Cultural

	Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape	2002	C iii, v	Cultural
<b>Hungary and Slovakia</b>	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst	1995, 2000	N i	Natural
<b>Hungary and Austria</b>	Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	2001	C v	Cultural
<b>Macedonia (FYR of)</b>	Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment	1979, 1980	N iii/ C i, iii, iv	Mixed
<b>Poland</b>	Cracow's Historic Centre	1978	C iv	Cultural
	Wieliczka Salt Mine	1978	C iv	Cultural
	Auschwitz Concentration Camp	1979	C vi	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Warsaw	1980	C ii, vi	Cultural
	Old City of Zamość	1992	C iv	Cultural
	Medieval Town of Toruń	1997	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	1997	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park	1999	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica	2001	C iii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland	2003	C iii, iv	Cultural
<b>Poland and Belarus</b>	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest	1979, 1992	N iii	Natural
<b>Poland and Germany</b>	Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski	2004	C i, iv	Cultural
<b>Romania</b>	Danube Delta	1991	N iii, iv	Natural
	Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania	1993, 1999	C iv	Cultural
	Monastery of Horezu	1993	C ii	Cultural
	Churches of Moldavia	1993	C i, iv	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Sighișoara	1999	C iii, v	Cultural
	Wooden Churches of Maramureș	1999	C iv	Cultural
	Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains	1999	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	1979	C i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Stari Ras and Sopoćani	1979	C i, iii	Cultural
	Durmitor National Park	1980	N ii, iii, iv	Natural
	Studenica Monastery	1986	C i, ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Dečani Monastery	2004	C ii, iv	Cultural
<b>Slovakia</b>	Banská Štiavnica	1993	C iv, v	Cultural
	Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments	1993	C iv	Cultural
	Vlkolínec	1993	C iv, v	Cultural



	Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve	2000	C iii, iv	Cultural
<b>Slovenia</b>	Škocjan Caves	1986	N ii, iii	Natural

**Table 3: World Heritage in Central and South Eastern Europe  
by country and categories**

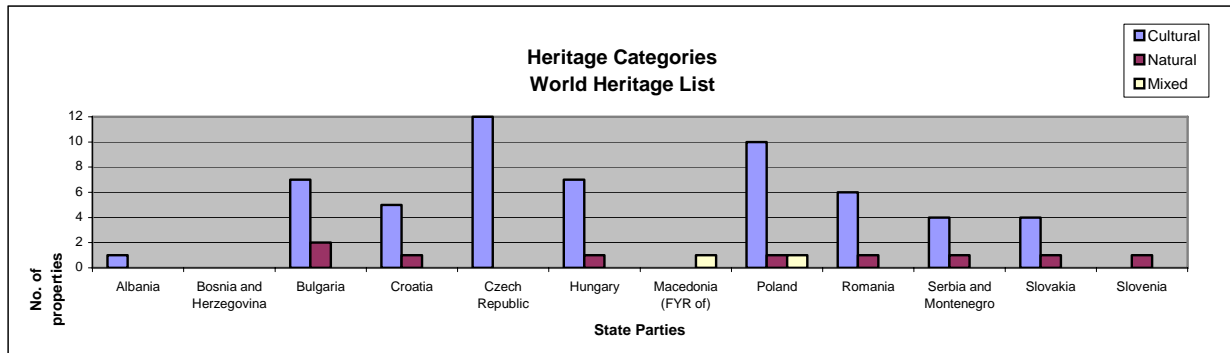


Table 4 shows the preliminary typological classification of cultural World Heritage of the sub-region following the categories used by ICOMOS for the analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists<sup>15</sup>. More than half of such heritage falls under Urban and Rural Settlements/Historic Towns and Villages. The second most dominant category is religious properties. The former are most frequently represented in the countries of Central Europe, and the latter in South Eastern Europe. Cultural Landscapes, Parks and Gardens are also an important part of cultural heritage of the sub-region represented on the World Heritage List. Industrial and modern heritage, rock art and symbolic properties are represented with one site each. Fossil hominid sites, archaeological heritage, military properties along with cultural routes remain absent from the sub-region's World Heritage.

The chronological period most represented in the sub-region is medieval (Gothic and Eastern Orthodox), followed closely by 15-16<sup>th</sup> and 17-18<sup>th</sup> century (Renaissance and Baroque), and, to a lesser extent, by Byzantine, Roman, prehistoric (Neolithic, Iron Age and Thracian), classical Greek and Hellenistic, and, least of all, 19-20<sup>th</sup> century. With the exception of Croatia, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and traits of latter periods are more present in Central Europe, while earlier Greek, Roman and Byzantine traditions are represented in South Eastern Europe.

Following the Udvardy Biomes analysis used by IUCN<sup>16</sup> the World Heritage natural sites in the sub-region include lake systems, mixed mountain systems, temperate broad-leaf forests, temperate needle-leaf forests as well as mixed island systems and caves. The marine systems of the sub-region are not represented on the World Heritage List.

<sup>15</sup> WHC-04/28COM/INF.13A, ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan

<sup>16</sup> WHC-04/28COM/INF.13B, IUCN Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan

**Table 4: Preliminary Analysis of World Heritage categories in Central and South Eastern Europe**

<b>Categories of World Heritage</b>	<b>Number of properties</b>
<b>Cultural</b>	<b>57</b>
Religious properties	13
Urban and Rural Settlements/Historic Towns and Villages	29
Cultural Landscapes/Parks/Gardens	10
Agricultural/Industrial/Technological properties	1
Military properties	2
Burial Monuments and Sites	3
Modern Heritage	1
Archaeological	4
Rock art sites	1
Symbolic properties and Memorial	1
Vernacular architecture	2
<b>Natural</b>	
Mixed Mountain systems	1
Lake systems	3
Temperate Broad-leaf Forests	1
Temperate Needle-leaf Forests	1
Mixed island systems	1
Cave	2

### 2.3.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

Five properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger have subsequently been removed at various times (Table 5). The Old City of Dubrovnik and Plitvice Lakes National Park in Croatia and the Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor in Serbia and Montenegro were removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger following the successful conservation efforts. Bulgaria addressed threats to the water levels of a major wetlands system at the Srebarna Nature Reserve, whereas Poland undertook appropriate measures by installing dehumidifying devices at the Wieliczka Salt Mine. The details of the conservation issues and follow-up since removal of these properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger will be reported through Section II.

Butrint (Albania) has been included on the List of World Heritage in Danger since 1997 (Table 5) and still remains on the List today. Deterioration had been provoked by civil disturbances, which had led to looting of the site museum and the theft of the water pumps used to guard against inundation. At the 23<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Committee, ICOMOS raised the concern that tourism development along the Adriatic Sea would further endanger the site. The effect of environmental factors and the lack of a conservation policy, in particular an adopted management plan, were also causes of concern. A joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission in October 2003 noted that the threats for which the property was included on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1997 had been partially mitigated through the improvement of the legal protection and the institutional arrangements. The mission further recommended a series of measures to be taken by the relevant authorities. The World Heritage Committee at its 28<sup>th</sup> session in 2004 expressed its concern about the difficulties in implementing these measures aiming at improved interpretation and conservation of the property, in particular due to the lack of an officially adopted management plan which should be coordinated with the management plan for the Ramsar Convention protection area. The State Party organised a Round Table discussion in March 2005 in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM in order to include private and public stakeholders in the

management planning. The World Heritage Committee at its 29<sup>th</sup> session in July 2005 will examine the outcome of the Round Table, the conservation issues of the property, and whether to retain the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

**Table 5: Current and previous inscriptions of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger**

State Party	Property	Year of inscription on the World Heritage List	Period inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger
Albania	Butrint	1992, 1999	1997-Present
Bulgaria	Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983	1992-2003
Croatia	Plitvice Lakes National Park	1979, 2000	1992-1997
Croatia	Old City of Dubrovnik	1979, 1994	1991-1998
Poland	Wieliczka Salt Mine	1978	1989-1998
Serbia and Montenegro	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	1979	1979-2003

## 2.4 Examination of the State of Conservation

### 2.4.1 Reactive monitoring

The World Heritage Committee requested reactive monitoring missions to nine World Heritage properties in Central Europe and South Eastern Europe in order to assess a variety of conservation issues (Table 6). In addition, a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission was fielded from 21 to 22 March 2005 to Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue, at the invitation of the Hungarian authorities.

Detailed information on the state of conservation of each property inscribed up to 1998 will be available through Section II of the Periodic Reports.

**Table 6: Reactive monitoring missions to the World Heritage properties in Central and South Eastern Europe requested by the World Heritage Committee**

Properties	Reactive Monitoring Missions	Key Issues
Butrint (Albania)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO-ICOMOS-Butrint Foundation mission (WHC-97/CONF.207/INF.5), 20-24 October 1997;</li> </ul>	Looting of artefacts during the civil disturbance; lack of security and general deterioration; lack of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO-ICOMOS-Butrint Foundation mission, 19-24 April 2001;</li> <li>• UNESCO-ICOMOS mission, 26-31 October 2003;</li> <li>• UNESCO-ICOMOS-ICCROM mission, 27-31 March 2005</li> </ul>	management plan; lack of legal protection measures;
Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieza Forest (Belarus and Poland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO-IUCN mission, 15-20 March 2004;</li> </ul>	Logging; air pollution; change of hydrological regime and groundwater levels; disturbance to animal migration routes due to the border fences; lack of cooperation between Belarus and Poland;
Pirin National Park (Bulgaria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO-IUCN mission (WHC-02/CONF.202/INF.09), 11-16 February 2002;</li> <li>• UNESCO-IUCN mission, 3-6 February 2004;</li> </ul>	Enlargement of ski zone; forest disturbance, lack of management plan; boundary definition;
Srebarna (Bulgaria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IUCN missions in 1992</li> <li>• UNESCO-IUCN-Ramsar mission, 1-6 October 1998;</li> <li>• UNESCO-IUCN-Ramsar mission, 1-4 October 2001;</li> <li>• UNESCO-IUCN mission, 3-6 February 2004;</li> </ul>	Loss of ecological viability; cyanide and heavy metal spill in the River Danube; lack of management mechanism; lack of monitoring system; transborder cooperation;
Old City of Dubrovnik (Croatia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO mission, 21 November-23 December 1991;</li> <li>• UNESCO mission, 17 January-19 February 1992;</li> </ul>	Damage from the armed conflict in the area; need for restoration; damage from the earthquake of 1996;
Plitvice Lakes National Park (Croatia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO-IUCN-the Federation of Nature and National Parks of Europe, 18-27 September 1992;</li> <li>• UNESCO-IUCN, 21-24 September 1993;</li> <li>• UNESCO mission (WHC/CONF.201/INF.14), 5-9 May 1996;</li> </ul>	Instability due to the armed conflict;
Auschwitz Concentration Camp (Poland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO-Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee mission (WHC-02/CONF.207.INF.6), 1-2 July 2001;</li> </ul>	Planning and management of the surroundings of the Camps; buffer zone establishment; lack of dialogues amongst stakeholders;

Historic Centre of Sighisoara (Romania)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO-ICOMOS mission (WHC-02/CONF.202/INF.14), 22-28 March 2002;</li> </ul>	Theme park; general deterioration; buffer zone establishment; lack of management mechanism; tourism pressure;
Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspects and its Natural Environment (Macedonia, FYR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO-ICOMOS-IUCN mission (WHC-98/CONF.203/8rev), 6-11 September 1998;</li> </ul>	Increase in construction and settlement activities;

#### 2.4.2 Specific sub-regional exercises

No specific exercises have been undertaken for the examination of the state of conservation of World Heritage properties as such.

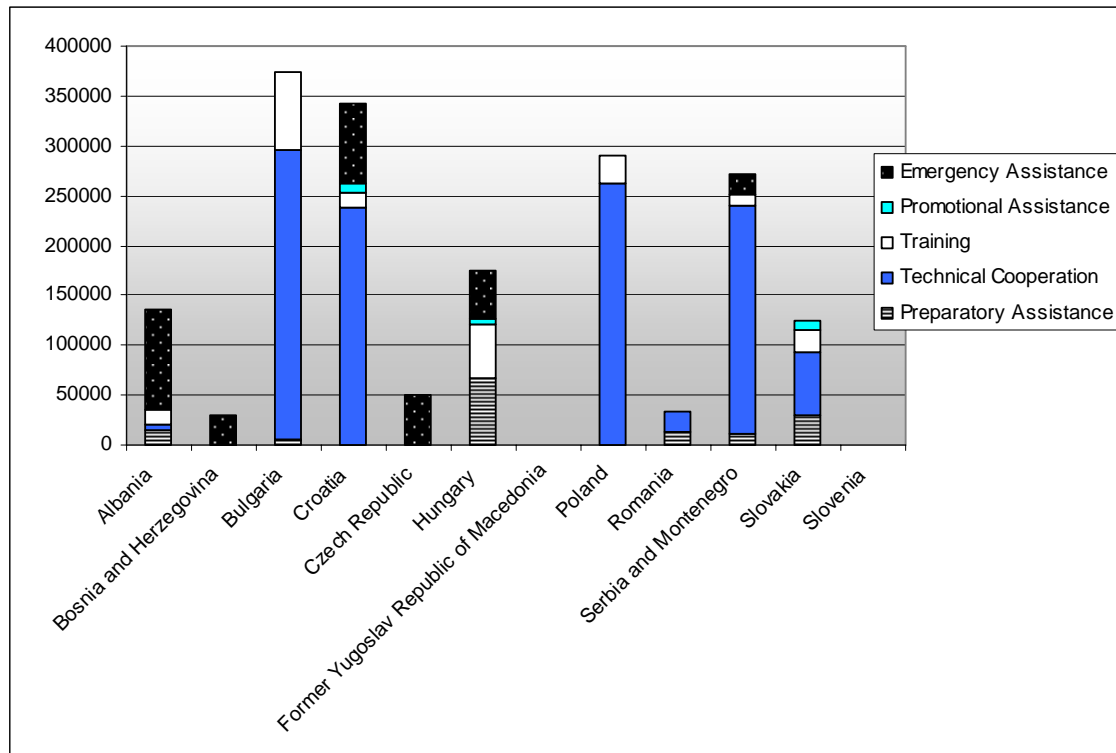
### 2.5 Cooperation for World Heritage

#### 2.5.1 International assistance under the World Heritage Fund

The Central and South Eastern European sub-regions have received international assistance through the World Heritage Fund for a variety of activities concerning conservation, training, preparation of nominations and Tentative Lists (Table 7).

According to the information available, Europe as a whole received 13 % of all international assistance under the World Heritage Fund during this period, 48 % of which was allocated for the Central and South Eastern sub-region.

The emergence of new States in 1990s resulted of an increase of assistance requests for urgent conservation projects as well as for the preparation of nominations. The response to the damage brought about by armed conflict in the sub-region explains the relatively high figure for emergency assistance.

**Table 7: International Assistance to Central and South Eastern Europe under the World Heritage Fund (1990-2004: USD)**

### 2.5.2 Bi- and multilateral cooperation

Central and South Eastern Europe has received technical or financial assistance for restoration projects and the preparation of management plans. The Japanese Funds-in-Trust provided assistance for the restoration of Ancient Plovdiv in Bulgaria and Churches of Moldavia in Romania. The State of Israel supported the organisation of the expert meeting on the management plan for the Auschwitz Concentration Camp in Poland. Switzerland provided assistance for the preparation of a management plan for Pirin National Park in Bulgaria. Furthermore, the existing transboundary or transnational properties (cf. 2.3.2) promote cooperation between States Parties concerned at both site and national levels.

The States Parties in the sub-region have been traditionally beneficiaries of assistance mainly from Western Europe. New trend is shown by the voluntary contribution made by the Czech Republic in 2004 for purchasing equipment for documenting heritage in Iraq.

### 2.5.3 European Union funding for World Heritage

In the sub-region, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are members of the European Union and funds have been allocated for maintaining World Heritage in these countries. Non-European Union members, namely Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia (FYR of) have received pre-structural aid from PHARE for the identification and protection of World Heritage and the development of cultural tourism.

### 2.5.4 Cooperation with other international instruments and charters

Tables 8 and 9 indicate participation of Central and South Eastern European countries in other cultural and natural heritage conventions. In addition to the *World Heritage Convention*, all countries in Central and South Eastern Europe have ratified the Hague Convention for the

Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) as well as the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970).

Concerning the preservation of natural properties, all State Parties have adhered to the Ramsar and Bazel Conventions along with the Convention on Biological Diversity. Slovenia is the only State party to the Alpine Convention in the sub-region.

On 31 January 2005, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia sentenced a retired General of the former Yugoslav Army to prison for war crimes perpetrated in 1991. This person has been found guilty not only of war crimes against the civilian population, but also of the destruction of and wilful damage to a number of historical and cultural sites located in the World Heritage property of the Old Town of Dubrovnik (Croatia). This judgement illustrates how damage to sites under the *World Heritage Convention* can be sanctioned under international law.

**Table 8: Participation of Central and South Eastern European countries in other international conventions for the protection of cultural heritage (as of 29 April 2005)**

CULTURAL HERITAGE	UNESCO						Council of Europe				Others
	1954a	1954b	1970	1999	2001	2003	1969	1985a	1985b	1992	
<b>Albania</b>	Accs	Accs	Accp			-					
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	Notif	Notif	Notif			-	Succ		Succ		
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Accs	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	-	Den		Accs	Rat	
<b>Croatia</b>	Notif	Notif	Notif		Rat	-	Den		Succ	Rat	Rat
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Notif	Notif	Notif			-			Rat	Rat	
<b>Hungary</b>	Rat	Accs	Rat			-			Accs	Rat	Rat
<b>Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)</b>	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs		-	Succ		Succ		
<b>Poland</b>	Rat	Rat	Rat			-				Rat	
<b>Romania</b>	Rat	Rat	Accp			-	Sig		Rat	Rat	Rat
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs		-			Succ		
<b>Slovakia</b>	Notif	Notif	Notif	Rat		-			Rat	Rat	Accs
<b>Slovenia</b>	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs		-	Den		Succ	Rat	Accs

**1954a:** Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the execution of the Convention

**1954b:** Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

**1969:** European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

**1970:** Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

**1985a:** European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property

**1985b:** Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe

**1992:** European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)

- 1995:** Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects  
**2001:** Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage  
**2003:** Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

**Accs:** Accession; **Cont:** Continuation;  
**Notif:** Notification; **Accp:** Acceptance;  
**Den:** Denunciation; **Rat:** Ratification;  
**Sig:** Signature; **Succ:** Succession;

**Table 9: Participation of Central and South Eastern European countries in other international conventions for the protection of natural heritage (as of 29 April 2005)**

NATURAL HERITAGE	UNESCO	Council of Europe		UNEP				Others
		1971	1979a	2000	1973	1979b	1989	
<b>Albania</b>	Accs	Rat	-	Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs	-
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	Notif	-	-			Accs	Accs	-
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Sig Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	-
<b>Croatia</b>	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	-
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Notif	Rat	Rat	D Succ	Rat	Succ	App	-
<b>Hungary</b>	Accs	Accs		Accs	Rat	App	Rat	-
<b>Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)</b>	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs	-
<b>Poland</b>	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	-
<b>Romania</b>	Accs	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	-
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>	Notif	-	-	Accs		Accs	Rat	-
<b>Slovakia</b>	Notif	Rat	-	D Succ	Rat	Succ	App	-
<b>Slovenia</b>	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Rat

- 1971:** Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats  
**1973:** Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora  
**1979a:** Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats  
**1979b:** Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals  
**1989:** The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal  
**1991:** Convention on the Protection of the Alps  
**1992:** Convention on Biological Diversity  
**2000:** European Landscape Convention

**Accs:** Accession; **Notif:** Notification;  
**Accp:** Acceptance; **Rat:** Ratification;  
**App:** Approval; **D Succ:** Declaration of Succession  
**Sig:** Signature; **Succ:** Succession;



### 2.5.5 World Heritage Education and Training

#### a) Training and meetings of site managers and heritage decision-makers

Several training sessions and meetings of site managers and heritage decision-makers were organised in the sub-region, particularly on site management that included the following:

- Protection and management of natural or mixed World Heritage sites in Central and South Eastern Europe (Hungary, 2001);
- World Heritage cities in Central and Eastern Europe (Hungary, 2002);
- Preserving for the future (Poland, 2003).

See section 1.2 for workshops on the preparation of Periodic Reports and see section 2.3.1. for thematic workshops for heritage decision-makers in the sub-region.

#### b) Other sub-regional initiatives

Coordinated jointly by UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network and the World Heritage Centre, the Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project was launched in 1994 to give students a chance to voice their concerns and to become involved in the protection of cultural and natural heritage. The project includes the organisation of World Heritage Youth Fora and the experimental use in schools of the World Heritage Education Resource Kit entitled "World Heritage in Young Hands". This education kit has been translated into Slovak and translation into Hungarian is underway.

Main activities related to the World Heritage Youth Forums in the sub-region were "World Heritage Forum on Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion" (Dubrovnik, Croatia, 25-30 May 1996) and "Sub-regional Youth Forum on World Heritage, First Central European Meeting" (Bratislava, Slovakia, 24-29 June 2002).

A teacher training workshop for UNESCO ASPnet teachers in Slovakia on World Heritage was organised in Banska Stiavnica, Slovakia (22-23 March 2003).

## 2.6 Conclusion

The years of ratification vary between 1974 and 2001, and the list of ratification reflects the complex political history of the area, but all eleven countries in the sub-region are now ratified members of the *World Heritage Convention*. All countries in the sub-region have established Tentative Lists and a total of 67 cultural and natural properties now figure on the World Heritage List. However, there has not been any systematic attempt to analyse whether the World Heritage List adequately represents the cultural and natural heritage of this sub-region, in relation to the Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List. There have been a number of initiatives to nominate transboundary or transnational sites but the countries of the sub-region have so far not considered harmonising their Tentative Lists.

Although only one property is currently inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger from this sub-region, there are serious concerns about the state of conservation of many properties. The World Heritage Committee discussed threats to these properties, ranging from development pressures, natural disasters, deterioration of conditions, and lack of appropriate management, and requested a number of reactive monitoring missions. The removal of five sites in the sub-region from the List of World Heritage in Danger nevertheless should be

considered as World Heritage success, particularly given the impacts that the armed conflict caused on much of the heritage in the area in the 1990s.

During the last decade, the World Heritage Fund has provided international assistance for the implementation of various activities. Increased assistance to Central and South-Eastern Europe since 1990 reflects the changes of the political situation with the establishment of new states and the need to respond to urgent conservation issues related to the armed conflict in the area.

Several educational and training activities for World Heritage have taken place at a sub-regional level over the past decades. The organisation of such activities, however, has been sporadic and the development of a strategy for educational and training activities remains one of the major challenges for the sub-region.

### **3. APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE**

#### **3.1 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report**

There are different ways in which Section I Periodic Reports in the Central and South Eastern sub-region have been prepared: in some cases agencies in charge of culture (Albania, Czech Republic, and Romania), the commission responsible for both cultural and natural heritage (Bosnia and Herzegovina), or the body responsible for World Heritage (Hungary) prepared the report. In some other cases, the questionnaire was filled in jointly by agencies responsible for both cultural and natural heritage (Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia (FYR of), Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Slovenia). This implies that institutions in charge of both natural and cultural heritage generally played an important role in the preparation of their Periodic Reports.

#### **3.2 Identification of Cultural and Natural Heritage Properties**

##### **3.2.1 National inventories**

All States Parties in the sub-region have established inventories of heritage. With the exception of Macedonia (FYR, of), Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovenia all countries specified that the inventories cover both cultural and natural heritage. These inventories were established at national level with an exception of Serbia and Montenegro which keeps the list only at regional and local levels. Many countries also establish inventories at regional and/or local levels. In all countries of the sub-region, the inventories have been used as a basis for identifying World Heritage properties.

##### **3.2.2 Tentative Lists**

All States Parties in the sub-region have submitted Tentative Lists (Table 10), which were subsequently revised at least once by all countries, except Albania and Macedonia (FYR of).

The total number of sites included in the Tentative Lists of Central and South Eastern Europe is 91 (see Table 11 for the number of sites under each category by country) of which 64 (72 %) are cultural, 23 (26%) are natural and 2 (2 %) are mixed sites. The preliminary typological analysis of the sites included in the Tentative Lists in Central and South Eastern Europe (Table 12) indicate that the categories of these sites closely follow the pattern seen in the categories of properties in the sub-region inscribed on the World Heritage List.

In many countries in the sub-region, the central government is responsible for the creation of the Tentative List. Other stakeholders, such as regional authorities or local communities, NGOs, site owners and experts may also be involved through consultation and submission of proposals.

**Table 10: Revision of Tentative Lists in Central and South Eastern Europe**

	<b>Tentative List last revised</b>	<b>Previous revisions of Tentative List</b>
<b>Albania</b>	1996	-
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	2004	1998
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2004	1984
<b>Croatia</b>	1998	1994
<b>Czech Republic</b>	2001	1996, 1993, 1991
<b>Hungary</b>	2003	2000, 1993, 1985
<b>Macedonia (FYR of)</b>	2004	-
<b>Poland</b>	2002	2000, 1999, 1997, 1995, 1993
<b>Romania</b>	2005	2004, 1991, 1990
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>	2005	1993
<b>Slovakia</b>	2002	1993
<b>Slovenia</b>	2000	1994

**Table 11: Number of different categories of properties included in the Tentative Lists in Central and South Eastern Europe**

	<b>Cultural</b>	<b>Natural</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Albania</b>	4	-	-	4
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	2	-	-	2
<b>Bulgaria</b>	6	5	-	11
<b>Croatia</b>	6	1	-	7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	9	1	-	10
<b>Hungary</b>	6	2	1	9
<b>Macedonia (FYR of)</b>	-	2	-	2
<b>Poland</b>	6	-	-	6
<b>Romania</b>	11	4	-	15
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>	4	6	-	10
<b>Slovakia</b>	7	4	1	12
<b>Slovenia</b>	-	3	-	3
<b>Total</b>	61	28	2	91

**Table 12: Preliminary classification of different categories of properties included on the Tentative Lists of Central and South Eastern Europe**

<b>Categories of World Heritage</b>	<b>Number of Properties</b>
<b>Cultural</b>	<b>66</b>
Religious	16
Urban/rural	15
Historic	10
Cultural Landscapes/Gardens/Parks	5
Agricultural/Industrial/Technological	4

Military	4
Burial	3
Modern Heritage	3
Archaeological	2
Rock Art	2
Symbolic/Memorial	1
Vernacular	1
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural</b>	<b>17</b>
Geological	5
Mountain	4
Natural Park	4
Forest	2
Wetland	1
Island	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>

### 3.2.3 Nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List

The responses received from the State Parties concerning the properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List show a discrepancy with data retained by the World Heritage Centre with regard to official property names, nominated dates, status of site extensions and the outcome of the decisions by the World Heritage Committee. This is an indication that many countries in the sub-region suffer from inadequate information management systems and lack or loss of institutional memory.

In all countries in the sub-region, the World Heritage nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List falls under the responsibility of the central government (with an involvement of the regional or local government in Croatia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia), except in Serbia and Montenegro where the regional government is the competent agency. Nomination dossiers are often prepared in collaboration with regional/local authorities, consultants/experts, site managers and the property owners.

Hungary and Poland have called for enhanced international cooperation for future nominations, the latter explaining that cultural and natural heritage of the sub-region cannot be contained within the current administrative national borders.

The primary motivation for nomination is ‘conservation’, followed by ‘honour/prestige’ and ‘working in partnership’. It is noteworthy that Bosnia and Herzegovina listed “endangered site protection” as the strongest motivation, given the considerable war damage that affected the heritage of the country. For difficulties encountered during the preparation of nomination, ‘lack of regional/local cooperation’ featured among the top three, followed by ‘inadequate staffing’ and ‘lack of funding’.

Responses to the ‘benefits of inscription’ largely correspond to these for the ‘motivations for nomination’, indicating that expectations of inscription had overall been fulfilled. That ‘increased funding’ is listed third amongst motivations but second amongst benefits may signal that the financial advantages of nomination have not been fully understood. Additional benefits include ‘conservation of locality’ and ‘development of the local economy’. A number of States Parties raised concern of excessive tourism and its impact on the conservation of properties after gaining World Heritage status.

### **3.3 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage**

#### **3.3.1 General policy development**

Specific legislation for the protection of heritage exists in all countries of the sub-region, but Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina seem to have adopted fewer legislative measures. All countries, except Albania, reported that local communities are included in heritage legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate national heritage. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia (FYR of), Romania and Slovakia reported that specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites exist in their country, and Bulgaria specified that such legislation only covers natural properties. In other countries of the sub-region World Heritage is protected by general legislation as part of national heritage.

While all State Parties asserted that management plans are required for cultural and natural heritage, they tend to serve at national level and not for all World Heritage sites and in a number of cases such plans are required but do not function. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia (FYR of), Serbia and Montenegro as well as Slovenia planned to change current legislation and/or planning.

See section 2.5.4 for the list indicating participation of Central and South Eastern European countries in other cultural and natural heritage conventions.

#### **3.3.2 Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation**

In all countries of the sub region, the implementation of legislation for the protection of cultural and natural heritage is carried out by a combination of national, regional and local authorities. With the exception of Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovenia, all others responded that conservation of the cultural and natural heritage is institutionally integrated in their country. In most cases, “integrated” has been taken as the collaboration of institutions responsible for provisions; however, only in Croatia there was a fusion of agencies responsible for cultural and natural sites. Slovenia regretted the diminished cooperation between agencies responsible for cultural and natural heritage as a result of administrative reform, and Serbia and Montenegro called for an institutional integration in order to ensure a coordinated approach in the field of heritage conservation.

Except Poland, all countries have indicated that the private sector is involved in the conservation and protection of heritage. Similarly, local communities and NGOs are reported to be involved in all countries, their increased participation is defined as a priority by nearly all States Parties.

#### **3.3.3 Scientific and technical studies, and research**

Information provided by States Parties as regards scientific and technical studies or research varied greatly in content. Topics that had been studied range from art and architecture, and diverse ecological subjects, to the extension and updating of inventories, needs assessment, protection, restoration and conservation policies, as well as management plans, tourism development and evaluation of community involvement.

In many countries in the sub-region, ministries and scientific institutions carry out research projects, sometimes in collaboration with international organisations in Europe including the European Union. A number of countries expressed concern regarding the lack of adequate equipment and resources for carrying out studies and research. A similar issue has been raised by Albania, where most studies originate from the late 1970s and 80s, with their relevance undermined by more recent developments. The Czech Republic and Slovenia did not answer this issue and Romania will provide detailed information through Section II.

### **3.3.4 Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation**

The main source of funding for World Heritage properties in the sub-region is the central State budget, regional/local authority budgets and the private sector. Assistance from the World Heritage Fund along with other international sources, including the European Union, World Bank, UN agencies and bilateral cooperation have been listed. All States Parties have stressed the lack of funding as a serious obstacle in the safeguarding of World Heritage properties. None of the States Parties in the sub-region has so far made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund, with an exception of the Czech Republic (see Section 2.5.2).

Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovakia reported that they had helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage. In many cases, States Parties have assisted to establish such foundations or associations.

### **3.3.5 Training**

The majority of the States Parties in the sub-region, with the exception of Albania and Poland, have identified training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties. Provision of training opportunities for World Heritage site managers is of special importance in the sub-region.

Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia considered their national universities and institutions as the important training bodies in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage properties. Important international training institutions and organisations listed by other States Parties in the sub-region include ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, ICOM, UNESCO, World Monument Fund, IRCICA, NICM, Aga Khan Trust for Culture, European Environmental Agency, Europarc Federation, the Getty Conservation Institute as well as universities and institutions in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy.

Nearly all States Parties have underlined the requirement of education in management plans and mechanisms, and South Eastern European countries have called for specialised training in conservation/preservation of wall paintings, notably frescoes, icons and mosaics.

## **3.4 International Cooperation and Fund-Raising**

All countries in the sub-region, except Albania, stated that they have co-operated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories. These include, most frequently, the organisation of seminars and training courses (100%), bi- and multi-lateral agreements (91%) as well as the provision of expertise (82%). Such cooperation tended to flourish between countries with comparable historical or geographical patterns. The majority of the States Parties in the sub-region emphasised the importance of enhancing international cooperation; this point was stressed particularly by the countries of South Eastern Europe.

While five State Parties stated that they had ‘twinned’ sites, this was sometimes understood to mean transboundary or transnational World Heritage properties. In other cases the Czech Republic and Poland listed links between their World Heritage sites and other municipalities with World Heritage properties. Skocjan Caves in Slovenia is linked with other World Heritage properties particular with that of karst formations within Europe, China and the US.

Similarly, Lake Ohrid in Macedonia (FYR of) is paired with Prespa Lake through Galicica National Park and Lake Champlain in the USA.

### 3.5 Education, Information and Awareness Raising

World Heritage sites in the sub-region are promoted at international, national, regional and local levels through a variety of methods: above all publications (92%), films (92%), postcards (75%) and internet (75%).

Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary and Slovakia believed that presentation and general awareness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in their countries are adequate. Those States Parties (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, (FYR of), Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia) who responded negatively to this question answered that they were taking action to improve the situation.

With regard to education, heritage and conservation themes are mostly taught in universities whereas postgraduate level courses focused on expert training.

### 3.6 Conclusion

All States Parties submitted Section I of the Periodic Reports using the online tool or the electronic word version of the questionnaire. Many of these countries not only filled in the Questionnaire developed by the World Heritage Centre but also enthusiastically provided detailed information as annexes. The first cycle of Periodic Reporting has made it possible to have an overview on the status of the implementation and application of the *World Heritage Convention* for the first time in its history. Most countries in the sub-region concluded that the exercise had been beneficial, particularly as it has brought together those involved in World Heritage at different levels to reflect on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in their country. The exercise, therefore, not only enhanced cooperation and exchange of information, but also increased the sense of responsibility for heritage safeguarding on the part of those involved. The majority of the States Parties in the sub-region evaluated the user-friendliness of the Questionnaire as “good” or “very good”, and all States Parties are expecting that the Periodic Reporting process will produce concrete benefits.

While systematic strategies for property identification are in place in most countries in the sub-region, inventories often remain incomplete, particularly in South Eastern Europe. Therefore, there is a general need to revise national inventories of cultural and natural heritage. Administrative and legal measures undertaken by States Parties in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage remained insufficient, notably in South Eastern Europe. There is a clear deficit of legal application and enforcement of law. While institutional frameworks for the protection of heritage are being developed in many parts of the sub-region, general coordination between sectors and between institutions responsible for natural and cultural heritage need to be strengthened. The loss of or lack of institutional memory concerning World Heritage is a serious problem and improvement of documentation is a priority in many parts of the sub-region. Many countries in the sub-region also pointed out the acute lack of funds and resources in the field of heritage.

The creation of training opportunities for individuals and institutions involved in heritage conservation and especially in site management activities is also of special importance. There is a further need to enhance educational activities and scientific exchange as well as to reinforce awareness-building activities in the sub-region. The sub-region has a long history of heritage management and conservation, but for the better implementation of the *World*

*Heritage Convention*, it is important that the future activities be based on strategic planning, and not on an ad-hoc basis, both at national and (sub) regional level.

Many States Parties stressed the need to enhance international cooperation and information exchange within and outside the sub-region to develop strong ties with the rest of Europe. This is a particularly positive development given the political restrictions prevailing before 1989. The emerging challenges identified by the sub-region include management of tourism, urban pressures and the need for ensuring sustainable development. Conservation issues of World Heritage properties in Europe inscribed up to 1998 will be reported through Section II of the Periodic Report, which will be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 30<sup>th</sup> session in 2006.

#### **4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

##### **4.1 Strengths and Weaknesses of the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe**

Based on the analysis of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties, the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the sub-region may be summarised as follows:

###### ***Strengths***

- Provision of selected positive administrative and legal measures in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage;
- Enhanced World Heritage activities for education, professional training and awareness raising in parts of the sub-region;
- Enhanced conservation activities in parts of the sub-region resulting in removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
- Increased interest of governments and the general public towards the *World Heritage Convention* and World Heritage properties;
- Growing and recent involvement of local communities in conservation processes;
- Ongoing EU integration processes enhancing sub-regional or regional cooperation;

###### ***Weaknesses***

- Lack of heritage policies or the implementation of existing policies;
- Inadequate legal protection for World Heritage;
- Loss of institutional memory and documentation;
- Damage to the heritage from political conflicts in parts of the sub-region;
- Inadequate capacity building and training in the institutions and of individuals involved in World Heritage;
- Inadequate funding in the field of heritage;
- Inadequate representation of heritage of the sub-region on the World Heritage List and lack of adequate inventories in parts of the sub region;



- Overall lack of national and sub-regional strategies for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
- Difficulties in developing focused strategies for the sub-region because of different needs resulting from political and historical background in each country.

## 4.2 Proposals for Future Action

### *Development of a sub-regional strategy and proposed future actions*

In view of the ongoing socio-political and economical transition in the sub-region, the strategies for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* should take into account the diversity of heritage and specificity of the situation in each of the Central and South Eastern European countries. Many States Parties expressed their wishes for developing a sub-regional strategy for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. While the future action plan needs to be refined and developed with the information which will be submitted through Section II of the Periodic Reports, certain elements for such an action plan could already be noted. The following proposals are described in order to highlight their links with the Strategic Objectives of the Budapest Declaration. For many of the proposed actions, the States Parties in the sub-region consider assistance from the World Heritage Fund is necessary.

Strategic Objective: *Strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List*

#### **Action**

##### **INVENTORY, DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

Updating of national inventories using appropriate information management technologies (e.g. digitisation and databases);  
 Updating documentation on existing World Heritage properties;  
 Translation of the Operational Guidelines into national languages;

##### **TENTATIVE LISTS**

Identification of sites with potential outstanding universal value;  
 Updating Tentative Lists and development of policies concerning the procedures for such revision;  
 Harmonisation of Tentative Lists within the sub-region and with other sub-regions in Europe and globally;

##### **NOMINATIONS**

Establishing strategies for future nominations in each country and enhancing inter-institutional cooperation for the preparation of nomination dossiers;

Strategic Objective: *Ensure the effective **Conservation** of World Heritage properties*

#### **Action**

##### **LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS**

Definition of integrated policies for conservation of both cultural and natural World Heritage;  
 Reforming existing heritage legislations;

**MANAGEMENT**

Establishment of management plans for all World Heritage properties;

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Enhanced international cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage;

Strategic Objective: *Promote the development of effective **Capacity Building** in States Parties*

**Action**

**FUNDING**

Exploration of national and international funding for World Heritage activities in general and improving the level of service for heritage conservation in particular;

**CAPACITY-BUILDING**

Development of sub-regional programmes focused on capacity-building for institutions and site managers involved in heritage management and conservation activities;

**TRAINING**

Development of sub-regional programmes to create training opportunities for policy and decision makers, site managers, conservation specialists and NGOs;

Development of an ICCROM and IUCN training strategy for World Heritage in the sub-region;

Provision of specific training to help the States Parties to define boundaries, buffer and core zones for World Heritage sites;

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Development of a European and worldwide programme to foster cooperation and exchange ideas, technical experience and contacts between specialists of different countries involved in World Heritage activities.

Strategic Objective: *Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication***

**Action**

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

Organisation of workshops and other programmes to increase community participation in heritage conservation and management;

States Parties to join *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project*;

**INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

Sub-regional project to support the involvement of NGOs and the private sector in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;

**AWARENESS-RAISING**

Development of a sub-regional programme to coordinate awareness-raising activities;

**INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

Establishment of national World Heritage offices.



**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



STATE OF CONSERVATION OF  
THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN  
**MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION I**

**May 2005**



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Co-operation**

In accordance with Article 29 of the *Convention concerning the protection of the World cultural and natural heritage*, the 29th General Conference of UNESCO invited the States Parties “to submit through the World Heritage Committee, via its Secretariat the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories.”

The format of the reports and the decision to examine Periodic Reports on a regional basis with a six-year cycle were adopted at the 22nd session of the World Heritage Committee in December 1998. The Committee also requested its Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies to prepare regional synthesis reports.

Europe was divided into five sub-regions: Nordic and Baltic countries, Western Europe, Mediterranean countries, Central and South Eastern Europe, and Eastern Europe. This report is a synthesis report of the Section I of the Periodic Reports of Mediterranean Europe submitted by Andorra, Cyprus, Greece, Holy See, Israel, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, and Turkey.

### **1.2 Methodology of Report**

In order to facilitate the coordination process for the Periodic Reporting exercise, each State Party appointed national Focal Points, one for the reporting on cultural World Heritage properties and the other for natural properties. To facilitate the preparation of Periodic Reports, a Questionnaire has been developed in co-operation with the Rapporteur of the Working group and the Advisory Bodies.

The First Joint European and World Heritage network Meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus (May 2003) agreed to establish an open Working Group to provide advice and support throughout the European Periodic Reporting process with the participation of European countries and the Advisory Bodies.

No general sub-regional meeting has taken place in the Mediterranean sub-region. Meetings were partly held on national levels or in working groups. Collaboration on the sub-regional level has taken place in two meetings; in Trieste, Italy in March 2004 in a Workshop on Periodic Reporting for Focal Points in South Eastern Europe where Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Turkey and Italy were present and in a Periodic Reporting Meeting of the Iberian Peninsula in Lisbon, Portugal in May 2004.

This report was prepared by a Coordination Team consisting of a sub-regional consultant, a resource person and the World Heritage Centre.

### **1.3 Structure of the Report**

- **Chapter 1** introduces the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis analysis and describes the background to sub-regional co-operation;
- **Chapter 2** gives an overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;

- **Chapter 3** constitutes an analysis of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties;
- **Chapter 4** analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the Convention and summarises main conclusions and proposals for future actions and development of a sub-regional strategy.

### Map of the sub-region of Mediterranean Europe





## **2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE**

### **2.1 An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Sub-Region**

The territories surrounding the Mediterranean are unified by the influence of this marine basin with an extremely important role in the development of Western civilisation.

The relatively similar climatic conditions have made the Mediterranean one of the most characteristic botanic regions. The flora counts a large number of highly valued endemic species. However, the original flora of the Mediterranean has been modified by human activities, which, among others, have introduced the wine, the fig and above all the olive which have become characteristic of the region.

The very old and active presence of man in the area has profoundly transformed almost all natural habitats in order to adapt to the demands of various populations. The ancient sheep farming landscapes are predominant, as are the landscapes of cereal and shrubs.

The Mediterranean region represents one of the most important centres for the development of human settlements and numerous testimonies remain of this long historical process. Limited to the European part of the basin, apart from numerous Neolithic findings, a fundamental starting point for the Mediterranean civilisation are the Minoan and Mycenaean civilisations based on exchange, economic development and organisation. In the beginning of the first millennium BC and in the following centuries the Mediterranean was divided into two zones. In one of them the Greeks and their colonies were predominant and in the other Carthago, present in Spain, Sardinia and Sicily. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. a new power, Rome, was consolidated.

During the following centuries the Roman State encompassed a large part of Western Europe, establishing great infrastructures, cities and small centres which still form the structure of today's settlements.

In the 4<sup>th</sup> century the Christian religious and moral power was established. It is a further factor for the identity and history of the region testified by a great number of architectural and artistic works in all parts of the region.

After the decline of the Western Roman Empire and the establishment of the Eastern Empire a new development is characterised by Byzantine Art.

An ulterior phase in 7<sup>th</sup> century marks the appearance and diffusion of Islam which in the following centuries spreads in the Balkans and Iberian Peninsula and in Sicily leaving important masterpieces.

From the 10<sup>th</sup> century many coastal cities establish their commercial power along the Mediterranean basin while the two Nation States of Spain and France were consolidated.

The Mediaeval history, shared with the other regions of Europe, creates the fundament of many small and large settlements which still today constitute the pattern with the most important cities in this territory.

From the 1400's the great epoch of the Renaissance begins in Italy. It slowly spreads over the whole continent as well as in European settlements along with the explorers of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

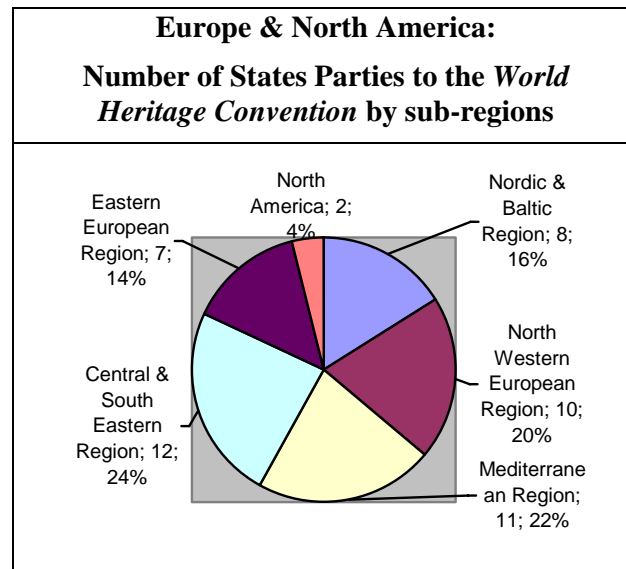
After the important blooming of the Baroque, which again starts on the Mediterranean shores, there is a decline in the importance of this region as the birth place of great architectural and urban movements. However there are important testimonies of the industrial history and the Modern Movement of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## 2.2 The World Heritage Convention

### 2.2.1 States Parties

All eleven States Parties in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region have ratified the Convention. Among the first States Parties to sign the *Convention* was Cyprus in 1975 and the most recent ratification was by Israel in 1999. The majority of the countries in the Mediterranean sub-region participate actively in the World Heritage Committee's work.

**Figure 1 : Number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention**



**Table 1: Date of accession to the World Heritage Convention.**

State Party	Accession to the Convention
Andorra	1997
Cyprus	1975
Greece	1981
Holy See	1982
Israel	1999
Italy	1978
Malta	1978
Portugal	1980
San Marino	1991
Spain	1982
Turkey	1983

**Table 2: Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee**

<b>State Party</b>	<b>Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee</b>	<b>Total of years</b>
<b>Andorra</b>	-	-
<b>Cyprus</b>	1980-1987 ; 1991-1997	13 years
<b>Greece</b>	1985-1991 ; 1997-2003	12 years
<b>Holy See</b>	-	-
<b>Israel</b>	-	-
<b>Italy</b>	1978-1985 ; 1987-1993 ; 1993-1999 ; 1999-2001	21 years
<b>Malta</b>	1995-2001	6 years
<b>Portugal</b>	1999-2005	6 years
<b>San Marino</b>	-	-
<b>Spain</b>	1991-1997	6 years
<b>Turkey</b>	1983-1989	6 years

### 2.3 Identification of World Heritage in the Sub-Region

#### 2.3.1 Regional and sub-regional co-operation, harmonisation of Tentative Lists

Most States Parties of the Mediterranean sub-region with the exception of The Holy See have submitted Tentative Lists. Most Tentative Lists have been revised. No harmonisation of the Tentative Lists has taken place in the sub-region.

**Table 3: Submissions and revisions of Tentative Lists in the Mediterranean Sub-region based on the data provided in the Periodic Reports**

<b>State Party</b>	<b>First submission</b>	<b>Revisions</b>
<b>Andorra</b>	1999	2001
<b>Cyprus</b>	1979	1979, 1980, 1984, 1998, 2002, 2004
<b>Greece</b>	1985	2003
<b>Holy See</b>	-	-
<b>Israel</b>	2000	2001, 2004
<b>Italy</b>	1981	1996
<b>Malta</b>	1979	1998
<b>Portugal</b>	1982	1983, 1985, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004
<b>San Marino</b>	2004	
<b>Spain</b>	1984	2004
<b>Turkey</b>	2000	

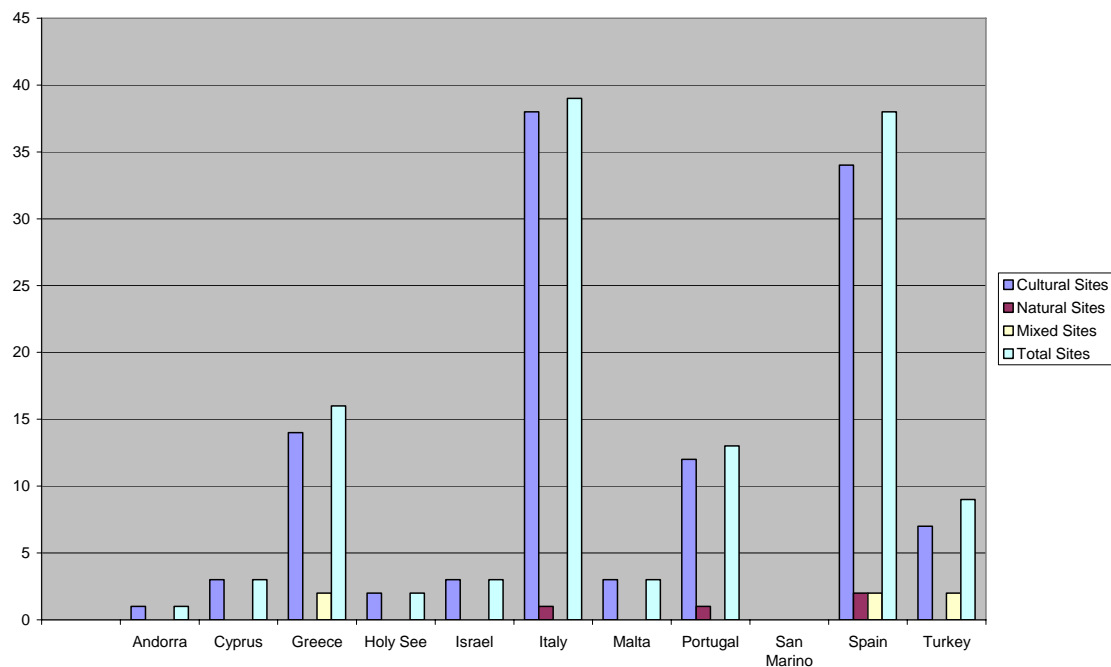
### 2.3.2 The World Heritage List

In the Mediterranean sub-region a total of 126 sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List (as of July 2004). The first inscription was made in 1978 and the latest in 2004. The only State Party without inscribed properties is San Marino. In comparison with other European sub-regions, the Mediterranean sub-region together with Western Europe has the highest number of properties on the World Heritage List. Over half of the sites are located in two of the eleven countries, in Italy (39) and Spain (38). They also have the highest number of sites in the European and World context.

The Mediterranean sub-region illustrates the situation elsewhere in the European region regarding the balance of nominated sites (ICOMOS analysis on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists; *Filling the gaps, 2004*). Besides the natural heritage (only 4 inscribed sites) the under-represented categories and themes are cultural routes, cultural landscapes, vernacular architecture and 20th century heritage. Agricultural landscapes, which are a shared feature in the Mediterranean landscape are scarcely represented in both Tentative List and inscribed sites. Viticulture is represented by properties in Italy and Portugal. However, vineyards are included in a number of Tentative Lists. Transhumance, also an under-represented category is represented in the Pyrenean trans-frontier region of Mont Perdu between Spain and France. There is no remarkable change in the balance of the sites proposed in the Tentative Lists. The majority of the sites are thus architectural monuments, historic towns and archaeological and religious properties.

Section II of the Periodic Reporting will permit a more thorough analysis of the sites and properties.

**Figure 2: Categories of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage Properties**



### 2.3.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

No sites have been inscribed in the List of World Heritage in Danger. However, serious threats were discussed regarding Doñana National Park World Heritage site in Spain after a mining accident 1998.

## 2.4 Examination of the State of Conservation

### 2.4.1 Reactive monitoring

Conservation threats to World Heritage properties subject to State of Conservation reports deal mainly with development pressures on historic centres and the need for re-definition of buffer zones, traffic and infrastructure threats and emergency measures caused by damages to monuments and archaeological sites.

**Table 4: State of Conservation of World Heritage Properties until 2002**

State Party	Years reported to Committee or Bureau
<b>Greece</b>	
Acropolis, Athens	2001; 2002
Archaeological Site of Delphi	1992; 1993
Mount Athos	1992; 1994
Medieval City of Rhodes	1994; 1995
Delos	1992; 1994
Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	1993; 1994
<b>Holy See</b>	
Vatican City	1992
<b>Italy</b>	
Historic Centre of Florence	1998; 1999
Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	1994
Historic Centre of Naples	2001
Isole Eolie	2001; 2002
<b>Malta</b>	
City of Valletta	1991; 1994
Megalithic Temples of Malta	1992; 1994; 1995; 2001
<b>Portugal</b>	
Convent of Christ in Tomar	1990
Monastery of Batalha	1990
Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon	1990
Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroismo in the Azores	1998; 1999; 2000
Monastery of Alcobaca	1990
Cultural Landscape of Sintra	2000; 2001; 2002
Historic Centre of Oporto	1998
<b>Spain</b>	
Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzin, Granada	1997; 1998; 1999
Historic Centre of Cordoba	1994
Burgos Cathedral	1993; 1994; 1998
Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct	1997
Old Town of Avila with its Extra Muros Churches	1993; 1994; 1997

Santiago de Compostela ( Old town)	1993
Old City of Salamanca	2002
Route of Santiago de Compostela	2001
Donana National Park	1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002
Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	1998; 2001; 2002
<b>Turkey</b>	
Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadoccia	1992; 1994
Historic Areas of Istanbul	1992; 1993; 1994; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004
Hierapolis-Pamukkale	1991; 1992; 2001; 2002
Xanthos-Leon	1991; 1994

#### 2.4.2 Specific Regional exercises

No specific exercises were undertaken in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region regarding examination of the state of conservation of World Heritage properties.

### 2.5 Co-operation for World Heritage

#### 2.5.1 International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

In the Mediterranean sub-region the majority of countries are donor countries. Several States Parties have participated in International Assistance Activities through their voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund and by providing support through experts to international assistance projects and campaigns for World Heritage properties located in other countries.

**Table 5: Additional Contributions to the World Heritage Fund based on the data provided in the Reports**

State Party	Year / Amount	Additional information
Andorra	-	-
Cyprus	-	-
Greece	2002/ 100 000 USD	
Holy See	-	-
Israel	2003 / 20 000 USD 2004 / 20 000 USD	Auschwitz Management Plan Cooperation with India and Africa
Italy	2001-2003 / 2 525 022 USD	A co-operation agreement between Italian Govt and UNESCO for Global Strategy
Malta	1995 – 2002 3688 USD	
Portugal	-	-
San Marino	-	-
Spain	2003 -2004/ 300 000 EUR/year	Agreement between Spanish Govt and the WHC
Turkey	-	-

### **2.5.2 Bi- and Multilateral Co-operation**

A variety of partnerships and projects have been developed and implemented between cultural institutions in the Mediterranean sub-region. The governments of Italy and Spain have signed agreements with UNESCO. The World Heritage Centre has also benefited from the Associated Experts scheme and secondments from States Parties.

Expert exchange is the most widespread international co-operation, hosting and attending international training courses/ seminars and distribution of material/information are other activities. Spain has extensive co-operation with the Iberian and Latin American region through Spanish International Cooperation Agency and bilateral agreements in North Africa and the Middle East. Italy's co-operation agreement with UNESCO includes technical and scientific aid for the implementation of the Global Strategy, used in capacity-building programmes in Africa and the Caribbean. Italy is conducting training and capacity building programmes in the Mediterranean region. Greece proposes a regional programme on Byzantine Heritage through the European Centre for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments.

Co-operation has been stimulated by the joint work regarding trans-boundary sites. The Mediterranean sub-region has one transboundary site (Pyrénées - Mont Perdu/Monte Perdido) between Spain and France. There are current co-operation activities in the preparation for the Tentative List of the the Alpine Arc (Italy). Portugal has co-operation with World Heritage sites in Morocco, and Malta has initiated co-operation with a World Heritage site (Stonehenge) within a current European Union project.

Several European Union and the Council of Europe initiatives and programmes are active in the sub-region. Among those the Culture 2000 programme, SOCRATES/ERASMUS educational programmes, European Heritage Days and "Europa Nostra" awards.

### **2.5.3 European Union funding for World Heritage**

European Union funding for World Heritage includes programmes as EUROMED Heritage which forms part of the cooperation programme with the Mediterranean countries (MEDA). The ASIA-URBS programme, now replaced by the Asia-ProEco programme, supports urban development projects launched jointly by Asian and European cities. Regional development programmes and Structural Funds are in place in several member countries. Of these Interreg, Urban II, Life and ERDF for cultural heritage and Natura 2000 for natural heritage have been mentioned in the Mediterranean Europe States Parties' reports. More specific information regarding the sites and properties benefiting from European Funds is expected from Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise.

### **2.5.4 Cooperation with other international instruments and charters**

As stated above, all States Parties in the Mediterranean sub-region have signed the *World Heritage Convention* and most of them are signatories to other international conventions that concern cultural and natural heritage.

**Table 6: Participation in international natural heritage conventions**

State Party	Ramsar Convention 1971	Bern Convention 1979	Florence Convention 2000	CITES 1973	Convention 1979	Convention 1989	Convention 1992	Convention 1991
<b>Andorra</b>		Rat				Accs		
<b>Cyprus</b>	Accs	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
<b>Greece</b>	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	
<b>Holy See</b>								
<b>Israel</b>	Rat			Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
<b>Italy</b>	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat
<b>Malta</b>	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
<b>Portugal</b>	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
<b>San Marino</b>			Rat				Rat	
<b>Spain</b>	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	
<b>Turkey</b>	Accs	Rat	Rat	Accs		Rat	Rat	

**Table 7: Participation in international cultural heritage conventions.**

State Party	UNESCO						Council of Europe				Unidroit 1995	
	Convention 1954	Hague Protocol 1954	Convention 1970	Hague 2nd Protocol 1999	Convention 2001	Convention 2003	Convention 1969	Convention 1985	Convention 1985	Convention 1992		
<b>Andorra</b>										Rat	Rat	
<b>Cyprus</b>	Accs	Accs	Rat	Rat			Denu nciati on	Sig	Rat	Rat		Acc s
<b>Greece</b>	Rat	Rat	Rat				Rat	Sig	Rat	Sig		
<b>Holy See</b>	Accs	Accs					Den			Rat		
<b>Israel</b>	Rat	Accs										
<b>Italy</b>	Rat	Rat	Rat				Rat	Sig	Rat	Sig	Rat	
<b>Malta</b>							Denu nciati on		Rat	Rat		
<b>Portugal</b>	Rat		Rat				Denu nciati on	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	
<b>San Marino</b>	Rat	Rat								Sig		
<b>Spain</b>	Rat	Accs	Rat	Rat			Accs		Rat	Sig		Acc s
<b>Turkey</b>	Accs	Accs	Rat					Sig	Rat	Rat		



## **2.6 World Heritage Education and Training**

### **2.6.1 Training and meetings of site managers and heritage decision makers**

A number of international training courses on World Heritage issues have been initiated within the Mediterranean region. For example, Spain is conducting an intensive training programme in Latin America and Italy is supporting conservation activities and professional exchange in the Mediterranean region.

### **2.6.2 Other Sub-regional initiatives - education, etc.**

States Parties of the Mediterranean Europe sub-region participate in the UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) and the World Heritage in Young Hands project.

## **2.7 Conclusion**

The history of participation of the eleven countries of Mediterranean Europe sub-region counts more than thirty years. Cultural sites form an absolute majority of the sites, which reflects the overall situation in the region. Prior measure is therefore the harmonisation of Tentative Lists at national and regional level. The States Parties have a broad scope of co-operation activities nationally and internationally. However, the relatively scarce World Heritage co-operation on the sub-regional level can partly be explained by the delimitation of the sub-region in the Periodic Reporting exercise.

## **3. THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE**

### **3.1 Introduction and Methodology of Analysis**

All States Parties of the Mediterranean Europe sub-region have submitted Section I of Periodic Reports. The information provided in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaires varies to a great degree. This is partly due to the heterogeneity of the countries regarding their traditions and experiences in World Heritage involvement as well as their national institutional structure for cultural and natural heritage management. The questions have been interpreted in different ways and the information given does not always reflect all aspects of the issue. This implies a generalisation of information and allows certain incoherence in the interpretation of both questions and answers. This Chapter 3 is based on the information provided by States Parties in their Periodic Reports.

### **3.2 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report**

The national cultural and natural heritage authorities have been responsible for the preparation of the Periodic Report. The main responsibility has been on the cultural heritage authorities (60% of the reports). Less than half of the reports have been prepared jointly or with consultation with the natural heritage/environmental authorities. The National Commission for UNESCO has been involved in the preparation in a few countries.

### **3.3 Identification of the cultural and natural heritage properties**

#### **3.3.1 National Inventories**

Almost all (90%) of the States Parties have used the national inventories as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites.

National inventories on cultural heritage have been carried out in all countries. They are maintained or coordinated at national level. 37% mention inventories at local level which is a little less than corresponding answers in Western, Central and South Eastern Europe Periodic Reports whereas regional level inventories are less frequent in the Mediterranean sub-region. 27% of inventories are carried out by private institutions, among these monument inventories by the Church must be specially noted.

Natural heritage inventories have been carried out at national level in more than half of the countries. In some countries there is no central inventory as natural protected areas fall under different state authorities or there is a category listing. Four countries mention protected areas listing under the European Union Natura2000 programme.

Several countries are currently developing different programmes in order to achieve a unified inventory and mapping survey system linked to planning and preventive conservation legislation and for data management concerning rural and urban landscapes. Four countries have indicated a need to develop further the national inventories; two of them specifically mention natural inventories. A coordinating unit for inventories at national level is established in some countries. Public access to inventories is reported by two countries. Regular updating mechanisms are mentioned only by a few countries, but the question was not implicitly asked in the Periodic Reporting Format.

#### **3.3.2 Tentative Lists**

All States Parties with the exception of the Holy See have submitted tentative lists. All tentative lists submitted have been revised, except in two countries where the revision is under way or the tentative list is very recent.

The original tentative lists have been prepared by national authorities. Regional authorities are involved in a few countries. The tendency is that the more recently revised lists have been set up by the involvement of national, regional and local authorities as well as NGOs. The benefits of these co-ordination bodies have been stressed in the comments. Some countries have a co-ordination group or think-tank for the identification and proposal for sites. Public consultation has taken place in a few countries, compared to 30% in Western, Central and South-Eastern Europe.

#### **3.3.3 Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List**

Almost all States Parties in the Mediterranean sub-region have submitted cultural and/or natural properties for the inscription on the World Heritage List (except San Marino). The majority of nominations from the region have been inscribed on the List.

The central governments have the responsibility for the nominations and for the actual preparation of the nomination dossier. The role of the Central government in the nomination process is more prominent in the Mediterranean sub-region than in other sub-regions. Cooperation with consultants and site managers takes place in half of the countries. Regional and local government involvement is mentioned by a few countries.

The most important motivation for nominating a site is conservation of the site followed by honour/prestige, working in partnership, site in danger and increased funding.

Difficulties and / or obstacles during the nomination process have been inadequate staffing, lack of local/regional cooperation, lack of funding and development pressures. No State Party mentions lack of political support or lack of support from UNESCO.

For the benefits of World Heritage listing most countries put honour/prestige in the first place, followed by conservation of site. Increased funding is found as the third most important perceived benefit of World Heritage listing. These experiences are in line with the results from other sub-regions in Europe.

**Statistical Analysis Table 1**

FORMCODE	QUESTION	Mediterranean Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 11			
		YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>I.04.02</b>	Who is responsible for preparing World Heritage site nominations?				
	Central government	11	100.00%		
	Regional/local government	2	18.18%		
	Partnership with non-governmental organisation	1	9.09%		
	Site manager	1	9.09%		
	Combination of the above	1	9.09%		
	Other	0	0.00%		
<b>I.04.03</b>	Who actually prepares the nominations?				
	Central government	11	100.00%		
	Regional/local government	3	27.27%		
	Consultants/experts	6	54.55%		
	Site manager	5	45.45%		
	Other	1	9.09%		

### **3.4 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage**

#### **3.4.1 General Policy Development**

In the Mediterranean sub-region all States Parties have a specific legislation to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate the national heritage. The cultural and natural heritage fall under several category legislations but the more recent legislations tend to have an institutional or legal integration or a co-operation body is established on the national level. Cultural landscapes or landscapes are included in the legislative framework in half of the States Parties.

The measures are in most States Parties implemented through the existing legal framework and involve planning, funding and site specific programmes and agreements. A special planning legislation concerning World Heritage sites is mentioned in half of the Questionnaires. However, the definition of what is meant by ‘a special legislation for World Heritage’ has been interpreted in different ways in the Periodic Reporting. In some reports it

has been understood as how the national conservation policies are been implemented specifically in World Heritage sites, while others have interpreted it as for a special legislation concerning only World Heritage. Site-specific World Heritage management programmes have been developed in a few countries. This can be compared to the results of the Western European sub-region where only 20% of the States Parties mention a specific World Heritage legislation.

A current process of change in legislation and/or planning is indicated by more than half of the States Parties, which corresponds to the general trend in Western and South-Eastern European sub-regions.

Major concerns deal with coordination, capacity building and training. Another important issue are management plans. They are in general required for cultural and natural sites, but in the comments several countries indicate the difficulties in enforcing their implementation.

**Statistical Analysis Table 2**

FORMCODE	QUESTION	Mediterranean Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 11			
		YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>I.05.01</b>	Does your country have specific legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate your country's national heritage?	11	100.00%	0	0.00%
<b>I.05.03</b>	If yes, are local communities involved?	9	90.00%	1	10.00%
<b>I.05.05</b>	Is there specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites in your country?	6	54.55%	5	45.45%
<b>I.05.07</b>	Are management plans required (or do they exist) in your country for cultural and natural heritage?	9	81.82%	2	18.18%
<b>I.05.10</b>	Are there any plans to change current legislation and/or planning?	7	63.64%	4	36.36%

### 3.4.2 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

The State authorities are the bodies responsible for the implementation of the legislation. In all the States Parties there is a special institution under the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education or Ministry of Environment. The combination of national, regional and local organisations is more common than in other Western and South-Eastern Europe sub-regions. This includes co-operations with foundations, and local authorities. The private sector is involved in the absolute majority of the State Parties. This is also the rate with the involvement of local communities, though the local community often has a consultative or advisory role. The importance of the enhancement of local community involvement is explicitly mentioned in several reports. The equally high rate of NGOs participation is generally achieved through partnerships in projects for funding and awareness building.

Most States Parties indicate that the cultural and natural heritage is institutionally integrated, which is the same rate as in most other sub-regions. However, this is mainly achieved through co-operation between responsible national authorities and more seldom within the legislation framework.

Specific bodies responsible for the general co-ordination of the implementation and application of the *World Heritage Convention* have been established in some States Parties, several others have formed groups or ad-hoc committees.

**Statistical Analysis Table 3**

FORMCODE	QUESTION	Mediterranean Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 11			
		YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>I.06.03</b>	At what level do these organisations provide their services?				
	National	7	63.64%		
	Regional	3	27.27%		
	Local	4	36.36%		
	Combination of above	7	63.64%		
	Other	0	0.00%		
<b>I.06.04</b>	Is conservation of the cultural and natural heritage institutionally integrated in your country?	8	72.73%	3	27.27%
<b>I.06.06</b>	Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	9	81.82%	2	18.18%
<b>I.06.08</b>	Are local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	10	100.00%	0	0.00%
<b>I.06.10</b>	Are non-governmental organisations (NGO's) involved in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?	10	90.91%	1	9.09%

### 3.4.3 Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

The information provided in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire differs very much in content and volume. The studies listed range from scientific research publications to site-specific reports and conference proceedings. Relatively little material of a generic nature or directly related to World Heritage issues is presented. This lack has been acknowledged and the need for general policies, research and guidelines for, for example management plans, is included in the proposed actions of several countries. Some countries have current projects for the development of general guidelines for the management of World Heritage sites.

### 3.4.4 Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation

World Heritage sites are generally funded through State Party budget allowance. The combination with local/regional authority budget allowance, private sector and NGOs is equally common. Private sector involvement in the funding of World Heritage sites concerns 37 % of the sites, less than in Western and South Eastern European sub-regions. A patronage or subsidy system is current in the majority of the States Parties.

International assistance from the World Heritage Fund has taken place in a few (18%) countries. The State Party has helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations in less than half of the countries. 45% have made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund, which is more than the average contribution in the above mentioned sub-regions. Most States Parties have stressed the lack of funding for World Heritage sites' conservation and management.

**Statistical Analysis Table 4**

FORMCODE	QUESTION	Mediterranean Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 11			
		YES	YES	NO	NO
<b>I.08.01</b>	How are World Heritage sites funded in your country?				
	State-Party budget allowance	8	72.73%		
	Local/regional authority budget allowance	5	45.45%		
	Fundraising	2	18.18%		
	Non-governmental organisations	2	18.18%		
	Private sector	4	36.36%		
	International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	2	18.18%		
	Combination of above	5	45.45%		
	Other	2	18.18%		
<b>I.08.02</b>	Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage?	4	36.36%	7	63.64%
<b>I.08.05</b>	Has the State Party made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund?	5	45.45%	6	54.55%

### 3.4.5 Training

The training needs for institutions and individuals have been identified in majority of the Reports. Staff has received training in 70 % of the countries. The same situation is reported in other European sub-regions. In most of the States Parties there is professional training on university level in World Heritage related fields. In about half of the countries the national authorities have initiated training on World Heritage issues for different stakeholders (decision makers, civil servants, site staff, vocational training). For example, Spain has annual training courses on World Heritage management and is conducting an intensive training programme in Latin America. Italy is arranging training for decision makers on World Heritage management plans and supporting conservation training in the Mediterranean countries. The World Heritage nomination process has been acknowledged as a capacity building process in itself.

The training needs and current situation regarding natural sites have been specified only by a few countries. However, many environmental information activities are listed in chapter I.11

on information and awareness raising. This can partly be due to the fact that the reporting is mainly done by the cultural heritage sector.

The question about key training institutions has been interpreted in different ways. Some States Parties name international organisations and others include main national universities and institutions. The international training institutes listed are Getty, ICCROM, ICOM, ICOMOS and UCL.

Training and capacity building, especially staff training is one of the major issues in the future action proposals. The need for further professional training programmes and international (regional) coordination in training has been expressed in several reports.

### **3.5 International Co-operation and Fund-raising**

Bi- and multilateral agreements in the field of heritage conservation have been signed by 65% of the States Parties. International co-operation has mainly taken place on expert level. International co-operation is slightly less than in Western and South-Eastern European sub-regions. However it must be taken into account that the sub-region includes several very small countries and many countries have expert co-operation that takes place with other regions.

Twinning or other site-to-site cooperation with other World Heritage sites has taken place in a few countries. Several States Parties indicate that twinning is being discussed.

Measures for avoiding damage have been taken mainly through participation in UN programmes and in foundations for international co-operation.

### **3.6 Education, Information and Awareness Raising**

The majority of States Parties use the same means for the promotion of World Heritage sites. The use of Internet is relatively high compared to Western and South-Eastern European sub-region. The promotion is done on a national level in all the sub-region, internationally in (81%) and on a regional/local level in half of the countries (54%). Lotteries and special festivities, Heritage Days, are in some countries part of the promotion strategies. A World Heritage day takes place in several States Parties. The adequacy of the presentation and general awareness is considered adequate by almost half of the States Parties. The nomination process has given an opportunity for information and promotion activities.

Education of natural and cultural heritage in school programmes is common. School children make scheduled visits to sites, and a variety of means of stimulating heritage in school education are being used. UNESCO Associated Schools programme and the World Heritage in Young Hands is mentioned by two countries. Specific tourism promotion for awareness raising has been discussed by some countries.

### **3.7 Conclusions**

The information given varies largely, depending on how the questions were interpreted, on the tradition and experience of working in the World Heritage context, and on the legal provisions concerning World Heritage conservation. In general all the information given has not been targeted to World Heritage. This can be explained by the fact that World Heritage site conservation takes place within existing conservation frameworks. These are in general experienced as adequate and the foremost need is in integration and co-ordination of institutions and policies. Many of the States Parties have recently established World Heritage co-ordination and collaboration mechanisms (national World Heritage Committees, ad-hoc

groups and programmes, think-tanks etc) but there is still a general need for institutional harmonisation and integration. A current tendency of legal and institutional integration is visible between cultural and natural heritage administration. The nomination process is being developed and consolidated in many States Parties, but the Tentative List strategies are still in need for further attention. Empowered site management is in focus in most States Parties reports. The actions include exploring better visitor management strategies and other aspects of site management and presentation. The majority of State Parties express their wish to enforce capacity building measures in general and especially regarding staff and vocational training.

#### **4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

##### **4.1 Strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Sub-Region**

- The current development of comprehensive national inventories seems to be satisfactory and should be strengthened and supported. New data survey systems have been developed in many countries and these experiences can be shared by all.
- The involvement and activity of local communities in World Heritage nomination and management differ within the region in several countries. Decentralisation of heritage management takes place in others; on the other hand the strong national responsibility is experienced as a strength in other countries. In general there is a need for increased efforts to empower and involve the local communities in site management and promotion. A better understanding of World Heritage criteria and nomination process is necessary.
- World Heritage management plan reinforcement is considered an urgent matter. Management plans are generally required but not always implemented. The difference in cultural and natural heritage legislations and the need for coordination is evident. There is a difference between natural and cultural site management due to different legislative frameworks. It is also due to the fact that World Heritage activities are mainly the responsibility of the cultural heritage authorities. In general the national legislations are considered adequate. The development of new financial partnerships is a current need.
- The recent development of specific coordination bodies for World Heritage nomination and management processes indicates a need for more institutional and knowledge based co-ordination and collaboration within the States Parties. Some countries experience that the nomination process has been a tool for institutional and political consensus about the cultural and natural heritage.
- The cooperation among the States Parties is not targeted at the present delimitation of the sub-region.

##### **4.2 Conclusions and proposals for Future Actions and Development of a Sub-Regional Strategy**

- Strengthen the *credibility* of the World Heritage list
  - The development of the Tentative List process on all levels. Revision and harmonisation regarding the Global Strategy balance.
  - Encouragement of regional co-operation and exchange of experiences.



- Ensure the effective *conservation* of World Heritage properties
  - Development of conservation legislation and strategies for all categories of cultural and natural heritage.
  - Development of guidelines for management plans/systems and enforcing their implementation
  - Increased integration and coordination of natural and cultural heritage management in policies, national inventories and site management.
  - New partnerships in funding and identification of alternative funding sources.
- Promote the development of effective *capacity building* in States Parties
  - Encourage the establishment of formal and informal World Heritage co-ordination activities on national, regional and local levels.
  - Strengthening the co-operation between State authorities and universities and research institutes on World Heritage issues. Enforcing educational programmes on all levels.
  - Promotion of international co-operation and joint training programmes at both national and site-level.
  - Financial and technical support for vocational training.
- Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through *communication*
  - Enforcement of the role and commitment of local communities. Awareness building activities of the World Heritage criteria and nomination process.
  - Development of visitor management and site visibility strategies.



**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN  
**WESTERN EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION I**

**May 2005**



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Cooperation**

This sub-regional synthesis report of Section I of the Western Europe Periodic Reports concerns the 10 States Parties to the Convention: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Monaco, Switzerland, and United-Kingdom and is based on the reports submitted by those State Parties.

### **1.2 Methodology of Report**

The First Joint European and World Heritage network Meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus (7 - 11 May 2003) agreed to establish an open Working Group to provide advice and support throughout the European Periodic Reporting process with the participation of European countries and the Advisory Bodies. The meeting endorsed the proposal for sub-regional meetings and encouraged States Parties to establish national timetables for Periodic Reporting.

After the Nicosia meeting, two information meetings were held at UNESCO, in Paris, in February 2004 and December 2004. No general sub-regional meeting was organized in Western Europe, but two German-speaking country meetings were held and a specific regional report was drafted. Even though there were no specific sub regional meetings, a few bilateral exchanges were made at the institutional level between heritage agencies. Some State Parties have used the European Heritage Network (HEREIN) as a base to work on periodic reporting. Several national meetings were organized by the States Parties.

### **1.3 Structure of the Report**

- **Chapter 1** introduces the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis analysis and describes the background to sub-regional cooperation;
- **Chapter 2** provides a general overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and describes the diversity of the cultural and natural heritage of the sub-region;
- **Chapter 3** gives the detailed analysis of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties;
- **Chapter 4** analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *Convention* and summarises main conclusions and proposals for future actions and development of a sub-regional strategy.

**Map of the Western European sub-region and summary of facts related to the *World Heritage Convention***



<p><b>AUSTRIA</b></p> <p>Political system: Republic</p> <p>State Party to the European Union since 1995</p> <p>Capital city: Vienna</p> <p>Total area: 83 858 sq km</p> <p>Population: 8.1 million</p> <p>Currency: Euro</p> <p>State Party to the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> since : 18/12/1992</p> <p>Original Tentative List: 1994</p> <p>World Heritage properties : 7 + 1 transboundary (Austria and Hungary)</p> <p>Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee: NA</p>	<p><b>BELGIUM</b></p> <p>Political system: Constitutional Monarchy</p> <p>State Party to the European Union: founding member</p> <p>Capital city: Brussels</p> <p>Total area: 30 158 sq km</p> <p>Population: 10.2 million</p> <p>Currency: Euro</p> <p>State Party to the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> since : 24/07/1996</p> <p>Original Tentative List: 1997</p> <p>World Heritage properties : 8</p> <p>Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee: 1999-2003</p>
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**FRANCE**

Political system: Republic  
 State Party to the European Union:  
 founding member  
 Capital city: Paris  
 Total area: 550 000 sq km  
 Population: 60.4 million  
 Currency: Euro  
 State Party to the *World Heritage  
 Convention* since : 27/06/1975  
 Original Tentative List: 1979  
 World Heritage properties : 27 + 1  
 transboundary (France and Spain)  
 Years of Mandate to the World  
 Heritage Committee: 1976-1978 ;  
 1978-1985 ; 1987-1993 ; 1993-  
 1999

**IRELAND**

Political system: Republic  
 State Party to the European Union  
 since 1973  
 Capital city: Dublin  
 Total area: 70 000 sq km  
 Population: 3.7 million  
 Currency: Euro  
 State Party to the *World Heritage  
 Convention* since : 16/09/1991  
 Original Tentative List: 1992  
 World Heritage properties: 2  
 Years of Mandate to the World  
 Heritage Committee: NA

**MONACO**

Political system: Constitutional  
 monarchy Capital city: Monaco  
 Total area: 1.95 sq km  
 Population: 32,020  
 Currency: Euro  
 State Party to the *World Heritage  
 Convention* since : 07/11/1978  
 Original Tentative List: NA  
 World Heritage properties: 0  
 Years of Mandate to the World  
 Heritage Committee: NA

**GERMANY**

Political system: Federal  
 Republic  
 State Party to the European  
 Union: founding member  
 Capital city: Berlin  
 Total area: 356 854 sq km  
 Population: 82 million  
 Currency: Euro  
 State Party to the *World Heritage  
 Convention* since : 23/08/1976  
 Original Tentative List: 1984  
 World Heritage properties : 29 +  
 1 transboundary (Germany and  
 Poland)  
 Years of Mandate to the World  
 Heritage Committee: 1977-1978 ;  
 1980-1987 ; 1991-1997

**LUXEMBOURG**

Political system: Constitutional  
 Monarchy  
 State Party to the European  
 Union: founding member  
 Capital city: Luxembourg  
 Total area: 2 586 sq km  
 Population: 429 200  
 Currency: Euro  
 State Party to the *World Heritage  
 Convention* since : 28/09/1983  
 Original Tentative List: NA  
 World Heritage properties: 1  
 Years of Mandate to the World  
 Heritage Committee: NA

**THE NETHERLANDS**

Political system: Constitutional  
 monarchy  
 State Party to the European  
 Union: founding member  
 Capital city: Amsterdam  
 Total area: 41 864 sq km  
 Population: 15.8 million  
 Currency: Euro  
 State Party to the *World Heritage  
 Convention* since : 26/08/1992  
 Original Tentative List: 1994  
 World Heritage properties: 7  
 Years of Mandate to the World  
 Heritage Committee: 2003-2007

<p><b>SWITZERLAND</b>            Political system: Federal State            Capital city: Bern            Total area: 41,285 sq km            Population: 7.3 million            Currency: Swiss Franc            State Party to the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> since : 17/09/1975            Original Tentative List: NA<sup>17</sup>            World Heritage properties: 6            Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee: 1978-1985</p>	<p><b>THE UNITED-KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>            Political system: Constitutional Monarchy            State Party to the European Union since 1973            Capital city: London            Total area: 242 500 sq km            Population: 58.6 million            Currency: Pound Sterling            State Party to the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> since : 29/05/1984            Original Tentative List: 1986            World Heritage properties: 26            Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee: 2001-2005</p>
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## **2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN WESTERN EUROPE**

### **2.1 An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Sub-Region**

The Western European countries cover the West-North western part of the continent of Europe, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean Sea and to the Atlantic Ocean. Some Western European countries have overseas territories in other parts of the world such as the Caribbean or the Pacific regions.

During thousands of years, the Western European sub-region has been an arena of cultural synthesis and interrelations of different nations and civilisations. The countries of the sub-region created their own unique philosophic and artistic idioms and made outstanding contributions to the European and world cultural thesaurus.

The refined pattern of a diverse natural heritage in the sub-region is represented by a large variety of categories of natural features and sites, geological formations, palaeontological sites and ecosystems.

It is impossible to summarize and describe in detail the cultural history of the different countries of the sub-region in a brief chapter, but for the sake of clarity it is possible to pick out some major chronological categories<sup>18</sup> and list the main natural heritage types.

I) Early evolution of Man :

Palaeolithic period (Old Stone Age)

<sup>17</sup> The State Party has submitted a Tentative List in April 2005.

<sup>18</sup> These categories are based on the chronological regional framework established by ICOMOS in the ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan presented at the 28<sup>th</sup> World Heritage Committee, Suzhou, China, 2004 *WHC/28.COM/INF.13A*. ICOMOS, *The World Heritage List: Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future*, ICOMOS, February 2004, 98 pages, Annex 2, pp. 69-76.

Mesolithic and Neolithic period (Middle and New Stone Age)

Bronze and Iron Age

II) Antiquity:

Early Non-Classical Europe

(Latins, Etruscans, Celts, Phoenicians, etc.)

Rome and Roman Empire

(Rome, Roman Republic, Roman Empire, Early Christian Art)

III) Medieval Ages

Eastern Medieval Europe

(Ottoman Empire)

Southern Medieval Europe

Medieval Italy and related States

(Christian states : Saxons, Ottonians, Normans, Papacy, etc.)

Western and Northern Medieval Europe

Early Middle ages (5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century)

(Merovingians, Carolingians, Ottonian periods, pre-Romanesque art and architecture)

High and Late Middle Ages (11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century)

(Romanesque and Gothic Art and Architecture, Holy Roman Empire, development of cities, commerce, universities, etc.)

Vikings and Normans

IV) 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century

Renaissance and religious discords

Reformation, European colonisation

V) 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries

Absolutism, Age of Reason

Baroque, Rococo, Classicism, Thirty Year War

VI) Europe from the French Revolution to the First World War

Revivals in art and architecture

Europe under the Rule of Napoleon I

Liberalism and Nationalism

The Industrial Revolution



## VII) The Modern World

From the First World War to the World War II

Modern Movement in Art and Architecture

## VIII) Post-War era and Cold War

Industrial and Technical Revolutions, Space Travel

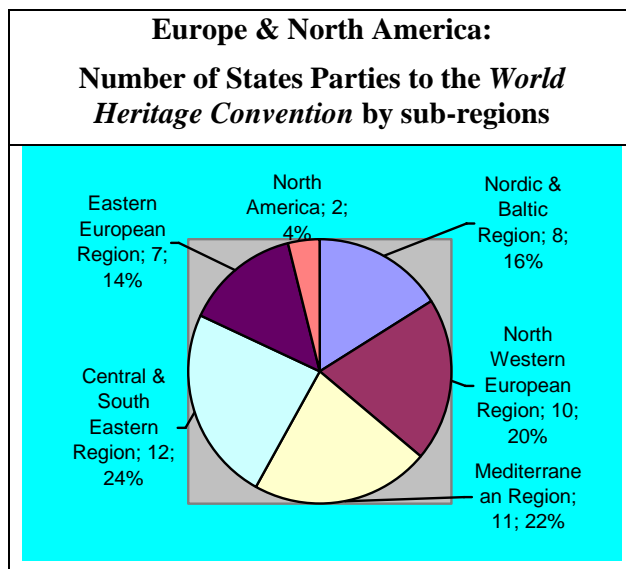
Natural Heritage:

- Forest, forest-steppe (Pine-tree-forests, hornbeam-oak forests, alders and shrub-land)
- Mixed, coniferous, deciduous and evergreen forests
- Tropical forests
- Protected landscapes and ecosystems
- Mountain landscapes and glaciers, mountain meadows, sub-alpine and alpine meadows and fauna
- Sphagnum bogs
- Plethora of endemic and rare forms of animals and plants
- Mesophyll forests
- Deciduous and coniferous forests
- Virgin forests
- Semi-deserts
- Wintering habitat of waterfowls
- Coral reefs
- Geological phenomena
- Paleontological sites

### **The World Heritage Convention**

#### **2.1.1 States Parties**

All Western European countries have ratified the *Convention* except Liechtenstein, some at the beginning of the *Convention* in the 1970s and then throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Even though Western European countries have a long tradition in cultural heritage conservation and many of the inscribed World Heritage properties are located in this area of the world, it is interesting to point out that not all of these ten signatory countries deemed it necessary to join the *Convention* at that early stage.

**Figure 1 Number of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* by sub-regions**

In 1975, two years after the first States Parties ratified the *Convention*, France and Switzerland were the first to join among the Western Europe countries, followed by Germany in 1976 (at that time the Federal Republic of Germany) and Monaco in 1978. In the 1970s, 48 States Parties worldwide ratified the *Convention*. In the 1980s, sixty new States Parties joined and among them Luxembourg in 1983; the United Kingdom in 1984. In the 1990s, 49 new States Parties signed and among them four Western Europe countries: Ireland in 1991, The Netherlands, Austria in 1992, and Belgium in 1996.

**Table 1. Date of access to the *World Heritage Convention***

State Party	Accession to the <i>Convention</i>
Austria	18/12/1992
Belgium	24/07/1996
France	27/06/1975
Germany	23/08/1976
Ireland	16/09/1991
Luxembourg	28/09/1983
Monaco	07/11/1978
The Netherlands	26/08/1992
Switzerland	17/09/1975
United Kingdom	29/05/1984

Except for Ireland, Luxembourg, and Monaco, Western European countries have been very active in the World Heritage Committee. France has had four mandates, Germany three, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, one each. Committee membership has generally followed closely after accession to the *Convention*.

**Table 2. Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee.**

State Party	Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee	Total years
Austria		
Belgium	1999-2003	4 years
France	1976-1978 ; 1978-1985 ; 1987-1993 ; 1993-1999	21 years
Germany	1977-1978 ; 1980-1987 ; 1991-1997	15 years
Ireland	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-
Monaco	-	-
The Netherlands	2003-2007	4 years
Switzerland	1978-1985	7 years
United Kingdom	2001-2005	4 years

Several World Heritage Committee sessions were hosted in Western Europe. France hosted the first session of the Committee in Paris in 1977. Germany organized the 19th session of the Committee in Berlin in 1995. Furthermore, seven sessions took place at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris: 1980 (4th session), 1982 (6th session), 1985 (9th session), 1986 (10th session), 1987 (11th session), 1988 (12th session), and 2003 (27th session).

## 2.2 Identification of World Heritage in the Sub-Region

### 2.2.1 Regional and sub-regional cooperation, harmonization of Tentative Lists

According to World Heritage data, all States Parties of the Western European sub-region but one (Monaco) have submitted Tentative Lists. Most Tentative Lists have been revised, up to three times by some States Parties. However, according to the States Parties' information given in the reports, two other States Parties have not submitted a Tentative List: Luxembourg, and Switzerland. The latter submitted a Tentative List in April 2005.

**Table 3 Submissions and revisions of Tentative Lists based on the data provided by the reports and the World Heritage Centre.**

	First submission	Revisions
Austria	1994	2002, 2003
Belgium	1997	1998, 1999, 2002

France	1979	1996, 2002, 2003
Germany	1990	1993, 1999, 2003
Ireland	1992	-
Luxembourg <sup>19</sup>	-	1993
Monaco	-	-
The Netherlands	1994	1995
Switzerland <sup>20</sup>		2002
United Kingdom	1986	1999

The total number of properties included in the Tentative Lists of all the countries of the Europe and North America region is 694.

The number of properties included in the Tentative Lists of Western European countries is 112 (i.e. 16,13 %) according to the World Heritage Centre data, and this includes data for Luxembourg and Switzerland<sup>21</sup>. Some States Parties report that they wish to revise and update their Tentative List in the near future, probably in view of submitting a nomination.

**Table 4: Number and types of properties on the Tentative Lists of Western European States Parties (World Heritage Centre data) which have not been inscribed**

	A	B	F	G	I	L	M	N	S	UK	Total
Cultural	9	6	25	14	3	2		12		13	84
Natural	1		6		3				1	3	14
Mixed		1	8	1	2					2	14
Total	10	7	39	15	8	2	0	12	1	18	112

75% (84 sites) of the total number on the Tentative Lists of nine Western European countries are cultural properties, 12,5% (14 sites) are natural and 12,5% (14 sites) are mixed. Countries with a large number of sites on their Tentative Lists are coinciding with the countries which also have the highest numbers of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List (see below for detail). A considerable majority of sites on the Tentative Lists of this sub-region, as on the World Heritage List, continue to be cultural sites (WHL: 91.38% ; TL: 75%). However, natural and mixed sites have increasingly been included on the Tentative Lists, almost three times more (WHL: 8.62% ; TL: 25%). Four States Parties have no natural sites on their Tentative Lists.

<sup>19</sup> The State Party reports that it has not submitted any Tentative List; however, two sites are recorded in the WHC Tentative List data record: n° 412, submitted 01/10/1993, “Ville et chateau de Vianden”; n°413 submitted 01/10/1993, “Ville et abbaye d’Echternach”.

<sup>20</sup> The State Party submitted a Tentative List in April 2005.

<sup>21</sup> See Tentative List table footnote for detail.

During the preparation of this report, all properties on the Tentative List and those not inscribed were attributed to different categories in order to analyse Tentative Lists in a chronological and typological way. The chronological and typological analysis of the Tentative Lists and of inscribed properties was based on the categories proposed by ICOMOS.<sup>22</sup> It should be stressed that this categorisation may not reflect the vision of States Parties and was undertaken only for purposes of this report.

There are a high number of cultural properties on the Tentative Lists of the sub-region, but the sub-categories underline to what extent cultural heritage is diverse. Despite this high number of Historic Monuments/ Architectural Ensemble, Historic Towns/Urban Ensemble, there clearly is an attempt by States Parties (especially France, Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) to vary the types of cultural properties that could be submitted. If one adds up the number of modern or industrial sites, these amount to more than half of all cultural properties. Even though they have not been indicated as a specific category, some properties are serial sites and cover large areas. The fairly larger number of mixed sites and cultural landscapes underlines this trend towards a more territorial approach to heritage. It is also noteworthy to underline that there are several sites located in overseas territories submitted by the United Kingdom (2) and France (3). In general, there is an attempt to *fill in the gaps* and select different types of properties, of different epochs and in different geographical areas of a country, such as overseas. The Tentative Lists also account for a few transboundary properties.

**Table 5: Number and percentage of different categories of properties**

Category	Number of properties	Percentage
<b>Cultural</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>75%</b>
Historic Monuments/ Architectural Ensemble	20	24,0%
Historic Towns/Urban Ensemble	15	18,0%
Modern Heritage/Memorials	14	16,5%
Cultural Landscapes	11	13,0%
Archaeological Sites	10	12,0%
Industrial Heritage	11	13,0%
Gardens	3	3,5%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12,5%</b>
Historic Monuments/Ecosystems	4	28%
Cultural Landscapes/Ecosystems	10	72%
<b>Natural</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12,5%</b>
Ecosystems	7	50%

<sup>22</sup> ICOMOS, *The World Heritage List: Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future*, ICOMOS, February 2004, 98 pages, Annex 2 and Annex 3, pp. 68-81. Aka *ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan WHC/28.COM/INF.13A*

Geological/Palaeonthological Sites	7	50%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100%</b>

States Parties mostly underline how responsibilities are shared between central government agencies and federal, or regional, local agencies or departments, and to what extent or not there was public consultation and a grassroot process. The United Kingdom for example has particularly underlined the public consultation process. Other States Parties, such as The Netherlands have given some information on categories of heritage that have received special attention when the List was revised (focus on archaeological sites followed a year later by a list of non archaeological sites) or underlined their wish to select complex sites on their future (revised) Tentative Lists (Switzerland).

The analysis of the Tentative Lists show that there are attempts to harmonize the Lists (as to the balance of cultural/natural/mixed properties), thus an attempt to follow the Global Strategy recommendations. Very few States Parties have commented on the number of properties on the Tentative List (United Kingdom points out that it has too many properties). The Netherlands underline the danger of a possible damage to the concept of outstanding universal value at the political level if too many sites are inscribed.

The overall impression is that the use of the Tentative List -- why it exists, what is it for -- is understood quite differently from one country to the other, and especially in countries which have a long tradition in heritage conservation, prior to World Heritage, as the Tentative List process does not fit directly into a national heritage and conservation tools. An extreme example is the discrepancy of information between the World Heritage Centre and States Parties, such as Luxembourg regarding whether or not a Tentative List was even submitted.

Beyond the facts and figures of statistical data, several questions remain: as to what extent the properties selected on the Lists are true to the notion of outstanding universal value and representative of different types and categories of heritage; how to appreciate the balance or rather imbalance between the high number of cultural properties *vis à vis* the low number of natural properties, and at what level the balance should be.

Some States Parties are working together at sub-regional and regional levels on transboundary nominations, such as the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* (“*Limes*” in Germany; *Hadrian’s Wall* in the United Kingdom), *Le Corbusier’s work* (Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, France, etc.), *Belfries of Flanders* (Belgium, France), *Alpi Marittime* (Italy, France).

States Parties could be encouraged, especially because the Periodic Reporting exercise carries on in Section II, to favour exchanges between countries on these matters and more specifically regarding the harmonisation of the Tentative Lists.

However, the harmonisation of Tentative Lists would not be effective at the sub-regional level, and should be implemented at a European level. One must bear in mind that there are a number of cultural and heritage programmes and cooperation carried out by States Parties outside of World Heritage, this will be examined in more detail in chapter 2.5.

### 2.2.2 The World Heritage List

A total of 788 properties are inscribed on the World Heritage List (as of July 2004) with 611 cultural, 154 natural and 23 mixed properties in 134 States Parties. Western Europe has 116 properties (three of which are transboundary) inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The first inscription was made in 1978 and the most recent in 2004. Western Europe together with the Mediterranean sub-region has the highest number of properties on the World Heritage List. The only Western European State Party without inscribed properties is Monaco.

Out of ten countries, almost two thirds of the properties (84) are located in Germany (30), France (29) and the United Kingdom (26).

**Table 6: Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage Properties**

	World		Europe & North America		Western Europe	
		%		%		%
Cultural	611	77%	328	86%	106	91,38%
Natural	154	20%	47	12%	9	7,76%
Mixed	23	3%	8	2%	1	0,86%

**Table 7: Number and percentage of properties by country**

	A	B	F	G	I	L	M	N	S	UK	Total
Cultural	7+1*	8	26	28 + 1*	2	1	0	7	4	21	106
Natural	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	9
Mixed	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	8	28	30	2	1	0	7	6	26	116
%	6,9%	6,9%	24,10%	25,90%	1,70%	0,90%	0	6,00%	5,20%	22,40%	100%

\*= transboundary sites

Of the total number of 116 inscribed properties in Western Europe, over 90% are cultural. The share of natural sites in Western Europe (7,7%) is lower than in the Europe & North America region (12%) and worldwide (20%). There is one mixed property in Western Europe.

**Table 8 Increase in number of World Heritage properties inscribed per country in Western Europe from 1978 to 2004**

COUNTRY	A 1992	B 1996	F 1975	G 1976	I 1991	L 1983	M 1978	N 1992	S 1975	UK 1984	Trans- bound.	WE	WORLD
1978				1								1	12
1979			5									5	45
1980- 1984			9	4					3			16	128
1985- 1989			2	3						14		19	134
1990- 1994			3	7	1	1						12	119

1995-1999	5	4	6	7	1			6		4	1	34	191
2000-2003	2	4	2	5				1	3	7	1	25	125
2004				2						1	1	4	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27*</b>	<b>29*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>788</b>

The first inscriptions on the World Heritage List were made in 1978 at the 2<sup>nd</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Washington (USA). German and French properties were among the first ones to be inscribed in Western Europe in 1978 and 1979.

A first nomination generally followed shortly after the State Party had signed the *Convention*, and a large number of a country's properties were inscribed within the first few years of membership. This is a major trend worldwide and is true for most Western European countries except for Monaco that has not submitted any nominations, and for Luxembourg and Switzerland that waited several years before nominating properties (1994 and 1983). This is also true for united Germany that suddenly increased the number of its nominations after the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989, and chose properties in the Eastern part of the country (Quedlinburg, Dessau, Berlin, etc.).

In the last ten years, there has been a small increase (less than 1%) in the percentage of World Heritage properties located in the Europe and North America region that still holds almost half of the World Heritage nominations (around 48%).

At the regional level, there has been an increase in the percentage of inscribed properties located in Western Europe, rising from 27% to a little over 30%. Additionally, at least 26 nominations have been deferred, referred or withdrawn, some of which have eventually been inscribed.

There was a very high increase of nominations in the sub-region in the mid-1990s, a period when all countries of the sub-region had signed the *Convention*. Yet, the percentage of increase in nominations is even higher between 2000-2004 although the number of inscriptions is lower: countries which had signed the *Convention* at an early stage did not slow down (except in cases of incomplete nomination dossiers), and those countries which signed the *Convention* in the mid-1980s and early 1990s which were in the process of submitting their first nominations.



**Table 9: Comparison of increase in number of World Heritage properties during the last ten years in Western Europe with global region's and worldwide dynamics**

	1994	2004
Western European sub-region	53	116
Europe & North America region	196	383
World	410	788

One of the reasons why there has been an increase in nominations is probably because “new” categories of heritage have been taken into account, thus encouraging States Parties to focus on these for nominations. The success of the *Convention* has also probably led to rise in interest for World Heritage status, and through an increase in regional incentives to a high political pressure that has fostered more nominations.

The first part of this analysis will look into chronological categories (see table below). Finally the criteria under which properties are inscribed will be examined.

**Table 10: Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage Properties**

	Western Europe	
		%
Cultural	106	91,38%
Natural	9	7,76%
Mixed	1	0,86%

**Table 11: Distribution of World Heritage properties according to types**

		<b>B</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>UK</b>		
<b>Cultural (106)</b>												
Monuments	1	4	12	18				2	2	12	<b>51</b>	<b>48%</b>
Groups of buildings	3	3	7	5		1		1	1	5	<b>26</b>	<b>25%</b>
Sites/Cultural landscapes	4*	1	7	6*	2			4	1	4	<b>29</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Mixed (1)</b>												
Cultural Landscapes/ Geological/ Ecosystem			1*								<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Natural (9)</b>												
Ecosystems			1							3	<b>4</b>	<b>44%</b>
Geological/ Palaeontological Sites				1					2	2	<b>5</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8*</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28*</b>	<b>30*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>116</b>	

Of 106 cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List:

- 51 (48%) are historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles,
- 26 (25%) are historic towns/urban ensembles and
- 29 (27%) are sites and among those 10 are cultural landscapes (more or less 9%).

Of nine natural sites:

- 4 (56%) are ecosystems and
- 5 (44%) geological/palaeontological sites.

The absolute majority of cultural properties, almost half of the total, are historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles. While the number of urban ensembles and sites is balanced, the number of cultural landscapes has been increasing rapidly.

Natural sites are represented with relatively equal numbers of ecosystems and geological sites.

The earliest nominations are cultural heritage properties and mainly *unica*, famous medieval or classic historic monuments, Aachen Cathedral (Germany), Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France), etc. They mostly represent the major chronological categories of “classical” Western Art History. The exception is the United Kingdom which is the only State Party of the sub-region to have chosen a natural site amongst its first nominations (Giant’s Causeway and Causeway Coast and Saint-Kilda). Some States Parties seem to have also favoured a national geographical balance in the choice of properties. For example, the three first sites nominated by Belgium are located respectively in Flanders (Flemish Béguinages), in Wallonia (The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, la Louvière and Le Roeulx in Hainault) and Brussels (La Grande Place, Brussels).

The United Kingdom not only nominated (1986) a natural site as one of its first properties, but also chose a varied typology of monuments and sites which include a castle and a cathedral (Durham), but also an icon of industrial heritage (Ironbridge Gorge), a garden, and an archaeological site. The Netherlands inscribed first an archaeological site which includes a prehistoric settlement and a 19<sup>th</sup> military site, both have in common the mastery over water and land.

Furthermore, since the late 1990s, heritage overseas has been recognized, thus broadening the cultural map. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom have each towns in overseas territories (Historic area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles; Historic Town of St George and related fortifications, Bermuda) inscribed. France submitted a nomination for a natural site in New Caledonia but the nomination was incomplete and not examined at the World Heritage Committee.

In the 1990s, the focus for different areas and categories of heritage grew, as did an interest for a more thematic and serial approach to heritage. There is a gradual shift from the monument to whole series or territories. Monuments are still a major category but may be considered as a series. Belgium for example has nominated the major works of the Art Nouveau architect Victor Horta, and a series of Belfries.

One of the main responses to this change occurred in 1992, when the World Heritage Committee recognised cultural landscapes<sup>23</sup> as a category of the Operational Guidelines. Not only are there more and more properties inscribed under the cultural landscapes category, but there are also revisions of the category of formerly inscribed properties. A monument such as the Château and Estate of Chambord which was inscribed on the List as a single monument is now included in a larger entity, as part of the Loire Valley cultural landscape.

The first cultural landscapes in the Western Europe region were inscribed in 1997, from Austria (Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape) and France (Pyrénées-Mont Perdu).<sup>24</sup>

Section II of the Periodic Report will permit a more thorough analysis of the sites and properties, and may result in proposals by States Parties for modifications of categories or boundaries.

The following tables will present the different categories of heritage in more detail.

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<sup>23</sup> For a comprehensive study on World Heritage and cultural landscapes one should refer to: P.J.Fowler, *World Heritage Cultural Landscapes 1992-2002*, Paris, UNESCO, World Heritage Centre, 2004, World Heritage papers n°6, 133 p.

<sup>24</sup> Peter Fowler *op. cit.*, p. 40.

Heritage in the sub-region can be analysed according to seven chronological categories (see table below).

**Table 12: Chronological categories**

Categories	Number of occurrences
Prehistoric	10
Roman Rule	14
Middle Ages	53
Renaissance to 18 <sup>th</sup> century	38
French Revolution To World War I	33
World War I to World War II	18

The total number of occurrences is higher than the total number of World Heritage properties because several properties belong simultaneously to different categories. As underlined in the ICOMOS study, there is a very important number of properties connected to the Middle Ages, this is particularly true for religious monuments, castles and most historic towns. Thirty-two properties belong to that category, if one does not take into account properties which overlap.

In chronological order, out of the ten occurrences counted in the prehistoric category, six properties belong *stricto sensu* to that group.

In the Roman Rule category four properties *per se* belong to that group.

Even if one does not take into account towns and long-term settlements, the Renaissance to the 18<sup>th</sup> century group is very important and comes after the Middle Age category. The 19<sup>th</sup> century group is also quite important, more than in the ICOMOS study and that illustrates the trend set by Western European countries which have focused quite early on “modern heritage”, be it industrial or strictly architectural.

Around twenty different typological categories have been selected to help give an overview of the different types of heritage (see table below). Many properties belong to different categories, urban areas, vernacular architecture as well as religious buildings, public architecture, etc. Only the main element has been listed below as a thematic category.

**Table 13: Typological categories of Western Europe World Heritage properties**

Countries	A	B	F	G	I	L	M	N	S	UK
Cultural										
Roman Monuments			x	x						x
Religious properties		x	x	x	x				x	x

Castles, Palaces	x		x	x						x
Public buildings				x						x
Architectural Ensembles/ Site	x	x	x	x						
Overseas architectural ensembles								x		x
Historic Towns/Urban Ensembles	x	x	x	x		x			x	x
Gardens				x						x
Military properties								x	x	x
Cultural Landscapes	x		x	x						x
Vernacular architecture	x			x				x		
Modern Heritage		x		x				x		
Agricultural/Industrial Heritage	x	x	x	x				x		x
Memorials				x						
Cultural routes Pilgrimages, railways, canals	x		x							
Archaeological Sites		x	x	x	x			x		x
Rock art sites			x							
<b>Mixed</b>										
Historic Monuments/ Ecosystems										
Cultural Landscapes/ Ecosystems				x						
<b>Natural</b>										
Ecosystems			x							x
Geological/ Palaeontological Sites				x					x	x

An analysis of the application of cultural and natural criteria<sup>25</sup> demonstrates that cultural criterion (iv) and natural criterion (iv) are attributed to 35% and 36% of sites respectively.

Criteria (ii) and (iv), especially, are the most frequently applied criteria for cultural heritage. The criterion attributed most frequently for natural sites is (iii). The one most attributed for geological sites is criterion (i), for ecosystems both criteria (iii) and (iv) are the most frequent.

**Table 14: The application of cultural criteria to different types of sites**

Category	(i)		(ii)		(iii)		(iv)		(v)		(vi)	
	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
Historic Monuments/ Architectural Ensemble	25	20%	33	27%	14	11%	39	31%	0	0%	13	11%
Historic Towns/ Urban Ensemble	5	9%	18	32%	4	7%	23	41%	1	2%	5	9%
Sites/Cultural Landscapes	14	19%	14	19%	14	19%	22	30%	5	6.5%	5	6.5%
Total	44		65		32		84		6		23	

**Table 15: The application of natural criteria to different types of sites**

Category	(i)		(ii)		(iii)		(iv)	
	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
Ecosystems			1	14%	3	43%	3	43%
Geological Sites	5	45%	1	9%	3	28%	2	18%
Total	5		2		6		5	

### 2.2.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

There is one property of the Western European sub-region inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger: Cologne Cathedral (Germany) was inscribed at the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2004.

The Committee decided that the visual integrity of the property was threatened by a development project conducted by the City of Cologne which includes high rise building in an area next to the Cathedral. The site lacks a proper buffer zone, and as often in urban areas is submitted to development pressure. The World Heritage Committee requested the City of Cologne to reconsider and review the current building plans with regard to their visual impact on Cologne Cathedral. The State Party has been requested to provide a detailed report on the situation for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session in July 2005.

<sup>25</sup> In the revised *Operational Guidelines*, which entered into force on 2 February 2005, the numbering of criteria has been changed (Operational Guidelines, II.D 77).

## 2.3 Examination of the State of Conservation

### 2.3.1 Reactive monitoring

Reactive monitoring of the properties' state of conservation is a key element of the *Convention* work. A high number of state of conservation reports was requested from and submitted by Western European States Parties. Although the Committee constantly warns against threats to the value, authenticity and integrity of properties - some sites have been reported on for many years - only one property has been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger so far.

The detailed analysis of monitoring missions and the issues regarding the site's conservation will be addressed in Section II of the report, but it is nonetheless interesting to point out the relatively small number of reactive monitoring missions compared to the high number of state of conservation reports, and to briefly analyze the main conservation and management issues addressed in these reports.

Only few natural catastrophes such as storms (1999), floods (2002), or fires, have constituted serious threats to properties. The main issues are man-made: lack of maintenance (bad conservation, threat of collapse), removal of *in situ* findings on a property (mural paintings, or archaeological findings), development pressures (e.g. tourism) mostly acute in urban areas (threat to cityscape, high rise buildings, destruction of historic urban fabric, roof extensions), negative visual impacts, or infrastructure pressures (e.g. building of roads or dams), pollution. For natural sites, issues such as predatory activities (industrial fishing), or the consequences of mining or oil exploration are important threats, the introduction of alien species may also endanger the ecological balance of a site. In most cases, the threat is acute because of the lack of adequate integrated management mechanisms, lack of statutory development plans, lack of assessment of cumulative impact, lack of monitoring, of proper enclosure, equipment for visitors, lack of mapped boundaries and buffer zones.

## 2.4 Cooperation for World Heritage

### 2.4.1 International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

International Assistance (IA) is not very important in the Western Europe sub-region. Four States Parties out of ten have had approved International Assistance requests (Austria, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom). The total amount is less than 200 000 US \$. Around 80% of these approved requests concern cultural sites. Except for the International Assistance for natural sites, these were granted in the 1990s and onwards.

**Table 16: Approved International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund**

	IA approved for mixed heritage		IA approved for natural heritage		IA approved for cultural heritage		Total amount per country
Austria	1	5 000			3	90 000,00	<b>95 000</b>
Belgium	2	5 000					<b>5 000</b>
France							
Germany					2	25 000	<b>25 000</b>

Ireland							
Luxembourg							
Monaco							
The Netherlands							
Switzerland							
United Kingdom			2	28 000	2	28 630	<b>56 630</b>
<b>Total W E</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28 000</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>143 630</b>	<b>181 630</b>

### 2.4.2 Bi- and Multilateral Cooperation

States Parties of the sub-region have developed wide ranging cooperation at bi- or multilateral level within the framework of World Heritage and outside of it, especially through the European Union, and Council of Europe programmes. Eight out of ten of the Western European sub-region's States Parties are members to the European Union (see fact sheet table per country in chapter 1). All the countries of the sub-region are members of the Council of Europe.

A variety of partnerships and projects have been developed and implemented at a European level between cultural institutions, through European programmes such as the 'L'Europe de l'Air project' concerned with the study and protection of historic airports (sites studied include Berlin-Tempelhof, Liverpool-Speke and Paris-Le Bourget) or a joint industrial heritage study programme carried out by Italy, France and the United Kingdom. Most of them do not directly concern World Heritage, but will be examined nonetheless because they are part of a wide range of cultural exchanges between States Parties and also represent an important source of funding. European funding will be described more in detail in the next chapter.

Some States Parties have also developed cooperation agreements directly with UNESCO to help support and develop conservation and management of heritage, and some local authorities have fostered the creation of foundations.

Also, numerous meetings and technical cooperation regarding World Heritage have been hosted or organized by State Parties on heritage conservation, and many countries have provided expertise.

Several cities in the sub-region are members of the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC).

Moreover, as it is mentioned in chapter 2.3.1, several States Parties have or are currently preparing joint trans-national nominations.

#### A) Overview of European programmes

The European Union and the Council of Europe have launched a series of initiatives and programmes to protect and enhance cultural heritage and foster public access to culture.

The Culture 2000 Programme supports projects for conserving European heritage of exceptional importance and also provides support for cooperation projects in the heritage field - such as the Art Nouveau Network - which can cover projects involving, among others, training, the exchange of experience and the development of cultural multimedia products. It also supports the "Europa Nostra" awards, which are granted to heritage restoration projects.



The European Union uses its education and training programmes and its joint information campaigns with the Council of Europe to foster public access to cultural heritage. The SOCRATES Programme supports educational projects in the field of cultural heritage which involve schools and museums, for example the Leonardo da Vinci Programme finances, among others, training in traditional crafts and in the restoration and development of cultural heritage.

The Council of Europe and the European Union are also working together to organise European Heritage Days, which have been held since 1991.

The European Union and UNESCO have cooperated to include World Heritage in the European Heritage Network and share information focused on cultural heritage, particularly on architectural and on archaeological heritage. The project is currently on hold but several States Parties in their reports have underlined their wish to continue the partnership and to revive the project.

Protection and enhancement of cultural heritage extends beyond Europe's borders through cooperation with international organizations and non-member countries within the framework of specific programmes and funds.

#### B) Co-operation agreements and Funds-in-Trust, foundations

Several countries have signed cooperation and Funds-in-Trust agreements. Some are framework agreements with UNESCO at large and involve several sectors of the Organization (France, Belgium). Other agreements are signed with the World Heritage Centre, and focus on the implementation of the *Convention*: promote the Global Strategy, or improve site management through the implementation of specific projects. All these agreements provide funds, and some provide also in kind expertise and aim to foster further partnerships. Some countries have also developed foundations to support World Heritage.

Regarding cooperation agreements, France was the first State Party to sign a cooperation agreement with UNESCO in 1997, followed by The Netherlands, Belgium, and the Flemish authorities, and the United Kingdom.

##### a) The France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement (Convention France-UNESCO pour le patrimoine).

The France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement for heritage is a technical and financial treaty which aims to support UNESCO's effort in the management, conservation and enhancement of monumental, urban and natural heritage and provide preparatory assistance for inscription on the World Heritage List. It is a novel framework which allows UNESCO to benefit from technical support of experts from the French Government, French institutions, and local authorities and associations. It is not just a funds-in-trust, as one of the aims is to initiate the development of cooperation agreements and projects financed by multilateral or bilateral funds (MFA-PSF, FDA, European Union, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank; Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, etc.).

Since 1999, the France-UNESCO Agreement has implemented more than 90 projects around the world, in fifty different countries and helped mobilize important funds. It has helped draft new nominations, protect and manage World Heritage, strengthen legal and administrative frameworks, train heritage conservation professionals whilst seeking to create leverage in order to bring out existing potential in developing countries which lack financial means and technical capability and encourage the establishment of decentralized cooperation with French local and territorial communities in the domain of heritage.

b) The UNESCO/Netherlands Funds-in-Trust (NFiT)<sup>26</sup>

The UNESCO/Netherlands Funds-in-Trust (NFiT) co-operation to support the *World Heritage Convention* was established in 2001 by the State Secretary for Education, Culture and Sciences, who is currently Representative for the Netherlands in the World Heritage Committee. Under this Funds-in-Trust arrangement the Government of the Netherlands made available an amount of €450,000 annually over a period of four years (2001-2004) to reinforce the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The NFiT Co-operation Agreement was extended in 2004 for another four years.

The aim of the contribution is to promote the implementation of the 1972 *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* through activities within four main areas: Implementation of the Global Strategy; Education/World Heritage in Young Hands; Technical Cooperation; and Periodic Reporting on World Heritage sites.

## c) Belgium

## c.i) Cooperation agreement and Funds-in-Trust

Since 2000, the Government of Belgium has signed a long term agreement with UNESCO that is periodically renewed. Within this framework agreement the Belgium Government also supports World Heritage. The projects are negotiated regularly on an annual basis and on a project basis. For the 2002-2008 period the priority is given to biodiversity in Central Africa.

Furthermore, the Belgium Government has also agreed to a Funds-in-Trust since 2002 which aims to implement the *Convention* through the safeguarding and sustainable assistance development of cultural and natural resources, promote the Global Strategy, strengthen the World Heritage capacity to assist, prevent and mitigate risk affecting World Heritage.

## c.ii) Flemish Funds-in-Trust

Under the UNESCO Flanders FIT a project was carried out on “World Heritage Reporting in Europe and the Arab States” with an overall budget of 530.805 US\$. Joint activities with the Council of Europe (HEREIN Programme) were carried out, including a meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus in 2003. The focus of the project was the development of the on-line Periodic Reporting tool used for the European region for the first time. The Flemish authorities supported the development of World Heritage management capacity in the Arab States with US \$332,310 for this project part.

The objectives of the project were:

- To make available updated information relative to the *Convention* to World Heritage site managers in the Arab region and the general public; and
- To assist in capacity building on World Heritage information management within the Arab States, including data collection, production of maps and monitoring systems, in order to improve the management and conservation of World Heritage sites in the region.

## d) The United Kingdom - UNESCO Memorandum of Understanding

Since October 2003, a cooperation agreement has been signed between UNESCO and the United Kingdom (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, DCMS) to enhance the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. The Caribbean has been identified as the main beneficiary region with potential additional activity in south Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

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<sup>26</sup> Information provided by WHC webpage : <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=150>

#### e) The German World Heritage Foundation

In 2001, the Hanseatic Towns of Stralsund and Wismar decided to establish the World Heritage Foundation.

The aim of the Foundation is to support UNESCO in implementing the *World Heritage Convention* in order to preserve and protect the cultural and natural heritage of the world and more specifically to contribute to the balance of the World Heritage List and to assist endangered World Heritage sites. The Foundation is open for national and international co-operation with municipalities, associations, companies and individuals who wish to support the World Heritage idea. Its members aim to endorse and develop the most effective means for the world-wide protection of cultural and natural diversity. For German World Heritage sites the Foundation developed the project-sponsorship scheme.

#### C) Secondment of staff and volunteers

The World Heritage Centre has benefited from the provision of staff of limited duration, secondment, or under the Associate Experts scheme. The following States Parties are currently providing such assistance: Belgium, France, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Austria and Germany have done so in the past.

More specifically, several Western European countries have developed volunteer cooperation programmes which involve young students or retired professionals (France: Association des Volontaires du Progrès, or the French senior volunteers ECTI; United Kingdom: National Trust Volunteering; Germany: the United Nation's Volunteer Programme which is based in Bonn). These programmes are either run by ministries or NGOs. Although these programmes more often focus on civil rights and education and development, some volunteers are also involved in heritage conservation.

#### D) Meetings, experts

A great number of experts from the sub-region have been invited either by UNESCO, or by States Parties to provide expertise on different issues regarding World Heritage sites, conservation and management.

A number of expert meetings have taken place in the sub-region either organized at the initiative of a country or by UNESCO.

#### E) Twinning of sites

Several World Heritage sites of the sub region are twinned with other sites in the world. More information on this aspect will be provided in Section II of the Periodic Report.

#### F) European Union funding for World Heritage

The protection of World Heritage is also addressed in the agreements concluded with the EU's partner countries: EUROMED Heritage is a regional programme which fosters the development of cultural heritage in the European Mediterranean area; it forms part of the cooperation programme with the Mediterranean countries (MEDA). France for example within the framework of the Delta programme is currently working with Algeria and several other partners on a series of sustainable heritage development pilot projects in the Mediterranean, one of which is the World Heritage site of the M'zab Valley.

The ASIA-URBS Programme, now replaced by the Asia-ProEco Programme, supports urban development projects launched jointly by Asian and European cities. For example Chester (United Kingdom) in partnership with Feltre (Italy) has participated in urban management and economic development in the sub-metropolitan City of Lalitpur and the Village development area of Khokana, in Nepal. Lille (France) and Turin (Italy) have partnered with the Thua

Thien Huê Province, Vietnam, to work on a housing policies project in the historic centre of Huê. Under the framework of the France-UNESCO cooperation agreement, Chinon (France) and Hoffheim-am-Taunus (Germany) have partnered with Luang Prabang (Laos) to enhance, protect and manage the World Heritage site and develop an urban conservation plan.

Participation in such programmes not only encourage important EU funds of several thousand euros to help manage and develop World Heritage sites but help develop partnerships with other international stakeholders and banks. Above all, it fosters capacity-building and the enhancement of local governance through the twinning of cities and the exchange of expertise.

Furthermore, Member States to the European Union may also benefit from the regional development programmes (operational programmes or single programming documents) and Structural Funds co-financing within the framework of the priority regional Objectives.

More specific information regarding Western European properties benefiting from European Funds is to be expected in Section II of the Periodic Report.

#### 2.4.3 Cooperation with other international instruments and charters

Many countries of the sub-region have accessed or ratified other international instruments and charters. The ratification and implementation of the conventions are mostly the responsibility of the central government with more or less involvement of regions, states or provinces for federal States. In some cases, the ratification of conventions has resulted in changes in national legislation or at least in the integration of the conventions into the national policies on heritage protection and planning.

**Table 17: Participation in international cultural heritage conventions**

Cultural heritage conventions											
	UNESCO						Council of Europe				
State Party	Convention 1954	Hague Protocol 1954	Convention 1970	Hague 2nd Protocol 1999	Convention 2001	Convention 2003	Convention 1969	Convention 1985	Convention 1985	Convention 1992	Unidroit 1995
Austria	Rat	Rat		Rat			Rat		Sig		
Belgium	Rat	Rat					Rat		Rat	Sig	
France	Rat	Rat	Rat				Den		Rat	Rat	Sig
Germany	Rat	Rat					Den		Rat	Rat	
Ireland									Rat	Rat	
Luxembourg	Rat	Rat					Rat		Sig	Sig	
Monaco	Rat	Rat								Rat	
Netherlands	Rat	Rat							Rat	Sig	Sig

s											
Switzerland	Accs	Accs	Accp	Rat			Den		Rat	Rat	Sig
United Kingdom			Accp				Den		Rat	Rat	

Regarding natural heritage conventions, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats (Ramsar Convention 1971), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES 1973) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention or CMS 1979) Basel, the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) are ratified by most countries of Western Europe. One State Party, Monaco, because of its size and specificity, has not accessed or signed any of these conventions.

**Table 18: Participation in international natural heritage conventions**

Natural heritage conventions									
State Party	UNESCO	Council of Europe			UNEP				
	Ramsar Convention 1971	Bern Convention 1979	Vienna Convention 2000	CITES 1973	Bonn Convention 1979	Basel Convention 1989	Biodiversity Convention 1992	Waste Convention 1991	
Austria	Accs	Rat		Accs		Rat	Rat	Rat	
Belgium	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat		
France	Rat	Rat	Sig	App	Rat	App	Rat	Rat	
Germany	Accs			Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs		
Ireland	Rat	Rat		Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Luxembourg	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat		
Monaco									
Netherlands	Accs	Accs		Accs	Rat	App	Rat		
Switzerland	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat		
United Kingdom	Rat			Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat		

## 2.5 World Heritage Education and Training

### 2.5.1 Training and meetings of site managers and heritage decision-makers

Western European countries have an important network of schools, universities, institutes, either public or private, which train heritage conservation professionals. Some institutions and

schools are not only amongst the oldest schools and universities in Europe and the world but have helped shape the concept even of heritage and history and also some of the currently used conservation and preservation techniques and policies.

Western European countries have developed training in numerous fields, ranging from Art History to Biology to Architecture to highly specialized restoration. Specialized experts in the field of heritage identification, as well as heritage conservation experts and skilled technicians are trained, as well as heritage and tourism specialists. The range of trades and skills involved in heritage is extremely varied. Training can be provided at the national, regional or local level through public or private institutions.

Although there is a wide range of training institutions, a specific body of particular significance is rarely singled out.

Most countries have not singled out specific training needs, nonetheless, Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom have identified training needs in areas such as the preservation and enhancement of traditional know-how.

This is especially an important issue since it opens onto the much broader field of sustainability and integrated management of heritage. If heritage is to be an entry point for sustainable development and not become just a picture façade, it is a major issue for Western countries to raise awareness of the need to maintain traditional know-how and crafts especially in large sites, urban or rural, where conservation should rely not only on high-tech expertise for the preservation of major elements, but also on the revitalization and maintenance of more “modest” types of heritage which may not be witness to major technological outbreaks but, on the contrary conservatories of uses and techniques which give the specific value to most properties. It is essential to extend the practice of conservation to all the trades and crafts involved.

Moreover, training opportunities on site management are also of special importance where often World Heritage sites do not necessarily have integrated management bodies and specific management mechanisms.

### **2.5.2 Education, Information and Awareness Raising**

Most of the Western European sub-region are participating in the UNESCO’s *Associated Schools Project Network* (ASPnet) launched in 1953 to coordinate and encourage experimental activities aimed at developing education for international understanding and cooperation. Seven out of ten countries have appointed national coordinators (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and Switzerland).

Coordinated jointly by ASPnet and the World Heritage Centre, the *Young People’s Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project* gives students a chance to voice their concerns and to become involved in the protection of cultural and natural heritage. The project features the experimentation of the World Heritage Education Kit and the conduct of World Heritage Youth Fora and International Workshops on World Heritage Education, and teacher training Workshops and Seminars.

Several workshops were organized by the World Heritage Centre in Europe; four were organized in the sub-region.

International Workshops on World Heritage Education: France (Chartres, 24-28 February 1999) and Austria (Graz, 7-12 October 2000).

Teacher training Workshops and Seminars: France (Strasbourg, 29-30 January 2003), and United Kingdom (Ironbridge Gorge, 28 March 2003).

The World Heritage in Young Hands Educational Kit is available in English, French and German.

## 2.6 Conclusion

The history of participation of the ten countries of the Western European sub-region in the *World Heritage Convention* covers more than twenty-five years. During this period, 116 cultural and natural sites were inscribed on the World Heritage List (some 112 properties on Tentative Lists are intended to be nominated in the future).

As for the implementation of the Global Strategy for a representative World Heritage List, the properties inscribed, as well as the sites identified as possible World Heritage sites, do not represent adequately the rich cultural and natural variety of heritage of the sub-region. This is particularly true regarding natural heritage but also regarding heritage “practice”, there is a definite shift in the way properties are being encompassed, from the unique monument to the broader ensembles of cultural landscapes. The harmonisation of Tentative Lists, at the European level (including overseas territories) is a concern of State Parties and an important step to be undertaken henceforth.

Despite the fact that only one site has been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the Western European sub-region, there are serious concerns about the state of conservation of some properties that are subject to threats such as development and infrastructure pressure, political pressure, tourism.

Few International Assistance requests were approved in the past twenty-five years, but in general States Parties do not request assistance from the World Heritage Fund.

Considering the economic wealth and the capacities of the Western European sub-region, international cooperation at the bilateral or multi-lateral levels could be enhanced and more particularly by expertise sharing and partnerships with local authorities and regions which are increasingly responsible for managing World Heritage sites. Funding from the European Union should also be encouraged.

### **3. THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN WESTERN EUROPE**

#### **3.1 Introduction and Methodology of Analysis**

All States Parties of the Western European sub-region have submitted Section I of Periodic Reports in a timely manner. The responsibilities for the preservation of natural and cultural heritage are shared between different institutions in the sub-region's States Parties.

There is a discrepancy in the quantity and type of information provided by States Parties in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaires. Some States Parties have provided extensive data and elements of analysis, describing mechanisms, procedures and regulations, administration involved at the local or regional level, whilst other States Parties gave general information. It is to be noted that complementary detailed information and data is issued on the Council of Europe's heritage network (HEREIN).

Chapter 3 of this synthesis report is based mostly on the information provided by States Parties. Statistical analysis was conducted using the Evaluation Tool prepared by the World Heritage Centre. The results are presented in table form.

#### **3.2 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report**

The absolute majority (nine out of ten) of periodic reports involved the ministries of culture or relevant departments. Four reports were officially jointly prepared by more than one institution (Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Belgium; Ministry of Culture and National Commission for Luxembourg) and among these only the French and Swiss reports officially involved the competent institutions in charge of natural heritage. Heritage conservation's history can account for the over pre-eminence of cultural agencies involved because of the important number of cultural properties listed, but overall, even though institutions in charge of cultural heritage are officially more involved in the preparation of periodic reports, one must underline also that specialized agencies or institutions in charge of natural heritage were also very much consulted at the national level and at the regional level (i.e. Germany, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom). The institutions *per se* as well as their initiatives or activities are mentioned in the reports. Austria specifically reported on cultural issues, but refers to natural heritage when commenting on regional initiatives. Ireland hardly refers to natural heritage but gives some information on specific legislation such as the Wildlife Acts.

More detailed and specific information on the role of natural heritage agencies will be contained in Section II of the report.

#### **3.3 Identification of the cultural and natural heritage properties**

##### **3.3.1 National Inventories**

Most countries refer to cultural heritage inventories, and many specify different types of inventories. There is a clear lack of information regarding natural heritage inventories. Complementary relevant information on inventories regarding both cultural and natural heritage is to be found in chapters 5 and 6 of the questionnaires.



All States Parties but one have established inventories at a national, regional or local level. Monaco intends to create a “heritage subcommittee” in 2005 under the responsibility of the Department of Cultural Affairs in charge of the establishment of a cultural, natural and artistic survey.

Out of the material analysed, three types of inventories can be differentiated; they vary depending on type of intended use:

- a) Inventories as records or registers of listed and protected properties or sites. These inventories have a statutory and legal value. They often are under the responsibility of national authorities, but may also be devolved to regional entities or states (United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium). Depending on the degree of protection these statutory lists can be divided into sub categories such as a list of protected properties and a supplementary inventory (France, also Luxembourg but information was not provided in the report). Records of cultural properties have been in existence since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (France, Germany, also United Kingdom but this is not specified in the report) and mostly since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and are implemented through a relevant protection and conservation law. Natural site records are established later and are generally implemented as from the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventories, or studies which focus on the identification of heritage. These inventories are more often prepared at the federal/national level but can also be undertaken at the state/regional level; their purpose is to provide a comprehensive survey of heritage that can be used to document protected properties or sites, or they may have a declaratory value and are used as a means to identify tentative elements of national/regional interest. In several countries, especially for cultural heritage all properties prior to a given epoch are automatically declared of interest. These inventories can be fundamental surveys carried out on a long-term basis, and on a topographical basis. Some more specific surveys, short-term studies are carried out on a thematic basis and concern mostly “newer” categories of cultural heritage (modern heritage, gardens, etc.) or specific environments or natural heritage (trees, hedges, specific fauna and flora, etc.). Long-term national surveys are carried out by competent national administrations often in partnership with universities (France, The Netherlands). Local authorities and especially major cities have their own survey and list of monuments of interests. Specialized NGOs are often involved in carrying out thematic surveys. Many general national surveys were launched in the 1960s and 70s and this is even more so for natural heritage. Several countries refer to the Council of Europe’s standards.

- c) Inventories which are carried out in view of management and planning. This concerns large areas and is mostly true for environment and archaeology but also for urban historic areas (the latter is especially true for France). Many countries have an archaeological mapping survey system which is connected to development policies and preventive conservation legislations. Environmental studies or specific surveys of natural areas are carried out also as a means to help planning decisions through a better knowledge of the environment and what needs to be protected.

Six out of nine countries which have established national inventories have used them as a basis for the identification of World Heritage (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom).

Almost all States Parties have underlined that the competent organisation in charge of the inventories, heritage departments and agencies have changed and evolved with time; this is particularly true for those countries whose institutions have been in existence for more than a

century. Some changes occurred following reorganisation of the State itself and even quite recently mainly due to decentralisation or restructuring process.

**Statistical Analysis Table 1**

	QUESTION	Western Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 10			
		YES		NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
<b>I.02.01</b>	Has the State Party established inventories of cultural and natural properties?	9		1	100%
<b>I.02.02</b>	If so, at what level(s) are they compiled and maintained?				90%
	National	8			
	Regional	5			
	Local	5			
	Other	0			
<b>I.02.03</b>	If yes, have they been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites?	6		3	90%

### 3.3.2 Tentative Lists

A majority of Tentative Lists in Western Europe have been prepared at the national level with often a regional consultation. This is true for federal states, but beyond the political organization there is a will to involve regional authorities and even open the process to public consultation. This can be seen as a success of World Heritage and an attempt to take into consideration the demands of local and regional authorities.

Several countries wish to revise their Tentative Lists, to update or revise it so as to ensure a better balance of the sites selected (Nature/Culture, monuments/complex sites, etc.) in the spirit of the Cairns decision. Those countries which have not revised their list report that they plan to launch specific studies in order to do so.

According to their States Parties' reports, three States Parties have not submitted any Tentative List (Monaco, Switzerland, and Luxembourg).

**Statistical Analysis Table 2**

	QUESTION	Western Europe				
		Total of States Parties: 10				
		YES	YES	NO	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
<b>I.03.01</b>	Has the State Party submitted a Tentative List since it became a contracting party to the World Heritage Convention?	7		3		100%

<b>I.03.04</b>	How was your Tentative List prepared?					80%
	National	7				
	Regional	6				
	Local	3				
	Public consultation	3				

### 3.3.3 Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Responsibility for nomination and the actual preparation process has to be differentiated.

In six out of nine countries of the sub-region (excluding Monaco) the nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List are strictly the responsibility of the central government (Austria, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom). In federal States such as Belgium and Germany, it is the responsibility of the regions. In Switzerland it is a combination of both.

Except for Ireland and Luxembourg, where the State is responsible for the nomination and the preparation, the preparation of the nomination generally involves local authorities or site owners, and also site managers in centralized States. Several countries involve experts to prepare the nomination. More information on the nomination process will surely come out of Section II of the periodic report. Local authorities are much more involved now than in the early stages of the Convention. This is quite true in France, and the United Kingdom where there is a responsibility and management shift to regional entities through the decentralisation process.

As States Parties report it, the most important motivation for nominating a site is conservation, then comes honour and prestige. Relatively few countries report that the most important motivation is increase in funding and lobbying.

The perceived benefits of World Heritage listing are conservation of site and honour and prestige, and also working in partnership. Sites in danger are not reported as one of the main reasons for nomination because a good set of conservation regulations exists in the sub-region. Rather, countries underline how inscriptions have led to “cohesive site management” and “created a new awareness for the common heritage” be it in terms of a better implementation of existing conservation regulations, or in terms of fostering new scientific studies. Also, many countries underline the double sided coin of tourism increase following to World Heritage inscription.

States Parties indicate that they encountered difficulties in the preparation of nominations. This was due to the nomination format (multiple changes of the format, difficulty in implementing buffer zones, or management plans which do not exist in the national legislations), lack of cooperation between public institutions due to changes in these institutions or between state and regional agencies, or between public institutions and private owners. Urban and development pressure were also underlined as a major difficulty encountered during the nomination preparation.

## 3.4 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

### 3.4.1 General Policy Development

Specific heritage legislation exists in all countries of the sub-region. For the most part, there are separate framework laws for cultural and natural heritage. Most countries have a national

legislation and a set of regional and local regulations especially for planning, except for Belgium and Germany who have regional laws. However, Germany has a federal legislation for natural properties. No country has a specific World Heritage legislation, properties are protected by the national legislation. Two countries have specific planning regulations for World Heritage (Germany, Switzerland) and some created specific agencies to manage complex sites (France) or have given special attention to World Heritage sites (Belgium). France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (and the Netherlands for natural sites) request management plans. Section II will provide more detailed information on this issue.

Germany (for cultural heritage only), Ireland (review of National Act and Heritage Act), and the United Kingdom (new system of heritage protection) plan to change their current legislation, whilst Switzerland intends to change its funding system. France has not planned to change its legislation but has created an inter-ministerial French World Heritage National Committee to follow up on World Heritage issues, and develop a comprehensive national policy.

**Table 3 : Statistical Analysis**

	QUESTION	Western Europe				
		Total of States Parties: 10				
		YES	YES	NO	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
<b>I.05.01</b>	Does your country have specific legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate your country's national heritage?	10	100.00%	0	0.00%	100%
<b>I.05.03</b>	If yes, are local communities involved?	9	90,00%	2	28.57%	100%
<b>I.05.05</b>	Is there specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites in your country?	2	20,00%	6	60,00%	100%
<b>I.05.07</b>	Are management plans required (or do they exist) in your country for cultural and natural heritage?	4	40,00%	6	60,00%	100%
<b>I.05.10</b>	Are there any plans to change current legislation and/or planning?	7	70,00%	3	30,00%	100%

### 3.4.2 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Most States Parties reported that their competent institutions in charge of heritage preservation and conservation provide their services from national to local levels. Western European countries have a wide variety of departments, specialized agencies, in charge of heritage, or that at some point are related to it.

For cultural heritage, many countries not only have a monument and site department but also, a town planning and/or building and an archaeological department, and relevant specialized natural heritage departments. Federal states and some countries which have undergone a decentralisation process have regional or devolved administrations. Regional and local services are numerous.

The complexity of the organization of the specialized departments in each country is impossible to summarize in a paragraph, and for more detailed information one should refer to the country fact sheets. Some countries are currently introducing new planning regulations. Most countries wish to develop management plans for sites, especially those that were inscribed at an early stage. More specific information will be provided in Section II of the Periodic Report.

In most countries, conservation of cultural and natural heritage is institutionally integrated except in Monaco, the Netherlands and parts of the United Kingdom (it is not integrated in England, Scotland and Wales but it is in Northern Ireland and the Crown dependencies).

More specifically in those countries where heritage conservation is not institutionally integrated, Western Europe has an important network of NGOs, specialized private institutions, trusts, societies, foundations, which are sometimes very old and part of the history of heritage conservation itself. These ensure conservation and/or management (e.g. the English National Trust was set up in 1895; the Federation of German History and Antiquarian Societies dates back to 1852, the German Community and Environment League dates back to 1904).

Many of these NGOs receive public funds and work very closely with public agencies and may be consulted. Some important foundations do their own fund raising or are funded through lotteries. Depending on the type legislative framework, some NGOs are even responsible for conservation and management of properties.

Several States Parties have financial and fiscal mechanisms to help and motivate private owners to conserve heritage.

The number and type of institutions involved varies according to the type, scale and ownership of the heritage involved be it World Heritage or not. The more complex the site, the more complex the network of partners.

**Table 4 : Statistical Analysis**

	QUESTION	Western Europe	
		Total of States Parties: 10	
		YES	NO
<b>I.06.3</b>	At what level do these organisations provide their services		
	National	9	
	Regional	6	

	Local	6	
	Combination of above	3	
	Other	1	
<b>I.06.04</b>	Is conservation of the cultural and natural heritage institutionally integrated in your country?	7	3
<b>I.06.06</b>	Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	6	4
<b>I.06.08</b>	Are local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	9	1
<b>I.06.10</b>	Are non-governmental organisations (NGO's) involved in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?	9	1

### 3.4.3 Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Seven out of ten States Parties listed in their reports different scientific studies and research of general or site-specific character conducted by different state academic institutions, NGOs, Universities. Monaco and Ireland have not provided any information, and Luxembourg will provide it in Section II of the periodic report.

In most Western European countries, outstanding scientific and professional know-how has been developed and research is extremely active. Studies range from those on heritage itself, conservation methodology, conservation techniques, or restoration techniques, on site management, and visitor management.

Important scientific literature is available and circulates internationally. Some of this information, or reference to studies, is also available on line.

Some States Parties have specifically underlined fields in which sustaining know how would be a priority (for example, Germany stresses a loss in craftsmanship).

### 3.4.4 Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation

The same remark can be made regarding measures for funding as for status of protection. There is a constellation of funding sources and measures for conservation, which vary according to the type of heritage, ownership, and the types of partners involved. Here again, the more complex the site, the more complex the number of partners and measures involved. Intervention in an urban area, on private inhabited property will be very different to an intervention on a State-owned monument, though even that is not always very straightforward. More information on the measures for conservation, protection and rehabilitation will be provided in Section II. The nature of information is so complex that it could have been worthwhile to break down the information in the questionnaire or consider asking State Parties for more specific information on these issues in Section II.

The general pattern is that there are often multiple sources of funding in Western Europe even though there is hardly any specific World Heritage budget allowance.

Western European countries the budget for heritage is very important and several States Parties have underlined that there had been an increase in the budgets devoted to heritage.

The main source of funding of World Heritage sites in all countries of the Western European sub-region is public funds, mostly the States Parties' budget allowance (eight out of nine, Monaco having no sites). Funds from regional and local authorities are also very important (seven out of ten). Ireland and Luxembourg are the only two countries for which funds only come from the State. Belgium, because of its very strong federal organization, has no funds coming from the State. The private sector is also quite important (six out of nine countries). It is important to note that, more often than not, governments do not identify specific funds for World Heritage sites. Hardly any countries have helped create foundations for World Heritage sites (only Germany and Switzerland) but private foundations exist in the heritage sector. NGOs are not very involved either, but this does not mean they are not financially involved in supporting major heritage properties. Even though there are no specific World Heritage European Union programmes, the EU is nonetheless also a source of funding for World Heritage sites within the broader framework of EU programmes.

Three States Parties have made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund, and five have made contributions to help preserve and enhance World Heritage outside of the Fund, through support to specific projects or through cooperation agreements and Funds-in-Trust.

### **3.4.5 Training**

The quantity and type of information provided here again varies from one report to another.

Most States Parties (seven out of ten) do not stress in their reports the necessity of training for institutions and individuals involved in the management, protection and conservation of World Heritage sites. They underline mostly the existence of a wide range of training institutions plus the possibility for continuing professional development. A few countries do have specific World Heritage training, such as Germany where a Master's degree in World Heritage studies is delivered through the UNESCO chair of Cottbus University.

Several countries have underlined the necessity to reinforce traditional crafts skills and know-how. Initiatives to identify the areas in which skills and crafts are needed is underway in Germany for example, this should lead to also to exchange and expand co-operations in the field of heritage at the national and international level.

Courses that may lack in some countries can be complemented by training obtained through courses organized by international institutions (ICOMOS).

Many countries consider national and regional training as important as well as the involvement of international bodies. Several States Parties underline the importance of the international organizations such as ICCROM and ICOMOS.

Some States Parties wish to make an analysis of the training needs in order to develop a national further training programme (Germany). Others wish to open their specialized higher education institutions to foreign specialists in order to share know-how, expertise and skills (France).

## **3.5 International Cooperation and Fund-raising**

Almost all States Parties of the sub-region have signed bi- and multi-lateral agreements in the field of heritage preservation and conservation.

The private sector is quite active in many countries, and even active in the field of international cooperation.

States Parties have hosted/attended international training courses and seminars, distributed materials and information and have supported measures to avoid damage to World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties.

Many States Parties have contributed extra funds to World Heritage, either by a complementary contribution to the World Heritage fund or by supporting country-UNESCO cooperation programmes.

### 3.6 Education, Information and Awareness Raising

All the States Parties of the sub-region that answered the question promote their World Heritage properties at the national level. Most of them also promote it at local and regional levels depending on the role of the regions. Different media are used to promote World Heritage, books, internet, films, postcards, etc.

Only two States Parties out of nine (The Netherlands and the United Kingdom), reported that the presentation and awareness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites is not adequate in their countries and have underlined the necessity of further improvement.

Few countries have reported offering specific curriculum in schools dealing with this subject, but in many countries considerable incentives have been developed to promote World Heritage to children. The Heritage in Young Hands kit is reported being used by at least three countries. Some have developed special “heritage” classes, not necessarily specific to World Heritage but concerned with heritage at large. Many countries stress that incentives for children have been developed on the sites; More information on this aspect will be presented in Section II of the report.

Several countries take part in UNESCO’s associated schools network, and some countries, such as Germany, have particularly developed an education programme throughout the country in liaison with the National Commission.

Most countries want to develop and enhance education, information and awareness raising, and feel that if general awareness is good there are sometimes discrepancies between the level of awareness between some sites and local levels.

Although there has been a strong rise in awareness in past years, an increase in information is still considered necessary.

**Statistical Analysis Table 11**

	QUESTION	Western Europe Total of State Parties: 10		
		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWER
<b>I.11.01</b>	How does your country present and promote its World Heritage sites?			90%
	Publications (books, leaflets, magazines)	9		
	Films	6		
	Postcards	7		
	Media campaigns	5		
	Internet	7		
	Postage stamps, medals	5		
	Other	6		



<b>I.11.02</b>	Is this at a local, regional, national or international level?			80%
	International	7		
	National	8		
	Regional	6		
	Local	7		
<b>I.11.03</b>	Do you believe the presentation and general awareness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in your country is adequate?	7	2	90%
<b>I.11.04</b>	If no, is the State Party working towards any action or measures to improve it?	2	1	30%

### 3.7 Conclusions

All States Parties of the Western European sub-region prepared Section I of Periodic Reporting and submitted it to the World Heritage Centre in due time.

The quantity and quality of the information provided by States Parties varies largely from one report to the other. Some States Parties have given detailed information and referred to both cultural and natural heritage, some have concentrated solely on cultural heritage even though the *Convention* concerns both types. Because World Heritage does not have a specific status in Western European countries, States Parties have often given a very detailed overview of heritage conservation, whereas some have submitted general information.

50% of States Parties evaluated the user-friendliness of the Questionnaire as average, one State Party considering it very bad and one considered it very good. States Parties appreciated the World Heritage Centre's availability to answer questions. Most States Parties reported they found the modifications of the online version of the Questionnaire confusing. Appreciation of the Questionnaire *per se* is also varied, one state Party reported it found the questions irrelevant, too formal, and the whole Questionnaire too lengthy. Another considered the Questionnaire did not leave enough room for detailed answers, while another was satisfied that the modification of the Questionnaire included more multiple choice answers. Some States Parties underlined how they found it difficult to adapt their answers to the Questionnaire. Questions were understood in many different ways, and this is reflected in the answers, some are more analytical, some are more factual.

**Statistical Analysis Table 12**

	QUESTION	Western Europe Total of State Parties: 10		
		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWER
<b>I.13.01</b>	How do you assess the information made available during the preparation phase of Periodic Reporting?			100%
	Very good	1		
	Good	6		
	Average	2		
	Bad	0		
	Very Bad	1		

<b>I.13.02</b>	How do you assess the clarity and user-friendliness of the questionnaire? 100%			80%
	Very good	1		
	Good	3		
	Average	5		
	Bad	0		
	Very Bad	1		
<b>I.13.03</b>	Do you think the Periodic Reporting process will produce any benefits to the State Party?	8	0	80%

Almost all States Parties have developed inventories and studies that serve as a sound basis for World Heritage properties identification. Nevertheless, most States Parties wish to revise and harmonize their Tentative List to shorten and update them and achieve a better balance between cultural and natural heritage and between heritage categories. There is also concern for credibility, to not depreciate the term “Outstanding Universal Value” and to follow the Cairns decisions.

The administrative and legal measures undertaken by States Parties in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage is sufficient and most States Parties are taking measures to improve planning policies and integration of management mechanisms for World Heritage sites.

Although States Parties have a wide range of training facilities, for students, individuals and institutions involved in heritage conservation be it World Heritage or not, it is nonetheless deemed necessary to improve training regarding management mechanisms and also enhance traditional know-how. The desire to develop cooperation at national and international levels and to exchange skills and expertise is also expressed. One State Party wishes to develop an Open University scheme for foreign professionals.

Most countries are already very much involved in international cooperation at a bi-lateral or multi-lateral level. Those already involved wish to continue and focus on some more specific aspects, such as site twinning, whereas those not very involved much wish to develop international cooperation. Many would like to promote and develop expertise and scientific interchanges. There is a need to reinforce awareness-building activities, information tools and focus on education at all levels.

Overall, the Periodic Reporting exercise has been undoubtedly successful in the sub-region and all States Parties but one are expecting it to produce concrete benefits. They consider that working on Section I has helped to assess heritage conservation in their countries, to involve different partners, and to identify main strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

As an outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise some States Parties would like feed-back, especially from other countries. Most States Parties wish that the cooperation with the Council of Europe be continued and the information gathered shared with the HEREIN Programme.

Most States Parties hope the Periodic Reporting process will enable the World Heritage Committee to establish an action plan for the future and would like a full assessment of

Periodic Reporting by the Committee before the second round is started. The main outcome will be Section II of the report, and some States Parties underline they would wish to modify Section I according to the conclusions and data provided in Section II.

Most States Parties wish to further cooperate at the European level, to the extent of even proposing a World Heritage programme within the European Funds programmes.

#### **4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

##### **4.1 Strength and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Sub-Region**

The following is a synthesis of the dominant elements gathered from the reports.

###### ***Strengths***

- Strong governmental and public awareness and interest for heritage at large. Increase in interest for World Heritage in the past years. Concern for public consultation.
- Inclusion on the World Heritage List encourages responsibility. World Heritage enhances local dynamics and fosters integrated development schemes.
- Wish to enhance and follow the Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List. Willingness to harmonize List of properties at the regional level.
- Sound legal basis and good regulatory tools for protection of cultural and natural heritage. Identification of cultural and natural heritage is secured.
- Logical approach to properties of the Tentative Lists and nominations.
- Support from governments; Good network of professionals involved in heritage conservation, high level of expertise and professionalism. Good training capacities.
- Good subsidy system at different levels. Involvement of the private sector. Fiscal incentives to help renovate and up-keep privately owned heritage.
- Strong international solidarity through international cooperation (national, regional, local level) and active solidarity through exchange of expertise, c-operation agreements. Wish to enhance cooperation, expertise and scientific exchange.
- Measures and incentives to promote information and education on heritage. Wish to improve and enhance information.

###### ***Weaknesses***

- Too many sites on the List can lead to a form of inflation and a depreciation of “outstanding universal values”. Too much publicity for World Heritage status rather than heritage itself, can lead to misunderstanding and tourism pressure. Universal value sometimes not sufficiently taken into account at the local level.
- There is general awareness concerning heritage matters, but not always a good understanding of the *Convention* and World Heritage.
- Lack of coordination and integration between natural and cultural heritage.
- Need to harmonize List, low number of natural properties.
- Need for better information regarding management plans and buffer zones. Comprehensive guidelines by World Heritage Centre needed.

- Better coordination needed, decentralization of responsibility, difficulty to implement management plans. Lack of action plans.
- Reorganisation of functions and loss of expertise, division of responsibility between central and local governments.
- Lack of local resources, and or irregular resources.
- Improve information and awareness building. World Heritage not incorporated in national curricula.
- Development and infrastructure pressure, extensive harvesting, fishing, mining. Success of World Heritage has developed political pressure.
- Fear of loss of funds and consequences on quality of heritage conservation.

#### **4.2 Conclusions and proposals for Future Actions and Development of a Sub-Regional Strategy**

##### *Conclusions*

Heritage is an integral part of Western Europe's culture. Developed throughout Europe's history by ways of several renaissances and revivalist movements throughout the Middle Ages to the present times (Carolingian renaissance, late 12th century early 13th century Roman revival, the Renaissance, Neo Classicism, Neo Gothic and eclecticism, Post Modernism to mention a few) the interest for the past was particularly developed in the 18th century through an active interest for archaeology and the development of the notion of history whereas the concept of universality was particularly developed during the Age of Enlightenment. The understanding and knowledge of past cultures has been nurtured by more than three centuries of research. Heritage is also a founding stone of political identity. Western Europe has fostered corpuses of studies, inventoried monuments, conceived conservation tools and techniques developed numerous theories on heritage conservation that are still alive today.

The survey of nature and natural history also stems back hundreds of years and a « museum » of natural sciences such a Kew Gardens, a World Heritage cultural property, is the testimony of a long tradition and interest for nature's wonders. Natural reserves and national parks appeared in Europe in the late nineteenth century and are often at the origin of natural heritage sites.

Many States Parties involved in the creation of UNESCO were amongst the first States Parties implicated in the establishment of the *Convention*. Many of the origins of the *World Heritage Convention* are rooted in European culture. International solidarity, the safeguarding of culture and the preservation of heritage are among the fundamental values that European States Parties support. The specificity of the *World Heritage Convention* is to have united natural and cultural heritage. However, Western European countries still need to bridge in the nature/culture gap. Many Western European States Parties have overseas territories which host some of the richest natural heritage sites.

Heritage awareness, interest for different categories, and new uses have changed tremendously in the past decades and the interest is increasing in new themes such as shared « colonial » heritage, industrial heritage, urban archaeology, cultural landscapes, marine reserves, etc. leading to a more integrated approach to properties and management.

Although World Heritage is well acknowledged by the governments and civil societies of Western European countries, which can count on sophisticated statutory tools, highly

qualified staff, a wide range of training institutions and important subsidies, it is nonetheless necessary for those countries to beware of the danger of losing « outstanding universal value » and see heritage sites transformed. The safeguarding of culture and the preservation of heritage, the improvement of quality of life, the enhancement of traditional know-how to foster sustainability, the empowerment of citizens and the civil society are at stake here. Political pressure, development pressure within urban areas or around large sites, mining, drilling, extensive harvesting or fishing are threats which must be addressed through comprehensive management and sustainable development mechanisms.

Many of the Western European sites have been inscribed in the early stages of the *Convention* and their management need to be updated and adapted. Most Western European countries are aware of this new challenge and wish to adapt their heritage conservation traditions to the new necessities and foster a holistic approach to conservation management. Government support and focus on heritage is underlined as essential for a thorough implementation of an affirmative heritage policy. Western European countries have an active civil society which is a dynamic partner in the conservation of heritage. Thorough educational policies, new information tools are also amongst the actions that countries of the sub-region wish to implement to raise awareness and focus on heritage issues.

The wish of Western European countries to promote and develop international solidarity must be encouraged as well as partnerships with UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre to adapt tools and improve the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and the Global Strategy.

The Periodic Reporting exercise has helped States Parties to focus on a number of issues that were slowly being addressed and has probably acted as a catalyst to speed up the assessment of the strengths and weaknesses in each country. Section II of the report is an important challenge that all but one State Parties of the sub-region are currently taking. This information will complete the first overview provided by Section I of the Periodic Report.

#### ***Development of a sub-regional strategy***

The strategies for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* should be elaborated taking into account the specificities of the institutional cultures of each States Party but should focus on the necessity to harmonize actions and properties at a sub-regional or regional level. Both national and European resources should be mobilized equipped in these efforts, which will assist in the implementation of the Global Strategy and probably help consolidate the creation of a European identity.

#### **Recommended Actions**

Strategic Objective: *Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List*

**Table 1 : Future Actions**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>		
	<b>State Party</b>	<b>UNESCO-WHC</b>	<b>Advisory Bodies</b>
INVENTORY, DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Regional and sub-regional incentive to promote exchange of expertise and scientific knowledge.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Encourage the study and evaluation of natural sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
States Parties within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory Project to collaborate with the Secretariat on the better documentation of the World Heritage sites.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

States Parties with guidelines to help them develop regulations on the definition of boundaries and buffer/core zones for World Heritage sites. Encourage States Parties to consult the information and documentation available through the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TENTATIVE LISTS			
International expertise to help States Parties in the definition of unified general policies for the sub-region concerning the procedures of revision, up-to-date and harmonisation of Tentative Lists at the European dimension.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOMINATIONS			
States Parties to work on the definition of general policies in the field of nomination decision-making and on the development of more comprehensive interdepartmental cooperation at the national, regional and local levels.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Encourage the development of transnational nominations and broader categories in view of harmonization of List and safeguarding « outstanding universal values.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Create operational guidelines at the national level to help prepare nominations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Strategic Objective:

*Ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage properties***Table 2 : Future Actions**

Action	Responsibility		
	State Party	UNESCO-WHC	Advisory Bodies
LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS			
States Parties to define integrated policies for both cultural and natural World Heritage conservation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improvement of national conflict management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MANAGEMENT			
Sub-regional programme aiming to help States Parties establish modern management mechanisms for the cultural and natural properties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
States Parties to establish appropriate management plans for all inscribed properties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION			
States Parties to cooperate in the field of protection and conservation of heritage in other countries.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Encourage the create year book of international cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Strategic Objective: *Promote the development of effective Capacity Building in States Parties and international co-operation/ fundraising*

**Table 3 : Future Actions**

Action	Responsibility		
	State Party	UNESCO-WHC	Advisory Bodies
<b>FUNDING</b>			
States Parties to adapt funding and improve staffing for the competent institutions responsible for the heritage preservation and conservation and for the scientific institutions and programmes that would benefit World Heritage properties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>CAPACITY-BUILDING</b>			
Encourage capacity-building for the institutions involved in the heritage management, preservation and conservation activities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>TRAINING</b>			
Sub-regional programme aiming to create training opportunities for policy and decision makers, site managers, conservation specialists and NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-regional programme to enhance traditional know how and sharing of skills	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme aiming to improve cooperation at the European and global levels and activate circulation of scientific ideas, technological experience and contacts between specialists of different countries involved in the World Heritage related activities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ICCROM to cooperate with States Parties on the development of global training strategy for World Heritage in the sub-region.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provide States Parties with guidelines to help them develop international training courses for heritage conservation professionals or specialized students.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>			
National institutions responsible for heritage protection and competent ministries to define strength and weaknesses of international cooperation in the field of heritage conservation and to develop general policies for future actions in this realm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Develop a European Fund Programme for World Heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Develop partnership with Council of Europe (Herein Programme)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Strategic Objective: *Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication***

**Table 4: Future Actions**

Action	Responsibility		
	State Party	UNESCO-WHC	Advisory Bodies
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION			
States Parties to improve community participation mechanisms in the heritage preservation and management.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
States Parties to join <i>Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project</i> .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATION			
Develop World Heritage enhancement in school curricula	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AWARENESS-RAISING			
Coordinate awareness-raising activities at the national and sub-regional level. World Heritage site network, etc. Publications, web sites, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>







**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN  
**NORDIC – BALTIC EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION I**

**May 2005**



## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Co-operation**

The Nordic – Baltic Sub-Regional Synthesis Report is co-ordinated by the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF).

### **1.2 Methodology of the Report**

The division of Europe into sub-regions is intended to take account of the specific characteristics of each sub-region and promote sub-regional co-operation in the implementation of the *Convention*.

The Baltic States Parties decided, at a meeting held under the auspices of UNESCO in Kuldiga, Latvia in 2003, to coordinate the Baltic Periodic Reporting with the Nordic States Parties.

The Nordic – Baltic countries met twice under the auspices of NWHF. The first meeting was held in Riga, Latvia, 18-19 September 2003. The meeting agreed on the working procedures of Periodic Reporting, including the Sub-Regional Synthesis Report on Section I and II, using consultants from Finland and Sweden. It was agreed to share the costs of the production of the Synthesis Report according to the number of sites reported on from each State Party. A follow-up meeting was held in Stockholm, Sweden on 14 June 2004.

A meeting on the Nordic-Baltic Sub-Regional Synthesis Report was held in Suzhou, China, in July 2004 to develop a model format and table of contents.

### **1.3 Structure of the Report**

Chapter 1 contains the background to the sub-regional Periodic Reporting exercise and the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis from the Nordic – Baltic countries.

Chapter 2 provides a general survey of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the sub-region.

Chapter 3 gives an analysis of the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the States Parties based on their Section I reports.

Chapter 4 concludes the report with an account of strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the sub-region, and makes proposals for future actions.

**Map of Nordic and Baltic sub-region and summary of facts related to the *World Heritage Convention***



**DENMARK**

Political system: Constitutional Monarchy  
 State Party to the European Union since 1973  
 Capital city: Copenhagen  
 Total area: 43 094 square kilometre  
 Population: 5.3 million  
 Currency: Danish Crown  
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1979  
 Original Tentative List: 1993  
 World Heritage properties: 3C, 1N  
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

**ESTONIA**

Political system: Republic  
 State Party to the European Union since 2004  
 Capital city: Tallinn  
 Total area: 45 000 square kilometre  
 Population: 1.4 million  
 Currency: Estonian Kroon  
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since : 1995  
 Original Tentative List: 1996  
 World Heritage property: 1C  
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

**FINLAND**

Political system: Republic  
 State Party to the European Union since 1995  
 Capital city: Helsinki  
 Total area: 338 000 square kilometre  
 To Population: 5.1 million  
 Currency: Euro  
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1989  
 Original Tentative List: 1990  
 World Heritage properties: 5C  
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: 1997-2003

**LATVIA**

Political system: Republic  
 State Party to the European Union since 2004  
 Capital city: Riga  
 Total area: 65 000 square kilometre  
 Population: 2.4 million  
 Currency: Lats  
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1995  
 Original Tentative List: 19  
 World Heritage property: 1C  
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

**NORWAY**

Political system: Constitutional monarchy  
 Not a State Party to the European Union  
 Capital city: Oslo  
 Total area: 324 220 square kilometre  
 Population: 4.5 million  
 Currency: Norwegian Crown  
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1977  
 Original Tentative List: 1984  
 World Heritage properties: 5C  
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: 1983 – 1989, 2003 – 2007

**C: Cultural N: Natural M: Mixed**

**ICELAND**

Political system: Republic  
 Not a State Party to the European Union  
 Capital city: Reykjavik  
 Total area: 103 000 square kilometre  
 Population: 300 000  
 Currency: Icelandic Krona  
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1995  
 Original Tentative List: 2001  
 World Heritage property: 1C  
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

**LITHUANIA**

Political system: Republic  
 State Party to the European Union since 2004  
 Capital city: Vilnius  
 Total area: 65 000 square kilometre  
 Population: 3.5 million  
 Currency: Litas  
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1992  
 Original Tentative List: NA  
 World Heritage properties: 3C  
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: 2003 – 2007

**SWEDEN**

Political system: Constitutional monarchy  
 State Party to the European Union since 1995  
 Capital city: Stockholm  
 Total area: 450 000 square kilometre  
 Population: 9 million  
 Currency: Swedish Crown  
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since : 1985  
 Original Tentative List: 1989  
 World Heritage properties: 11C, 1N, 1M  
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

## **2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN THE NORDIC AND BALTIC COUNTRIES**

### **2.1 An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Region**

Viewed from the geological perspective, Nordic-Baltic scenery stands out as being both extremely ancient and very young. The evolution of the landscape after the last Ice Age, involving land uplift and subsidence, and movement of unconsolidated materials, has left its mark on large parts of the Nordic region. The mere 10-15.000 years that have passed since then, mean that the landscape is young in an international perspective. The geological formations are, nonetheless, both very old and quite new, ranging from the ancient hard crystalline bedrock belonging to the Precambrian Svecofennian schist belt to the more recent processes seen in Icelandic volcanoes and ongoing coastal erosion and deposition.

Land uplift processes in the North and in the Baltic Sea is causing continuous formation of new islands and land submergence resulting in inundation of archipelagos and development of shallow seas. Here and there along the coastline there exist huge sand dunes, which are characteristic to Denmark. The most remarkable is the elongated sand dune peninsula of Curonian Spit in Lithuania.

The long coastlines, the variety of archipelagos, the high numbers of lakes and rivers and the extensive areas of shallow water are particularly important natural marine and fresh water environments in a Nordic-Baltic perspective. Ties and thought-provoking gradients exist here, including the link between the present-day freshwater archipelago in Lake Saimaan in Eastern Finland, the brackish-water archipelago in the Gulf of Bothnia, the elongated sand dune peninsula of Curonian Spit and the extremely maritime archipelago of Lofoten in Norway.

The topography of the Nordic-Baltic region is mostly very flat. The real mountains belonging to the Fennoscandian mountain chain can only be found in Norway and the Northernmost part of Sweden. Fells give a character to the classical Lappish landscape in Finnish and Swedish Lapland. A hilly landscape is common to the whole region. The end moraines, the first and second Salpausselkä, with eskers are characteristic landscape elements in many parts of Southern Finland.

The dominating natural vegetation embraces the full range from mixed deciduous forests in Denmark and Baltic Countries via the vast coniferous forests of Western taiga in most part of the Scandinavian countries and finally the tundra of the Northernmost part of Scandinavia, Iceland and Greenland. Forests occur mainly in small patches within rural or urban landscape. In Finland and Sweden there are, however, larger forest entities forming real wilderness areas in the North. In combination with a low population density, this has created a sustainable power resource and has also been important for cultural development as such.

Because of the climatic and topographical features there exist high number and variety of peat bogs both in Scandinavia and Baltic countries. In this region raised bog is the dominant type of peat bog complexes while aapa mires of different kind are also typical for the Northern part of Scandinavia especially for the Northern Finland.

The Baltic Sea together with the Gulf of Bothnia form the largest brackish-water sea area in the world. Their fauna and flora, although restricted in variety and size, has been adapted to the low salinity of the water and therefore includes some endemic species and ice-age relics. The natural conditions in the Nordic and Baltic countries ("Mountains separated and water

connected”) have been decisive for Nordic cultural history, which, in many ways, is similarly interwoven. Seaways link the Nordic and Baltic countries from Greenland in the West to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the East. The coastal culture is also prominent, since all the Nordic countries are bound by the enormous stretches of coast which have tied the evolution of the culture to fisheries, hunting, seafaring and trade. The maritime and inland waterways, and, subsequently, paths and tracks through the lowlands and across the mountains, have always been decisive for contact among Nordic peoples.

Advanced shipbuilding techniques facilitated the expansive phase of the Nordic countries in the Viking period and formed an important condition for the Hanseatic League in the Middle Ages.

Throughout the world, building materials used to be of local origin. In those Nordic countries where forests dominate, it is first and foremost the use of log timber that has influenced building methods. In the rest of the region, natural stone, turf, clay and brick have been the most important building materials. The timber architecture has also been characterised by the natural dimensions of the trees. This is, for instance, seen in the modest dimensions of buildings, the traditional wooden churches being a prominent example of this.

The seafaring Nordic peoples have always travelled far beyond the boundaries of the Nordic countries, carrying impulses from one country to another. The Sámi and Inuits have also contributed to the diversity of Nordic cultural history.

In the Nordic landscape, both culture and nature are nearly always present simultaneously. The pure natural landscape, i.e. the coniferous forest, can also express a cultural dimension. This is very present in the oral tradition in the region. For Sámi people and the Inuits a natural landscape can be a cultural landscape with sacred places.

The right of access to the public is part of the Nordic cultural heritage and an important part of the basis for open-air recreation.

Natural resource management in the Nordic countries is today distinguished by attempts to follow up the principles of sustainability embodied in the World Commission for Environment and Development.<sup>27</sup>

The Nordic-Baltic region has been influenced by both Western (Roman) and Eastern (Byzantine) European Culture. The architecture of different European styles have been adopted and modified by local architects and craftsmen to local materials and local settings. The architectural features are present in the regional cultural heritage, in monuments, urban and rural environments built in brick, clay and timber, i.e. Petäjävesi church in Finland is an example of the interpretation of Renaissance style into local, traditional log building technique. The urban environments in the Nordic countries are also traditionally built of wood. The “Nordic Wooden Town”, with one-two storey residential houses along the street, outbuildings for the cattle and a horse at the backyard surrounded by a fence, and a gate to the street, are typical elements of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century wooden towns in the Nordic Countries. Normally only the church and town hall rose above the very even settlement. The dimension of the timber and the democratic society in the Nordic countries (free man) set out the measures of the individual houses. The socio-political and economic conditions in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have formed different types of rural and urban environments and settings in respective countries. In Estonia and Latvia the urban heritage is mostly built in wood as that of Lithuania is of brick.

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<sup>27</sup> The Brundtland Commission: “Our Common Future” 1987.



The Nordic-Baltic region has also been the Northern-Eastern edge for the three forms of Christianity, the Roman Catholic Church, the Lutheran Church and the Russian Orthodox Church. All of them have left their traces in the cultural heritage of the region. Finland forms the territory in the North-East between the Lutheran and Russian Orthodox Church. Lithuania again forms the most Northern edge of the Catholic Church with influences of the Orthodox Church in the East. This can be witnessed in Vilnius where the Catholic and Russian Orthodox Church both are present, with a number of churches and monasteries in the very significant Baroque architecture of the capital.

In the Middle Ages the Hanseatic League had an important economic and political power in the Baltic Sea Region. A number of towns were founded in strategically and geographically important places around the Baltic Sea. These towns still have their medieval town structure, with winding streets, town halls and markets as well as merchants houses. The building types, the building material and architectural details are very similar to one another in the region. Visby in Sweden, Tallinn and Riga are Medieval Hanseatic towns on the World Heritage List. The late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and Art Nouveau period form an important time of urban expansion in the Baltic Sea Region. The urban architecture of Riga is an excellent example of the Vienna influenced Jugendstil in the region.

Modernism and Functionalism were quickly adopted by architects and designers in the Nordic and Baltic Countries (especially in Estonia and Latvia). A number of significant public and private buildings were designed and constructed. The Woodland Cemetery (Skogskyrkogården) of Stockholm, Sweden, designed by architects Erik Gunnar Asplund and Sigurd Lewerentz is an example of a designed cultural landscape, which blends nature with architectural features.

## 2.2 The Convention

### 2.2.1 States Parties

All Nordic – Baltic countries have ratified the *World Heritage Convention*. Norway was the first country in Scandinavia to ratify the *Convention* in 1977 followed by Denmark in 1979, Sweden in 1985, Finland<sup>28</sup> in 1987 and Iceland in 1995.

The Baltic countries ratified the Convention in the early 1990s, shortly after attaining independence. The cultural heritage of the region was, however, already listed during the time of the Soviet Union.

The *World Heritage Convention* is the only UNESCO heritage convention ratified by all the States Parties in the sub-region.

Lithuania was the first country in Europe to ratify the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) on 21 January 2005, while Latvia accepted the 2003 Convention on 14 January 2005.

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<sup>28</sup> Due to the self-governing administration of Åland Islands (attained in 1922) the *World Heritage Convention* does not apply to the area.

**Table 1: Participation in UNESCOs Cultural and Natural Heritage Conventions**

Country	Cultural Heritage					Natural Heritage	
	1954	1970	1972	2001	2003	1971	1972
<b>Denmark</b>	2003r	2003r	1979r			1977a/r	1979r
<b>Estonia</b>	1995r	1995r	1995r			1994r	1995r
<b>Finland</b>	1994r	1999r	1987r			1974r	1987r
<b>Iceland</b>			1995r			1977a	1995r
<b>Latvia</b>	2003r		1995r		2005a	1995a	1995r
<b>Lithuania</b>	1998r	1998r	1992r		2005r	1993a	1992r
<b>Norway</b>	1961r		1977r			1974s/1975r	1977r
<b>Sweden</b>	1985r	2003r	1985r			1974s	1985r

**Cultural Heritage**

1954: The Hague Convention, Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the execution of the Convention, The Hague, 14 May 1954.

1970: Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, Paris, 14 November 1970.

1972: Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 16 November 1972

2001: Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Paris, 2 November 2001.

2003: Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris, 17 October 2003.

**Natural Heritage**

1971: Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfall Habitat, Ramsar, 2 February. 1971.

1972: Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 16 November 1972

**S:signature; r:ratification; a:accession**

Source:[http://portal.UNESCO.org/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=12025&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=-471.html](http://portal.UNESCO.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=12025&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=-471.html)

Norway was the first country in the sub-region to be elected member of the World Heritage Committee in 1983. Finland was elected member in 1997 and organised the 25<sup>th</sup> World Heritage Committee Session in Helsinki in 2001. At the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention in 2003, Norway and Lithuania were elected members of the Committee, both for a period of 4 years.

**2.3 Identification of World Heritage in the Sub-Region****2.3.1 Regional and sub-regional co-operation, harmonization of Tentative Lists**

The Nordic countries have a long tradition in regional cooperation. The Nordic Council of Minister (NCM), founded in 1971, forms the political framework for cooperation. A number of committees under NCM have financially supported the cultural and natural heritage

cooperation. Since the 1990s the Baltic countries have also been subject to financial grants for the conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

In 1986, on the initiative of ICOMOS, Norway arranged a meeting in Bergen with experts and state authorities from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden to coordinate Tentative Lists and nominations. The meeting identified a number of categories and agreed on a preliminary list of cultural heritage typical for the sub-region. The categories identified for the region were: Rock carvings (Bronze Age), cultural landscape, Viking Age town construction (Iron Age), medieval entity (historic town), historic village, castle, manor house, wooden architecture such as wooden town, rural village, rural settlements in the archipelago, cultural landscape and settlements, church and “church town”, industrial heritage and 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture. A second meeting for harmonizing Tentative Lists was held in Copenhagen in 1988. These two meetings form the initial Nordic World Heritage cooperation.

The nominations to the World Heritage List from Denmark, Finland and Sweden in the early 1990s were based on the outcome of this cooperation. The cooperation on Tentative Lists also served as a first draft of comparative studies for each category in the region.

To strengthen the co-operation on the natural heritage and to revise the former Tentative Lists on cultural heritage, Norway took the initiative, in co-operation with the NCM, for an interdisciplinary Nordic project. In addition to funding from NCM, financial assistance was provided by the Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO) and the UNESCO World Heritage Fund in 1995. There were no natural sites on the World Heritage List from the Nordic countries at this stage, while the number of cultural sites was 15. The report “Nordic World Heritage. Proposals for new areas for the UNESCO World Heritage List” (NCM TemaNord Miljø 1996:31) contains 21 proposals for natural and cultural sites. The majority of the proposals were natural sites and cultural landscapes. Vega in Norway, Ilulissat Icefjord in Greenland/Denmark and Thingvellir in Iceland, all inscribed in 2004, were sites proposed by the working group.

In 1997, NWHO initiated, in cooperation with UNESCO, NCM, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and the Ministry of Environment in Iceland, a meeting between the Nordic States Parties in Iceland. The meeting focused on the Nordic follow-up of the *World Heritage Convention*. The participants agreed to put forward a number of specific recommendations on further Nordic cooperation (Nordic World Heritage, NCM TemaNord Miljø 1997:21).

In 2001, NWHO organised a Nordic meeting in Copenhagen in cooperation with the Danish authorities, for the harmonization of Tentative Lists in the Nordic countries.

As a follow-up to this long-term co-operation, a Nordic seminar was held on Vega, Norway, in 2004. The seminar was organised by NCM, NWHF and the local NGO “Friends of Vega”. The seminar made a number of recommendations contributing to the Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List (Nordic World Heritage 2004, NCM TemaNord 2005:527).

A Baltic coordination meeting was held in 1993 in Riga, Latvia, under the auspices of ICOMOS to discuss potential nominations. In June 2003 the World Heritage Centre organised a meeting for the Harmonization of Tentative List in Kuldīga, Latvia. Representatives of IUCN and ICOMOS were present, as well as NWHF and the German World Heritage Foundation, who also supported the meeting financially.

**2.3.2 The World Heritage List**

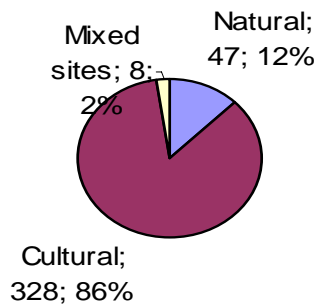
The total number of sites in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region is 33, of these 30 are cultural sites, 2 are natural sites and 1 is a mixed site.

**Table 2: World Heritage sites in the Nordic – Baltic sub-region**

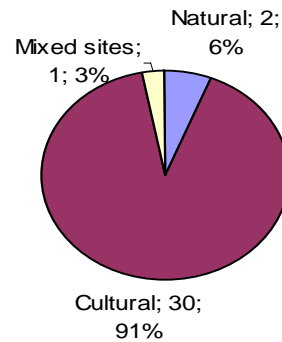
Country	Number of properties inscribed by the end of 2004			
	Cultural (total)/ Cultural landscape	Natural	Mixed	Total
Denmark	3	1	0	4
Estonia	1	0	0	1
Finland	5	0	0	5
Iceland	1 / 1CL	0	0	1
Latvia	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	3 / 2CL	0	0	3
Norway	5 / 1CL	0	0	5
Sweden	11 / 1CL	1	1	13
Total	30 / 5CL	2	1	33

**Figure I: Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage Properties**

**Europe & North America**



**Nordic Baltic Sub-Region**



**Table 3: Cultural Heritage sites by category**

Country	Typology						
	Archaeological Sites	Cultural Landscapes	Historic Monuments	Historic Towns/Urban Ensembles	20 <sup>th</sup> Century Heritage	Industrial Heritage	Mixed C & N
Denmark	1		2				
Estonia				1			

Finland	1		2	1		1	
Iceland		1					
Latvia				1			
Lithuania		2 <sup>29</sup>		1			
Norway	1	1	1	2			
Sweden	2	1	1	3	1	3	1
Total	5	5	6	9	1	4	1

Table 3 shows that historic towns and monuments are well represented in the sub-region, followed by archaeological sites and cultural landscapes. Industrial heritage is represented by 4 sites, while 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture is represented by 1 site.

There are only two natural heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in the sub-region: the High Coast in Sweden and the Ilulissat Icefjord in Greenland, Denmark. The former was inscribed applying criterion (i) and the latter with criteria (i) and (iii).

**Figure II: Distribution of cultural criteria**

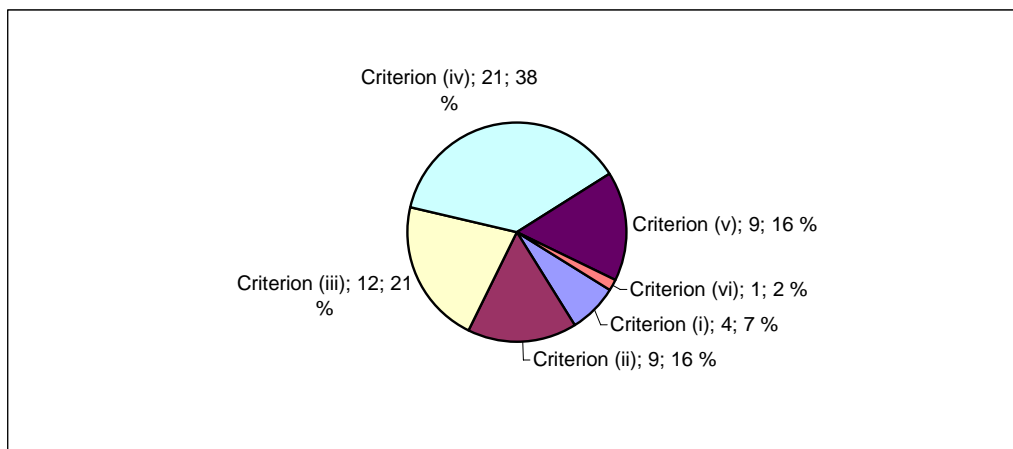


Figure II shows that criterion (iv) is the most frequently used criterion for identifying the outstanding universal values of cultural sites, followed by criterion (iii). As table 4 shows, these criteria are often applied to historic monuments and towns or urban ensembles. Criterion (vi) has only been used once in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region, and then together with criterion (iii) to inscribe Thingvellir on Iceland.

**Table 4: Application of cultural criteria**

Typology	Number of sites	Criterion (i)	Criterion (ii)	Criterion (iii)	Criterion (iv)	Criterion (v)	Criterion (vi)
Archaeological Sites	5	1		5	3		
Cultural Landscapes	5			2	2	3	1
Historic Monuments	6	1	2	1	5		

<sup>29</sup> One of the two sites is the Curonian Spit, which is a transboundary site with the Russian Federation.

Historic Towns/Urban Ensembles	9	2	4	2	7	4	
20 <sup>th</sup> Century Heritage	1		1		1		
Industrial Heritage	4		2	1	3	1	
Mixed C & N	1			1		1	
Total	31	4	9	12	21	9	1

### 2.3.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

None of the Nordic – Baltic sites have been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The World Heritage Committee has however, due to potential threats posed by oil exploration, discussed the Lithuanian-Russian transboundary site of Curonian Spit and decided to automatically inscribe the site on the List of World heritage List in Danger if both States Parties did not agree to carry out a joint Environment Impact Assessment by 1 February 2005. The submission of a signed agreement by Lithuania and the Russian Federation on 28 January 2005, however, keeps the site off the List of World Heritage in Danger.

## 2.4 Examination of the State of Conservation

### 2.4.1 Reactive Monitoring

The state of conservation of the World Heritage sites has become one of the most time-consuming World Heritage Committee agenda items during the last sessions. At its 28<sup>th</sup> Session held in Suzhou (China) in 2004 the Committee had to examine 147 reports on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties.

There have been several state of conservation missions from UNESCO to World Heritage sites in the Nordic – Baltic sub-region: Rock Drawings of Alta, Norway, Rock Carvings in Tanum, Sweden, and Vilnius Historic Centre, Lithuania, Riga Historic Centre, Latvia, Curonian Spit, Lithuania and Russian Federation..

The World Heritage Committee has at two subsequent sessions considered the state of conservation of Historic Centre of Riga. The request for international monitoring was done by the State Inspection for Heritage Protection in Latvia. The background was a conflict between the authorities of Riga and the state authorities on the construction of a skyscraper within the buffer-zone of the World Heritage site.

### 2.4.2 Specific Regional Exercises

Some Nordic countries have, instead of bringing the matter to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the Committee for assistance, implemented self monitoring processes. This has been carried out at the Norwegian sites Urnes Stave Church, Bryggen area in Bergen and Røros mining town. The monitoring was carried out by international expert groups in the 1990s. Sweden has carried out self-monitoring processes in Tanum on the Rock Carvings. An evaluation exercise has also been done at Engelsbergs Ironworks. The recommended actions are currently being implemented.

## 2.5 Co-operation for World Heritage

### 2.5.1 International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

International assistance from the World Heritage Fund has been allocated to arrange seminars and conferences in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on requests. The World Heritage Cities in the Baltic countries Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius are experiencing rapid urban development and economic pressures. International dialogue and cooperation is extremely important for the management of the cultural values of these sites and the need for further assistance is foreseen. Considerable assistance from the World Heritage Fund and UNDP was provided to Vilnius in the years 1996 – 1998 for the elaboration of a revitalisation strategy.

On the invitation of the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO and the State Inspection for Heritage Protection of Latvia, in co-operation with the World Heritage Committee, and the Cultural Capital Foundation of Latvia, ICCROM initiated a Regional Conference on Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction in Relationship to Cultural Heritage in Riga, Latvia from 23rd to 24th October, 2000. The main goals were to create tools of implementation of defined principles and criteria of historic reconstruction of monuments and to summarise information on actual conservation/restoration practise in participating countries. The conference was attended by delegations of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine, together with colleagues from ICCROM, Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and adopted the Riga Charter on Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction in Relationship to Cultural Heritage.

The Estonian National Commission for UNESCO organised, with assistance from the World Heritage Fund, an international conference in Tallinn, 16-18 May 2002 on the theme “Alternatives to Historical Reconstruction in UNESCO World Heritage Cities”. The conference was attended by experts from Canada, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden, ICCROM and NWHF. The conference agreed on a final resolution, made available in a report.<sup>30</sup>

### 2.5.2 Bi- and Multilateral Co-operation

The departments of development co-operation in Sweden, Norway and Finland<sup>31</sup> have contributed to the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific.

Upon requests, NWHF has provided assistance for nomination of Zanzibar (Tanzania), Robben Island (South Africa), Mapungubwe (South Africa) and Lamu, (Kenya). The funding sources of these projects have differed, e.g. funding from the World Heritage Fund for Zanzibar and Lamu, and NORAD funding for Robben Island and Mapungubwe. Financial support has also been granted by the Norwegian Government for the preparation of nomination in Iraq and Kyrgyzstan.

On initiative from NWHF, the development agencies in Sweden, Norway and Finland agreed to finance the ongoing “Africa 2009” programme, which is a training programme for Sub-Saharan Africa, under the co-ordination of ICCROM.

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<sup>30</sup> Alternatives to Historical Reconstruction in UNESCO World Heritage Cities. International Conference in Tallinn, Estonia, 16-18 May, 2002, Estonian National Commission for UNESCO, 2003, ISBN 9985-78-905-9.

<sup>31</sup> NORAD/Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA, Department for International Development Co-operation of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Department for International Development Co-operation at the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs has carried out World Heritage activities in their long-term partner-countries Ethiopia, Egypt, Laos, Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

SIDA, through the Swedish National Heritage Board, is financing a substantial project (2004-2009) for nomination of the Eastern African Slave and Ivory Trade Route through Tanzania. An extension of the project to include neighbouring countries in Central Africa is foreseen.

The Finnish National Land Survey has, through international organisations on land survey, initiated and co-ordinated the serial, transboundary nomination on Struve Geodetic Arc. The Arc extends from the Ice Sea in the North to the Black Sea in the South-East and the nomination involves 10 States Parties. The nomination was sent to World Heritage Centre in January 2004.

### **2.5.3 European Union Funding for World Heritage**

The European Union's programmes for cultural co-operation include cultural heritage. The ongoing Culture 2000 programme has enabled funding for cultural heritage networking, seminars, exhibitions and publications. The ongoing "Art Nouveau Reseau"-project is an example where 13 cities in Europe co-operate to display the diversity of Art Nouveau architecture in Europe through exhibitions, expert seminars, publications, education kits. The city of Riga, Latvia is partner to the project.

The preceding European Union cultural programme "Raphael" granted funding for religious buildings. The conservation works in Petäjävesi Old Church, Finland were carried out by funds from this programme in 1990s.

The structural funds of the European Union form a funding base for cultural heritage co-operation and financing in the region. The city of Røros in Norway is one of the pilot towns in a Baltic Sea Interreg IIIB-financed project on the theme "Sustainable Historic Towns-The Local Heritage as an Asset of Urban Development".

Funding through the structural funds has also been available for preparing World Heritage nomination files. The nomination of the land raising area "Merenkurkku" in Ostrobothnia, Finland has partly been financed through a cross-border Interreg-program.

### **2.5.4 Co-operation with other International Instruments and Charters/Nordic World Heritage Foundation**

The Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF), established in 2002 in Oslo, Norway, was granted the status of a regional centre (category 2) under the auspices of UNESCO by the General Conference in October 2003. The Foundation was formerly named the Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO), established in 1995 as a pilot project. The Office has been evaluated twice by international evaluation teams. The Foundation was established in close co-operation with UNESCO and the Nordic governments. All the Nordic countries and UNESCO are represented in the Board. The Foundation receives its basic funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Environment.

The objectives of the Foundation are to:

- act as a focal point bringing Nordic countries together in their collective attempt to fulfil the intentions and requirements of the *Convention*;
- support the World Heritage Centre by facilitating technical expertise, disseminating information and contributing to innovative projects, all in support of the *Convention* and the Global Strategy approved in 1994, and



- to mobilize funds from bi- and multilateral sources through the Foundation to secure transparency and visibility, and facilitate assistance for natural and cultural World Heritage conservation efforts in developing countries in support of the *Convention*.

As a part of the follow-up of the Global Strategy for a better balanced and more representative World Heritage List, the NWHF mobilises funding for awareness-raising, competence-building and preparatory assistance for nominations in underrepresented areas, and for regional meetings in Africa and Asia. The Foundation makes use of a broad Nordic and international network in carrying out these activities. The network includes funding agencies, official authorities in the recipient countries and international World Heritage experts. All activities are closely coordinated with UNESCO through the World Heritage Centre.

NWHF has initiated or supported projects and programmes in many regions and countries where co-operation on World Heritage has been requested, such as sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia, Central Asia, and the Pacific. Heritage and sustainable tourism has been one main area of activity. Support has also been given to countries in serious conflict situations, such as Iraq. In addition NWHF has during the last 5 years raised funds for travel costs for representatives from underrepresented States Parties to attend World Heritage meetings.

## **2.6 World Heritage Education and Training**

### **2.6.1 Training and Meetings of Site Managers and Heritage Decision Makers**

In the early 1990s, Sweden and Finland initiated a network for World Heritage site managers. Meetings to discuss management issues have since taken place annually. The first meeting was held in Suomenlinna (Finland) in 1995. Iceland will be hosting the meeting in 2005. Inviting site managers from the Baltic States in these meetings is being considered.

### **2.6.2 Other Training Initiatives - Education**

International training programmes, e.g. those of ICCROM, form an excellent framework for training in conservation and management of cultural heritage. A number of experts from the sub-region have taken part in the courses.

ICCROM implements the Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation Programme (ITUC) in the Baltic States for the period of 1996-2005. Since 2001, the coordinator of the ITUC programme of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is the Cultural Heritage Academy in Vilnius, a public institution, which has organised international seminars and on-duty training courses, focusing on different areas of conservation.

ICCROMs International Course of Wood Conservation Technology, arranged bi-annually in Norway, is of great importance to experts working on management of wooden cultural heritage. A number of craftsmen and architects from the Nordic and Baltic countries working with wooden architecture have participated in the course.

ICCROM has, in co-operation with the Finnish authorities, arranged two training courses on 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture (MARC-99 and MARC-03). The subject have been preservation of architecture or design, and conservation methods of modern building techniques and materials.

## **2.7 Conclusion**

All the countries in the Nordic-Baltic region have ratified the *Convention* and, with the inscriptions of Thingvellir in Iceland, all the countries in the sub-region have sites on the

World Heritage List. There are, however, still several categories of sites underrepresented on the World Heritage List in the sub-region.

The long-term co-operation on cultural and natural heritage between the Nordic countries has been highly beneficial and the support of NCM essential. The Baltic countries have in recent years been included in this cooperation. The extension of the European Union to 10 new member countries, including the Baltic countries, opens up new possibilities for EU-financed projects in heritage preservation, management and co-operation.

### **3. THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN THE NORDIC AND BALTIC COUNTRIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction and Methodology of Analysis**

All the States Parties in the Nordic – Baltic sub-region submitted their reports to the World Heritage Centre by the deadline 31 December 2004.

Responsibilities for safeguarding natural and cultural heritage are normally shared between different institutions. The preparation of integrated Reports has been co-ordinated at the national level.

Chapter 3 of the Nordic – Baltic Synthesis Report was prepared by means of generalisation of information provided by States Parties in their Periodic Reports on Section I, on which conclusions and proposals for future actions are based.

A draft of the Sub-Regional Synthesis Report has been sent to the countries concerned and NWHF for comments. The final draft is based on the proposed amendments.

#### **3.2 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report**

The national cultural and natural heritage authorities have been responsible for Periodic Reporting in most of the countries, except for Estonia where the Tallinn City Government has prepared the national report. In Iceland the National Committee for World Heritage has participated in the reporting.

#### **3.3 Identification of the Cultural and Natural Heritage Properties**

The identification of cultural and natural heritage by means of national inventories, Tentative Lists and nomination of properties of outstanding universal value, is one of the corner stones of the *Convention* (see Articles 4 and 11 of the *Convention*). It forms the basis for actions and measures the States Parties may take for the protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of its heritage to future generations.

##### **3.3.1 National Inventories**

National inventories on cultural heritage are established in all Nordic and Baltic countries. In Iceland special attention is given to the archaeological remains, which will be identified and incorporated in masterplans by 1 June 2008.

The cultural heritage in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania has been identified through lists of cultural monuments under state protection during the Soviet Union period. These lists have been reviewed and supplemented in the 1990s by the States Parties.

National inventories on Natural Heritage have been established in the Nordic countries and Estonia.

National inventories on cultural and natural heritage have been used for selecting World Heritage Sites in all countries, except Denmark whose long national tradition in this area form the basis for the selection of World Heritage Sites.

### 3.3.2 Tentative Lists

All countries in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region have submitted Tentative Lists, and most countries in the region have submitted revised Lists. The Lists provided in the 1980s and 1990s covered cultural heritage only, as Tentative Lists for natural heritage were not obligatory at that time. The revised Lists of the Nordic countries reflect the results and recommendations of the Nordic study completed in 1996.<sup>32</sup>

The transboundary nomination of Struve Geodetic Arc, submitted to UNESCO in January 2004, made it necessary to revise Tentative Lists in a number of countries.

The original Tentative Lists were prepared by national authorities, with the exception of Denmark, where the List was prepared by the National ICOMOS Committee. The revised Lists have been compiled by national, regional and local authorities, as well as NGOs (e.g. national ICOMOS Committees). In Estonia the National Commission to UNESCO has been a partner in revising the List.

**Table 5: Tentative Lists submitted to the World Heritage Centre**

Country	Submission of original Tentative List	Revised Tentative List
Denmark	28 Sept. 1993	29 Jan. 2003
Estonia	22 April 1996	6 Jan. 2004
Finland	13 Sept. 1990	22 Jan. 2004
Iceland	18 Dec. 2001	
Latvia	1995	2002
Lithuania	10 August 1993	2 Dec. 2003
Norway	19 Dec. 1984	1 Oct 2002/1 April 2004
Sweden	1 June 1989	

**Table 6: Number of sites on the Tentative Lists by country**

Country	Nr. of sites	Cultural	Natural	Cult/Nat
Denmark	6 <sup>33</sup>	4	1	1
Estonia	5 <sup>34</sup>	2	1	2

<sup>32</sup> See point 2.3.1. on regional co-operation.

<sup>33</sup> Three sites on the Tentative List are situated in Greenland (including Ilulissat Icefjord).

<sup>34</sup> The "Struve Geodetic Arc" is included in the total number of sites for Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden.

Finland	8	6	2	
Iceland	10	4	3	3
Latvia	6	6		
Lithuania	2	1		1
Norway	4	1	1	2
Sweden	2	2		

Table 6 shows the number of sites on the current Tentative Lists.<sup>35</sup> The revised Tentative Lists contain an increased number of natural and mixed sites. If inscribed, these sites will improve the balance between cultural and natural sites in the sub-region. A number of sites also represent underrepresented categories. Iceland and Greenland are part of the Nordic Arctic region, which is underrepresented on the List. One site in Greenland refers to the Inuits cultural landscape and one in Finland to a sacred place of the Sámi people.

The Harmonization of Tentative Lists has been a key objective in the long-term Nordic World Heritage co-operation. The co-operation has taken due notice of the Global Strategy and developed better balanced and more representative Tentative Lists. Future nominations from the Nordic region could thus strengthen the integrity and credibility of the World Heritage List.

### 3.3.3 Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List

All the Nordic and Baltic countries have nominated cultural and/or natural properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. The first nominations were made by Norway. Denmark, Finland and Sweden presented many nominations from the early 1990s, motivated by the Nordic co-operation in the 1980s. Sweden has submitted nominations almost every year, and has the highest number of sites in the sub-region. Iceland's first nomination, Tingvellir, was accepted by the Committee in June 2004

The Baltic Countries submitted nominations soon after ratifying the Convention. The three capital cities Tallinn in Estonia, Riga in Latvia and Vilnius in Lithuania were inscribed in the mid 1990s. The above mentioned nominations from the Baltic countries have not been subject to discussions in a regional context, as have those from the Nordic countries.

The majority of nominations from the sub-region have been inscribed on the World Heritage List. Only two sites, Abava Valley and Jurmala wooden heritage, were not inscribed by the World Heritage Committee. As of 2004 there is only one nomination from the region, which is deferred (Kurressare Fortress in Estonia, 2004) and one is pending for additional information (Hauensuoli rock carvings, Finland).

The transboundary nomination of Struve Geodetic Arc, which includes 6 countries in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region, was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2004.

Most of the Nordic nominations in the 1980s and early 1990s were prepared exclusively by state authorities and based on the co-operation on Tentative Lists on a state level in the Nordic countries. In Denmark the National ICOMOS Committee was in charge of preparing the materials for the first nominations. The involvement of local communities, regional and local authorities, as well as NGOs, have increased in recent years.

<sup>35</sup> There is no distinction made to the sites that have been examined by the committee (deferred or referred).

Honour/prestige and conservation of the sites are the strongest motivating factors for nominating a site to the World Heritage List. Other motivating factors are increased funding, lobbying/political pressure, and working in partnership. “Site in Danger” is considered a less powerful motivator.

Lack of funding and staff is a major problem for a number of countries in preparing nominations. Co-operation between the authorities can also be improved.

Most countries consider honour/prestige as the most important benefit of World Heritage status, followed by conservation of the site and working in partnership. Sweden considers increased funding as the most significant benefit.

Identification and regional co-operation on natural heritage in the sub-region has been slower than that on cultural heritage and needs to be improved.

### 3.4 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

#### 3.4.1 General Policy Development

		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.05.01	Does your country have specific legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate your country's national heritage?	8	0	100%
I.05.03	If yes, are local communities involved?	8	0	100%
I.05.05	Is there specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites in your country?	2	6	100%
I.05.07	Are management plans required (or do they exist) in your country for cultural and natural heritage?	7	1	100%
I.05.10	Are there any plans to change current legislation and/or planning?	6	2	100%

Specific heritage legislation exists in all countries in the sub-region. For the most part, there are separate framework laws on the cultural and natural heritage as well as the general provisions on heritage in Constitutions. In few cases, the specific administrative acts and decrees were adopted for some single properties.

Sustainable development is considered important in implementing planning and land-use strategies in the Nordic countries.

#### 3.4.2 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.06.03	At what level are services for protection, conservation and presentation provided?			100%
	National	7		
	Regional	5		
	Local	5		
	Combination of above	4		

	Other		0	
I.06.04	Is conservation of the cultural and natural heritage institutionally integrated in your country?	5	3	100%
I.06.06	Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	6	2	100%
I.06.08	Are local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	8	0	100%
I.06.10	Are non-governmental organisations (NGO's) involved in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?	8	0	100%

There is national legislation for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage in all the Nordic – Baltic countries. State authorities are responsible for implementing the legislation and have professional national heritage institutions organized under the Ministry of Culture/Ministry of Education/Ministry of Environment. In Lithuania the organisation is connected to the Ministry of Culture as a Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

The national legislation and strategic policy documents on cultural and natural heritage protections have taken into account the requirements of the international conventions ratified by the States Parties concerned.

A special problem is raised in the Lithuanian report were the complexity of Acts, with little coordination of roles and responsibilities between state authorities and municipalities, has led to problems. Minor municipalities with little or no expertise are particularly exposed. The recently adopted Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (2004), which more clearly defines the responsibility between the State and municipalities, will hopefully clarify the situation. The privatization of state owned cultural heritage property has also caused problems for protection management.

Management plans are required for natural sites in all the Nordic – Baltic countries. In Iceland they are required for both cultural and natural sites. In Norway and Sweden management plans have been made for cultural heritage sites to serve as strategic tools for heritage protection and strengthen the involvement of different authorities and stakeholders.

Concerning other UNESCO Conventions, the Nordic - Baltic countries have signed and/or ratified most of them. The exceptions are the recently adopted Conventions on Underwater Heritage and Intangible Heritage.

The Nordic-Baltic countries have also been active in ratifying the European Conventions on Heritage Protection (Council of Europe). The international Charters of ICOMOS are also well known to the Nordic - Baltic States and they form a professional kit for cultural heritage experts on preservation and management<sup>36</sup>.

The Nordic and Baltic countries have ratified a majority of the international conventions on Natural Heritage protection, but only the Nordic countries in the sub-region are members of IUCN.

Regional and local authorities (municipalities and museums) are in charge of the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage in the Nordic countries. These activities are undertaken within the framework of planning processes

<sup>36</sup> There are ICOMOS National Committees in all the Nordic and Baltic Countries.

on land-use. In these processes (regional-, master- and detail-plans) both cultural and natural environments are subject to preservation. The aim is to identify larger areas and whole entities, which can include built areas, parks and gardens and so on. The tradition on listing buildings is still new in the Baltic countries. Lists of historical monuments are approved by the Ministry of Culture (e.g. Latvia). Larger cultural heritage areas can be included in environmental protection programmes.

The local communities can intervene in the planning processes (concerning cultural and natural heritage) in the Nordic-Baltic countries. The NGOs are also involved in the natural and cultural conservation processes. They act as members of national/thematic working groups on e.g. preparation of legislation and heritage protection programmes. They are also commentators on hearings and sometimes act as pressure groups. They organise workshops and are active partners in restoration works and on information on cultural and natural heritage protection.

The national, regional or local authorities also provide technical services and information on heritage protection for institutions and individual heritage owners.

The national authorities provide financial support for conservation activities of private owners, but funding is considered insufficient by most countries.

### 3.4.3 Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

The information provided by the States Parties in the National reports differs. Some countries (Finland and Iceland) have interpreted *significant studies of a generic nature* in a strict sense, while others have used a wider interpretation. The studies listed comprise heritage protection and management in general, and World Heritage management in particular.

An heritage survey method, SAVE (Survey of Architectural Values in the Environment), has been developed and implemented by the Danish Government.

In recent years a number of studies related to the World Heritage sites have been carried out in Sweden. In Tanum (Rock carving area) studies on the documentation methods of damages were initiated in the mid 1990s. Following that initiative, two EU co-financed projects of the Scandinavian and Baltic Interreg programs have been implemented. One of the European Cultural Heritage Laboratories – RockCare Tanum, has also been set up within the framework of the Raphael and Culture 2000 programmes of the European Commission. Studies on the impact of tourism have also been made in a number of sites.

Norway reports on the Rock Art project (1996-2005), the Stave Church programme (2002-2012) and the National Register for Valuable Cultural Landscapes.<sup>37</sup> Lithuania has listed a number of studies carried out in Vilnius Old Town.

### 3.4.4 Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation

Table 9	Funding	YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
		I.08.01	How are World Heritage sites funded in your country?	
	State-Party budget allowance		8	
	Local/regional authority budget allowance		6	
	Fundraising		1	

<sup>37</sup> Full list is available in the Periodic Report of Norway.

	Non-governmental organisations		1	
	Private sector		3	
	International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund		2	
	Combination of above		1	
	Other		6	
I.08.02	Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage?	1	7	100%
I.08.05	Has the State Party made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund?	0	8	100%

Funding for World Heritage Sites is usually highly prioritised and allocated through the State Budgets. Regional and local authorities can provide financial support to World Heritage in most of the countries. The private sector is a financial partner in 3 countries (Estonia, Finland and Lithuania). Private owners at World Heritage Sites (Estonia, Finland, Norway, Sweden) can get financial support from the state authorities. A Cultural Heritage Fund was established in Norway in 2002. Latvia has a foundation called “The State Culture Capital Foundation” operating at a national level. Local foundations are connected to individual sites such as Historic Centre of Riga Foundation.

Latvia and Lithuania have received assistance from the World Heritage Fund.

In Finland and Sweden a number of restoration and/or management projects have been carried out by funding from the European Community.<sup>38</sup>

### 3.4.5 Training

States Parties are encouraged to establish or develop national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, and to encourage scientific research in this field.

		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.09.01	Have training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites been identified?	5	3	100%
I.09.03	Have staff received heritage training in or outside your country?	5	3	100%

Training needs for institutions and individuals for the conservation of World Heritage sites are recognized in the majority of the Nordic – Baltic countries. In Norway special courses for craftsmen on traditional building techniques have been carried out. Workshops in restoration of wooden architecture have been arranged in Latvia. Finland has focused on training of local authorities (bodies permitting building activities). In Lithuania emphasis is on training in legislation-management, comprehension of sustainable development e.g. the balance of heritage protection and development priorities.

<sup>38</sup> See point 2.5.3. European Union Funding for World Heritage



The various training activities undertaken in the broad field of protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage also serve the purpose of conservation and management of World Heritage sites.

In all the countries in the sub-region Technical Universities or High Schools, Academies of Fine Arts and Schools of Conservation have studies in the field of conservation and restoration (both theoretical and practical education). The courses at ICCROM are also mentioned as important international training programmes.

Latvia mentions that there is a special certification system in the field of restoration and conservation for architects, engineers, restorers and craftsmen.

EU-directives on toxic materials are a special issue that needs to be discussed at European and international level in the future.

### 3.5 International Co-operation and Fund-raising

The Nordic – Baltic countries are active in international co-operation in the field of heritage protection. The activities are based on bi- and multi-lateral agreements, hosting and attending international training courses, financial support and exchange of expertise.

Table 11		International co-operation		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.10.01	Has your country co-operated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories?	7	1			100%
I.10.02	If yes, please indicate the type of co-operation that best describes your activities.					87.50%
	Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements			3		
	Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars			7		
	Distribution of material/information			2		
	Financial support			4		
	Experts			6		
	Other			3		
I.10.03	What measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties?					62.50%
	Foundations for international co-operation			1		
	Participation in other UN programmes			0		
	Contributions to private organisations			0		
	Other			4		
I.10.04	Do you have World Heritage sites that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?	3	5			100%

Cultural heritage co-operation between the Nordic countries has been extended to the Baltic States, and is carried out on bilateral basis and through the Council of Europe. The Nordic

Council of Ministers' programmes and financing also include the Baltic States and the North-West Russia (St. Petersburg's region). Through the enlargement of EU in 2004 to include Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the programmes of the Union for co-operation in the field of cultural and natural heritage have been made available to these countries.

Ministers of Culture in the Baltic Sea Region agreed in 1997 to promote Cultural Heritage Co-operation in the region. A Monitoring group for the implementation of the decision was set up. The secretariat was provided by the Swedish Government (Ministry of Culture) from 1998 to 2003. Since 2004 the secretariat is in Germany (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern). The co-operation concerns both immovable and movable cultural heritage. The Monitoring Group has initiated four working groups: Underwater Heritage, Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage, Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice, and Sustainable Historic Towns. The working group Sustainable Historic Towns has received Interreg IIIB funding. Besides working groups, regional Heritage Forums will take place every second year. The first was organised in Gdansk, Poland and the second will be held in Helsinki in June 2005 under the theme "Urban Heritage – Collective Privilege".

All the Nordic and Baltic countries have participated in Council of Europe's Cultural Heritage Committee (CD-PAT). Norway and Latvia have chaired the committee. Norway and Lithuania are members of the Bureau of the CD-PAT. The close co-operation has provided improvement of legislative norms in the field of heritage protection. The countries are also partners to the Councils Heritage Information Network, HEREIN.

There are National ICOMOS Committees in all the countries in the sub-region. Beside national activities, ICOMOS also holds regional and European meetings every year.

There are two examples from the sub-region of twinning between World Heritage sites. Visby in Sweden has a twinning agreement with Tallinn (best practise on heritage management by seminars and workshops) and Stone Town Zanzibar. The twinning with Zanzibar is financed by SIDA. Bergen, Norway again has a co-operation agreement with Island of Mozambique, financed by NORAD.

Through bi-lateral co-operation, Norway, Sweden and Finland<sup>39</sup>, have allocated funds and sent expertise to the recipient countries in South America, Africa and Asia. The activities comprise both cultural and natural (management of natural parks and natural areas) heritage projects.

NWHF was established in 2002 to strengthen the implementation of Global Strategy for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in developing countries.<sup>40</sup>

### 3.6 Education, Information and Awareness Raising

Table 12	Information and awareness raising	YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.11.01	How does your country present and promote its World Heritage sites?			100%
	Publications (books, leaflets, magazines)	8		
	Films	6		

<sup>39</sup> NORAD/Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway, SIDA in Sweden, and the Department for International Development Co-operation in Finland.

<sup>40</sup> See 2.5.4. for further information on NWHF.

	Postcards	7		
	Media campaigns	4		
	Internet	7		
	Postage stamps, medals	6		
	Other	4		
I.11.02	Is this at a local, regional, national or international level?			100%
	International	6		
	National	8		
	Regional	6		
	Local	7		
I.11.03	Do you believe the presentation and general awareness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in your country is adequate?	4	4	100%
I.11.04	If no, is the State Party working towards any action or measures to improve it?	4	1	62.50%

World Heritage is promoted through publications, films, media campaigns, postcards, stamps and the internet. NWHO published a book entitled “Nordic World Heritage” by Leif Anker and Ingalill Snitt on the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Convention*.

The Swedish Post has annually published stamps on World Heritage in Sweden, with information from the National Heritage Board. The series continues with Varberg Radio Station in 2005.

In a number of countries there are special programmes for school children on World Heritage. Activities for young children and students are developed at Røros, Norway, and through the Finnish project “The Oak of Finland”. The latter is a nationwide co-operation project between the National Board of Education and National Board of Antiquities.

### 3.7 Conclusions

#### Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The national cultural and natural heritage has been effectively identified in the Nordic and Baltic countries. These inventories and actions also strengthen the identification of World Heritage sites in the sub-region. In Iceland and Finland there are national World Heritage Committees with members of different Ministries and national authorities.

The Nordic countries have a long tradition in regional co-operation. The harmonization of Tentative Lists has been a key objective in this work. As a result, the sites on the Nordic Tentative Lists are increasingly representative of the Nordic natural and cultural heritage. It is thus reasonable to expect a better balance among World Heritage sites in the Nordic region in the future.

In the Nordic countries, the regional and local authorities, and the stakeholders are actively participating in the different World Heritage processes, while there is less local involvement in the Baltic countries. The information to the local communities on the *Convention* is not

always adequate (Estonia). There is also a need for translation of documents to national languages. Lack of funding for the preparation of nominations is also seen as a shortcoming in the implementation of the *Convention*.

### **Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage**

The Nordic and Baltic countries have in general an adequate set of legislation for the implementation of the general obligations of the *Convention*, both cultural and natural heritage. The countries have also ratified most international conventions on cultural and natural heritage protection.

In a number of countries Acts are approved for individual World Heritage sites, such as Riga and Thingvellir (Iceland). Lack of funding is seen as a major shortcoming in restoration and management activities. Improvement of information, especially to the local communities and stakeholders, is an objective for future activities. On the other hand, local NGOs play an important role in the management of the sites.

### **International co-operation and fundraising**

The Nordic countries have long traditions in international co-operation. The Nordic Council of Ministers has been an important forum for co-operation and fundraising in the sub-region. The development agencies (SIDA, NORAD/MoFA) have included heritage protection as a theme in the bi- and multilateral co-operation, also supporting NWHF.

After independence, the Baltic States have taken part in the activities of the Council of Europe and have since May 2004 been members of the European Union. The co-operation with the Nordic countries is also strengthened. The joint Nordic – Baltic reporting processes will further reinforce future co-operation in the sub-region.

### **Education, information and awareness building**

A number of activities are carried out to increase awareness of the *Convention* in the region. The media at large (TV; broad-casting, newspapers, magazines, internet) has been involved in different projects for promoting the *Convention*. The travel agencies are also very keen on marketing the attractions of World Heritage Sites. Educational projects for teachers and students on cultural and natural heritage protection have been developed.

## **4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 Strength and Weaknesses of the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Sub-Region**

#### ***Strength***

- All the Nordic –Baltic countries have ratified the *World Heritage Convention*.
- The Nordic-Baltic countries have adopted appropriate national legal systems for protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage. The different Acts give an adequate framework for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.
- All countries have Inventories on cultural and natural heritage, compiled through regional and/or national co-operation and all countries, except Denmark, use them as background for Tentative Lists.
- All States Parties in the Nordic – Baltic sub-region have one or more properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

- The Nordic countries' long-term cooperation for the harmonization of Tentative Lists has given good results.
- Most of the sites on the current Tentative Lists belong to categories that are underrepresented on the World Heritage List. Future inscriptions from the sub-region will accordingly contribute to a more representative and balanced World Heritage List.
- In the Nordic countries, NGOs are playing an active role in promoting World Heritage.
- The establishment of the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF) has been a substantial contribution to the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

### **Weaknesses**

- Lack of funding remains a subject of concern, especially in the Baltic countries.
- Several countries need to strengthen capacity building at different levels for improved management of the World Heritage sites.
- Communication with the local communities needs to be improved at several sites.
- Co-ordinated use of media has not been fully utilised.
- The Baltic countries experience difficulties in implementing the legal instruments due to lack of co-ordination among authorities, and lack of understanding among different stakeholders.
- There is a need for better harmonization of Tentative Lists in the Baltic region.
- NGOs in the Baltic countries have been active, but have not yet gained the position to be an opinion makers.

## **4.2 Conclusions and Proposals for Future Actions and Development of a Sub-Regional Strategy**

Future actions and development of a sub-regional strategy in the Nordic-Baltic region are based on the four Cs of the Budapest Declaration adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 26<sup>th</sup> session in 2002:

- Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List
- Ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties
- Promote the development of effective Capacity Building in States Parties
- Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication

## **5. PROPOSAL FOR FUTURE ACTIONS**

- **Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List.**
  - Harmonize the Tentative Lists in the sub-region;
  - Encourage the sub-regional cooperation in identifying categories of cultural and natural heritage (i.e. traditional coastal archipelago historic settlements) that are underrepresented on the World Heritage List;

- Strengthen the implementation of the national legislation on heritage protection in general (i.e. territorial planning) concerning the process of market economy and privatization (Baltic States).
- **Ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties.**
  - Promote fundraising for heritage conservation activities;
  - Prepare and implement management plans for World Heritage sites;
  - Monitor the state of conservation by recognising the threats such as tourism, damages, wear and tear, of the World Heritage Sites. Cross-sector activities involving local authorities, private owners etc. should be encouraged;
  - Arrange cross-sectoral training courses for site managers (building conservation, tourism management).
- **Promote the development of effective Capacity Building in States Parties.**
  - Provide better coordination/exchange of information between state authorities, NGOs, site managers for the implementation of the *Convention* (i.e. by forming a National Committee of World Heritage);
  - Promote partnership co-operation with other sectors of the society;
  - Provide information on the *World Heritage Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines* in national languages;
  - Organize interdisciplinary meetings in heritage preservation, conservation and management at international, regional and national levels;
  - Organize annual meetings for site managers in the Baltic States and organize bi-annual meetings for site managers for the whole sub-region;
  - Encourage the development of twinning between World Heritage sites in the sub-region;
  - Encourage the co-operation between state authorities and the universities and research institutes;
  - Encourage further support for NWHF's work.
- **Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication**
  - Provide more information to local communities, during nomination process and post inscription;
  - Regular media campaigns for awareness raising on heritage protection and World Heritage sites.

# **PART TWO**

## **STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN EUROPE**

### **RESULTS OF SECTION II OF THE PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER I: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE IN EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1 Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2 The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Eastern Europe</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	10
2.2 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	12
2.3 Management	13
2.4 Factors Affecting the Properties	19
2.5 Monitoring	21
2.6 An Integrated Perspective on Management	23
2.7 Conclusions	24
<b>3 World Heritage in Eastern Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	25
3.2 The Credibility of the World Heritage List	25
3.3 Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	26
3.4 Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	26
3.5 Communication	26
<b>4 Recommendations for World Heritage in Eastern Europe</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>CHAPTER II: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>1 Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>2 The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Central and South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>36</b>
2.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	36
2.2 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	38
2.3 Management	39
2.4 Factors Affecting the Properties	45
2.5 Monitoring	46
2.6 An Integrated Perspective on Management	49
2.7 Conclusions	49
<b>3 World Heritage in Central and South-Eastern Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>50</b>
3.1 Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	50
3.2 The Credibility of the World Heritage List	50
3.3 Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	50
3.4 Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	50
3.5 Communication	51
<b>4 Recommendations for World Heritage in Central and South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>CHAPTER III: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>1 Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>2 The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Mediterranean Europe</b>	<b>62</b>
2.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	62
2.2 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	65
2.3 Management	66
2.4 Factors Affecting the Properties	73
2.5 Monitoring	74
2.6 An Integrated Perspective on Management	76
2.7 Conclusions	77



<b>3</b>	<b>World Heritage in Mediterranean Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>78</b>
3.1	Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	78
3.2	The Credibility of the World Heritage List	78
3.3	Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	79
3.4	Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	80
3.5	Communication	80
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations for World Heritage in Mediterranean Europe</b>	<b>81</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>83</b>
 <b>CHAPTER IV: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE IN WESTERN EUROPE</b>		 <b>89</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Western Europe</b>	<b>94</b>
2.1	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	94
2.2	Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	96
2.3	Management	97
2.4	Factors Affecting the Properties	104
2.5	Monitoring	106
2.6	An Integrated Perspective on Management	108
2.7	Conclusions	108
<b>3</b>	<b>World Heritage in Western Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>109</b>
3.1	Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	109
3.2	The Credibility of the World Heritage List	109
3.3	Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	110
3.4	Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	110
3.5	Communication	111
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations for World Heritage in Western Europe</b>	<b>112</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>114</b>
 <b>CHAPTER V: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE IN NORDIC AND BALTIC EUROPE</b>		 <b>121</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Nordic and Baltic Europe</b>	<b>126</b>
2.1	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	126
2.2	Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	129
2.3	Management	129
2.4	Factors Affecting the Properties	137
2.5	Monitoring	138
2.6	An Integrated Perspective on Management	139
2.7	Conclusions	140
<b>3</b>	<b>World Heritage in Nordic and Baltic Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>141</b>
3.1	Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	141
3.2	The Credibility of the World Heritage List	141
3.3	Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	141
3.4	Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	142
3.5	Communication	142
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations for World Heritage in Nordic and Baltic Europe</b>	<b>143</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>145</b>





**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



**STATE OF CONSERVATION OF  
WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN  
EASTERN EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION II**

**March 2006**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Eastern Europe</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	10
2.1.1	Justification for Inscription	10
2.1.2	Boundaries and Buffer zones	12
2.2	Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	12
2.3	Management	13
2.3.1	Protection	14
2.3.2	Management Plans	15
2.3.3	Funding	16
2.3.4	Staffing Levels (Human Resources)	16
2.3.5	Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Technique	17
2.3.6	Visitors	17
2.3.7	Scientific Studies	18
2.3.8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	18
2.4	Factors Affecting the Properties	19
2.5	Monitoring	21
2.6	An Integrated Perspective on Management	23
2.7	Conclusions	24
<b>3</b>	<b>World Heritage in Eastern Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1	Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	25
3.2	The Credibility of the World Heritage List	25
3.3	Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	26
3.4	Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	26
3.5	Communication	26
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations for World Heritage in Eastern Europe</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>29</b>

**LIST OF TABLES**

- Table 1:** Type of institution responsible for preparation of Section II Periodic Reports
- Table 2:** World Heritage criteria as applied to properties
- Table 3:** The application of cultural and natural criteria to sites participating in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise
- Table 4:** Types of properties for which changes to the Statement of Significance or criteria is being considered
- Table 5:** Representation of values
- Table 6:** Boundaries and buffer zones
- Table 7:** Types of properties for which revision of boundaries or buffer zone is being considered
- Table 8:** Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity
- Table 9:** The current use of World Heritage properties
- Table 10:** Management systems
- Table 11:** Legislation concerning World Heritage properties in the sub-region
- Table 12:** Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06, by State Party
- Table 13:** Specific management plans
- Table 14:** Funding
- Table 15:** Staffing levels
- Table 16:** Access to adequate professional staff
- Table 17:** Training for stakeholders
- Table 18:** Tourism/visitor management plans
- Table 19:** Scientific studies and research
- Table 20:** Signage at World Heritage properties and emblems on publications and awareness of the World Heritage property among various groups
- Table 21:** State of conservation and threats affecting World Heritage properties
- Table 22:** Threats identified by property
- Table 23:** Monitoring programmes
- Table 24:** Reactive monitoring reports
- Table 25:** Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database
- Table 26:** Benefits of World Heritage status
- Table 27:** Management structure on cultural and natural properties
- Table 28:** Management structure on properties of different categories
- Table 29:** Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee
- Table 30:** Recommended actions and responsibilities
- Table 31:** Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

## 1. Introduction: Methodology of Analysis

The analysis of the Section I of Periodic Reporting exercise brought about the following conclusions:

- there is a need to revise national inventories of cultural and natural heritage and to harmonise Tentative Lists at the regional level;
- administrative and legal measures undertaken by States Parties in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage remained insufficient;
- there is a need for legal and policy reforms and capacity-building of competent institutions; the creation of training opportunities for individuals and institutions involved in heritage conservation and especially in site management activities is also of special importance;
- and there is a further need to enhance international cooperation and scientific exchanges as well as to reinforce awareness-building activities in the sub-region.

Two training workshops were organised for Focal Points on World Heritage Periodic Reporting:

(1) Training Workshop on Periodic Reporting for Cultural World Heritage (Moscow, Russian Federation, September 22-26, 2003) in which focal points and their representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Russia and Ukraine participated

(2) Training Workshop on Periodic Reporting for Cultural and Natural World Heritage for the Eastern European countries (Moscow, Russian Federation, May 24-28, 2004).

In the Chisinau Declaration (adopted on 22 May 2005 at the Chisinau Regional Conference held on occasion of the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development) the Secretary-Generals of the National Commissions for UNESCO of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine noted with satisfaction the undoubted success of the World Heritage Periodic Reporting Section I in their countries, which has contributed to the creation of an analytical framework for the development of sub-regional strategies in the realm of identification, preservation, conservation and presentation of World Heritage. It is hoped that the results of Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise, presented in this report, will further this trend.

Although the Eastern European sub-region has a long history of heritage management and conservation, it is important that future activities for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* be based on a strategic planning and not implemented in an *ad hoc* basis.

Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention* establishes that States Parties are to submit reports on their application of the *Convention*. The General Assembly of States Parties and the General Conference of UNESCO reached consensus in 1997 that these reports be submitted through the World Heritage Committee and address both the overall application of the *World Heritage Convention* (Section I) and the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties (Section II). Consequently, the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session, in 1998, adopted a format for Periodic Reports as well as a regional approach for their preparation and examination on the basis of a six-year cycle.

In 2002, the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-sixth session requested that regional programmes to strengthen the implementation of the *Convention* should be developed on the basis of Periodic Reports, with the objective of contributing to the objectives of the four Strategic Objectives (the ‘Four Cs’) adopted in Budapest in 2002:

- strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List
- ensure the effective **Conservation** of the World Heritage properties
- promote the development of effective **Capacity Building** in States Parties
- increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication**

The structure of this Sub-regional Synthesis Report was adopted during a meeting in Durban, South Africa, on 10 July 2005. From 8 to 9 November 2005, 61 delegates representing 38 European countries,

international experts, the Advisory Bodies to the *World Heritage Convention* (ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, met in Berlin, Germany, to review the progress of Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Europe since the meeting held jointly with the Council of Europe in Nicosia, Cyprus, in May 2003. During this meeting, elements for an Action Plan for Section II for Europe were agreed upon, and the ‘Berlin Appeal’ for the region was launched.

The European region was to report in 2006 on all sites inscribed on the World Heritage List up to 1998. Europe is the region with the highest number of sites, with 48 reporting countries and 244 sites concerned. The region has been divided into 5 sub-regions (Nordic and Baltic sub-region, Western sub-region, Mediterranean sub-region, Central and South-Eastern European sub-region, and Eastern European sub-region). This report synthesizes Section II of the Periodic Reports submitted by Eastern European States Parties. It was prepared by the World Heritage Centre and a sub-regional consultant in close consultation with the Working Group for Periodic Reporting and the Advisory Bodies.

The Eastern European sub-region includes seven States Parties: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, with a total of 32 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List to this date. All seventeen World Heritage properties, inscribed on the World Heritage List up to but excluding 1998, in five States Parties, participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise, including 4 natural and 13 cultural sites.

A majority of Section II Periodic Reports were prepared by national or regional institutions for cultural/natural heritage, and the remainder by site management agencies.

**Table 1: Type of institution responsible for preparation of Section II Periodic Reports**

State Party	Total number of reports received	Number of reports prepared by		
		National/regional institution for cultural and/or natural heritage	Site-management agency	National Commission for UNESCO
ARMENIA	1	1	-	-
GEORGIA	3	3	-	3
BELARUS	1	-	1	-
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	11	6	5	-
UKRAINE	1	1	1	-
<b>TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

There is a discrepancy in the quantity and type of information provided by States Parties in the Periodic Reporting questionnaires. Some States Parties have provided extensive data and elements of analysis, describing mechanisms, procedures, regulations, administration involved at the local or regional level, whilst others did not provide the same depth of information. Levels of detail for each site in the present analysis may therefore vary.

All quantitative data is presented as reported in the questionnaires, and statistics calculated on the basis of the answers received. However, Section II reports present many inconsistencies, incoherencies or contradictory answers, which affect the readability of the statistics. In order to reflect as much as possible the realities at the site level, data is presented as submitted by the States Parties and no attempt has been made to correct the quantitative data provided, even when inconsistencies were noted.

## 2. The State of Conservation of World Heritage sites in Eastern Europe

This chapter presents the state of conservation of Eastern European World Heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List prior to 1998. The information and statistics compiled in this chapter are based on the answers received in Section II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaires, submitted by all States Parties in late 2005.

The structure of this chapter follows, to a large extent, the headings of the questionnaire. For each subheading a table presents statistical data based on the answers received to individual questions in Section II. Answers are expressed both in absolute values (number of reports) and percentages. Response rates are expressed in percentages. This quantitative analysis, supported by observations of important facts or general trends as expressed in the questionnaires, forms the basis of the qualitative analysis which follows each table. A table summarizing the key answers received for each site is included in the appendix to this report.

### 2.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The first section of the questionnaire focuses on the information and data available on the site at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List and on the maintaining of the outstanding universal value of the site since its inscription on the World Heritage List. This section informs the World Heritage Centre on the need to update information on properties and the Committee on the need to approve changes to these sites (adding new criteria, substantially modifying the buffer zones and property boundaries, changing the Statement of Significance of the site, etc).

The answers received for the Eastern European reports brought to light a variety of issues, in particular a lack of institutional memory and poor coordination between different stakeholders – in some cases even between national institutions and their regional branches. This problem underlines the need to reinforce staff training and capacity building on World Heritage concepts at the national and local levels as well as to promote communication and cooperation between the World Heritage Centre and States Parties, but also between the different institutions and levels of management involved in the conservation of World Heritage sites within the States Parties themselves.

#### 2.1.1 Justification for Inscription

Criteria has been added to one Eastern European site since its inscription<sup>1</sup>, and two more sites report that they should be re-considered for additional criteria (Table 2). Table 3 presents the application of cultural and natural criteria to sites having participated to Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise, while Table 4 presents the types of properties for which changes to the Statement of Significance or criteria is being considered.

**Table 2: World Heritage criteria as applied to properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>02.04</b>	Have new criteria been added after the original inscription?	1	6%	16	94%	0	100%
<b>02.06</b>	If no, should the site be re-considered for additional criteria?	2	12%	14	88%	/	94%

<sup>1</sup> Criterion N(iv) has been added to *Volkanoes of Kamchatka* (Russian Federation)



**Table 3: The application of cultural and natural criteria to sites participating in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise<sup>2</sup>**

State Party	C (i)	C (ii)	C (iii)	C (iv)	C (v)	C (vi)	N (i)	N (ii)	N (iii)	N (iv)	Total by State Party	Total number of sites	Changes Proposed	Criteria Proposed
Armenia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0 <sup>3</sup>	
Georgia	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	
Russian Federation	4	6	0	7	1	3	1	2	2	1	27	11	1 <sup>4</sup>	N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	

Almost all sites reported that the World Heritage Committee had approved a Statement of Significance for the site, which defined its outstanding universal value. In reality, a Statement of Significance was adopted for only 6 of 17 properties (35%). Only 5 sites have been re-nominated/extended. Two sites have proposed changes to the Statement of Significance (see Table 31).

**Table 4: Types of properties for which changes to the Statement of Significance or criteria is being considered**

Section II	Section II reports submitted	Criteria change	Change to the Statement of Significance
Historic Monuments /Architectural Ensemble	11	1	1
Cultural landscapes	1	1	1
Historic towns/Urban ensembles	1	-	-
Ecosystems	3	1	-
Geological sites	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

Taking into account proposed boundaries/buffer zones changes (see question 02.12) as well, it may be advisable for Eastern European States Parties to focus during the next few years on extensions of already inscribed properties rather than on new nominations, so as to strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.

**Table 5: Representation of values**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
02.08	Was the Outstanding Universal Value of the site defined by the Advisory Bodies or by the Committee?	16	100%	0	0%	1	94%
02.10	Has the value changed since inscription?	0	0%	17	100%	0	100%
02.12	Did the World Heritage Committee approve a Statement of Significance for the site, which defined the Outstanding Universal Value?	17	100%	0	0%	0	100%
02.13	If yes, does this Statement of Significance still adequately define and reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site?	15	88%	2	12%	0	100%
02.14	If no, has a revised Statement of Significance subsequently been developed for the site?	2	33%	4	67%	/	35%
02.16	Is UNESCO's official description of the site satisfactory?	11	65%	6	35%	0	100%
02.18	Does the name of the site adequately reflect the property and significance?	13	76%	4	24%	0	100%
02.19	If no, do you want to change the name of the site?	4	67%	2	33%	/	35%

<sup>2</sup> In the revised *Operational Guidelines*, which entered into force on 2 February 2005, the numbering of criteria has been changed (*Operational Guidelines*, II.D 77). This report refers to criteria according to the original classification at the time of inscription of the site on the World Heritage List.

<sup>3</sup> Poland proposed adding natural criteria N (ii) (iv) to *Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest* (Belarus/Poland). The report from Belarus did not request changes.

<sup>4</sup> *Cultural and Historic Ensemble of Solovetsky Islands* (Russian Federation): N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

### 2.1.2 Boundaries and Buffer zone

For 69% of the Eastern European properties, it was reported that the boundaries adequately reflect the site's significance. Buffer zones have been defined for 76% of properties. Four revisions of boundaries and 4 buffer zones re-definitions were proposed, with a majority of these changes concerning cultural properties (see Table 31).

**Table 6: Boundaries and buffer zones**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>03.01</b>	Are the boundaries of the site adequate to reflect the site's significance?	11	69%	5	31%	1	94%
<b>03.03</b>	Is there a buffer zone for the site?	13	76%	4	24%	0	100%
<b>03.05</b>	If no, is a buffer zone needed to protect the site's significance?					12	29%
	Yes	3	60%				
	No	1	20%				
	Further work needed	1	20%				

During the two training workshops of Focal Points for World Heritage Periodic Reporting in Moscow (2003 and 2004), the lack of understanding of the buffer zone concept among some site managers and officials was put forward as a subject of concern. In some Eastern European States Parties there is a lack of experience in the field of establishing protective regimes within the buffer zone limits. The Action Plan for World Heritage in Europe should therefore include a package of training activities designed around the buffer zone concept.

**Table 7: Types of properties for which revision of boundaries or buffer zone is being considered**

Section II	Properties for which Section II reports were submitted	Properties for which the State Party is considering a revision of the boundaries	Properties for which the State Party is considering a revision of the buffer zone
<b>Historic Monuments/Architectural Ensemble</b>	11	2	2
<b>Cultural landscapes</b>	1	2	1
<b>Historic towns/Urban ensembles</b>	1	1	-
<b>Ecosystems</b>	3	-	1
<b>Geological sites</b>	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

## 2.2 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

All Eastern European sites reported that the values of their World Heritage properties have been maintained. Evaluation of the authenticity and/or integrity was carried out by Advisory Bodies in 88% of cases. Four properties reported significant changes to their authenticity/integrity since inscription and 8 sites anticipate changes affect the outstanding universal value of the site as identified at the time of the inscription.

Information was also provided on the changes to the authenticity/integrity of specific aspects of some World Heritage properties. These do not affect the values of the property, but, as in the case of the Six-Apse Church in the *Historic Monuments of Mtskheta* (Georgia), caused the loss of authenticity of an outstanding architectural monument situated within its boundaries.

It should be noted that 11 years after the adoption of the Nara Document on Authenticity, and despite the recent revision of the *Operational Guidelines*, the knowledge of the application of the test of authenticity is far from being adequate in the Eastern European sub-region.

**Table 8: Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>04.01</b>	Was an evaluation of the authenticity and/or integrity of the site carried out by ICOMOS/IUCN at the time of inscription?	15	100%	0	0%	2	88%
<b>04.03</b>	If no, has the authenticity and/or the integrity of the site been re-assessed since inscription?	1	17%	5	83%	11	35%
<b>04.05</b>	Have there been significant changes to the authenticity and/or integrity of the site since inscription?	4	24%	13	76%	0	100%
<b>04.08</b>	Will these anticipated changes affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as identified at the time of the inscription?	8	47%	9	53%	0	100%

## 2.3 Management

Sites in Eastern Europe are predominantly used for religious purposes. However, it is important to remember that multiple uses could be expressed in response to this question. Many sites were also said to have a dual primary purpose. An important number of sites are also used as visitor attractions with entrance fees or as national parks or national protected areas.

**Table 9: The current use of World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
<b>05.01</b>	How is the site currently used?			100%
	Visitor attraction (entrance fee)	9	53%	
	Urban centre	5	29%	
	National park (or other national protected area)	9	53%	
	Religious use	11	65%	
	Rural landscape	5	29%	
	Other	9	53%	

A majority of reports (14 out of 17) expressed confidence in existing management systems set in place for their sites. Sites in this sub-region are in most cases directly managed by national authorities or indirectly by protective legislation. A total of 53% and 67% of properties, respectively, are managed at regional and local levels and 7% by other organisations.

Site coordinators have been appointed in 53% of cases. Steering groups or similar management committees have been set up for 10 (59%) properties, 9 of them legally and one formally. No specific site-management agencies have been established for any Armenian and Georgian World Heritage properties. Despite acknowledging the need for site level coordination (62%) and stating plans to appoint coordinators (33%), 82% of sites reported that the current management systems were sufficient or even

highly effective. This perhaps again relates to the misunderstanding of the relationship between protective measures and management systems.

**Table 10: Management systems**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
05.02	Has a World Heritage site steering group or similar management committee been set up?	10	59%	7	41%	0	100%
05.03.d	Is it legally or formally constituted?					10	59%
	Formally	1	10%				
	Legally	9	90%				
05.05	How could the overall management system of the site best be described?					0	100%
	Management by the State Party	11	65%				
	Management under protective legislation	15	88%				
	Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party	7	41%				
	Management under traditional protective measures or customary law	11	65%				
	Consensual management	4	24%				
	Other effective management system	0	0%				
05.06	Has a coordinator been appointed to oversee the management of the site?	9	53%	8	47%	0	100%
05.08	If no, is a coordinator needed?	5	62%	3	37%	/	47%
05.09	If so, are there any plans to appoint a coordinator?	2	33%	4	67%	/	35%
05.10	Which level or levels of public authority are primarily involved with the management of the site?					2	88%
	National	10	67%				
	Regional	8	53%				
	Local	10	67%				
	Other	1	7%				
05.11	Are the current management systems effective and/or sufficient?					0	100%
	Highly effective	1	6%				
	Sufficiently effective	13	76%				
	Not sufficiently effective	3	18%				
05.12	Are any improvements needed?	11	69%	5	31%	1	94%

### 2.3.1 Protection

The above table showed that a total of 15 sites (88%) reported that the overall management system could be described as *management under protective legislation*, 11 (65%) as *management under traditional protective measures or customary law*, 11 (65%) as *management by the State Party*, 7 (42%) as *management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party* and 4 (23%) as *consensual*. Table 11 shows that 71% of Eastern European World Heritage properties have special legislation or administrative arrangements. Twelve properties have assessed their current protective arrangements as *sufficient*, and 5 as *not sufficiently effective*. Twelve reports recognized that improvements are needed. Seven properties have reported significant changes in the ownership, legal status or protective measures concerning their sites (see Table 12).

**Table 11: Legislation concerning World Heritage properties in the sub-region**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>06.01</b>	Does the site have special legislation or administrative arrangements?	12	71%	5	29%	0	100%
<b>06.03</b>	Have there been any significant changes in the ownership, legal status, contractual or traditional protective measures for the site since the time of inscription?	7	41%	10	59%	0	100%
<b>06.05</b>	Are the current protection arrangements effective and/or sufficient?					0	100%
	Highly effective	0	0%				
	Sufficient	12	71%				
	Not sufficiently effective	5	29%				
<b>06.06</b>	Are any improvements needed?	12	75%	4	25%	1	94%

**Table 12: Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06, by State Party**

State Party (number of sites)	Not effective	Sufficiently effective	Highly effective	Need for improvement
<b>Armenia</b> (1 site)	0	1	0	1
<b>Belarus/Poland</b> (1 site)	2	1	0	1
<b>Georgia</b> (3 sites)	3	0	0	3
<b>Russian Federation</b> (11 sites)	2	9	0	6
<b>Ukraine</b> (1 site)	0	1	0	1

### 2.3.2 Management Plans

Management plans have been developed for 59% of Eastern European World Heritage properties and only one of them is not being implemented<sup>5</sup>. However, it is worth noting that natural properties generally enter into broader protected areas that have comprehensive management plans, although there may not be a management plan for the World Heritage property as such. Such is the case, for instance, for *Lake Baikal* and the *Virgin Komi Forests* (Russian Federation).

From the total number of properties for which management plans have been prepared, 9 are cultural and only one natural. Almost all existing management plans are considered to be very effective or adequate and based on a Statement of Significance.

The preparation of management plans is foreseen in future or already under preparation for 4 properties. However, a large number of properties in the Eastern European sub-region (41%), including almost all natural sites, remain without a management plan. Half these properties are not currently engaged in the preparation of a management plan.

**Table 13: Specific management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>07.01</b>	Is there a specific management plan for the site?	10	59%	7	41%	0	100%
<b>07.02.a</b>	Is the plan being implemented?	9	100%	0	0%	/	53%
<b>07.03</b>	If no management plan exists, is one under preparation or is the preparation of such a plan foreseen for the future?	4	50%	4	50%	/	47%

<sup>5</sup> Armenia responded positively to the question 07.01: 'Is there a specific management plan for the site?' and reported that the initially prepared management plan for the *Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin*, is no longer in force and no new one has been prepared.

### 2.3.3 Funding

Lack of funding is a common issue throughout the sub-region. Section II reports provided information on the annual operating budget in only 9 (53%) cases. In all cases, the State budget is the major funding source. Eleven properties reported that funding is insufficient for the adequate management of the site. Key aspects of the management plan are being met for 7 (70%) properties. Protection and conservation funding is adequate for 7 (41%) properties. Extra funding has been drawn through the World Heritage status for 8 properties (47%).

**Table 14: Funding**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Rate of
						answer	answers
<b>08.01</b>	Can you provide information on the annual operating budget for the site in the last financial year?	9	53%	8	47%	0	100%
<b>08.04</b>	Has extra funding been drawn in through the World Heritage status?	8	47%	9	53%	0	100%
<b>08.06</b>	Does the site have sufficient funding available for the adequate management of the site?					0	100%
	Very sufficient	0	0%				
	Sufficient	6	35%				
	Insufficient	11	65%				
<b>08.07</b>	Are key aspects of the site's management plan being met?	7	70%	3	30%	7	59%
<b>08.09</b>	Is funding for the protection and conservation of the site adequate?	7	41%	10	59%	0	100%
<b>08.12</b>	Has the site received any of the following financial assistance?					4	76%
	World Heritage Fund	6	46%				
	UNESCO International Campaign	3	23%				
	National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies	5	38%				
	Bi-lateral cooperation	4	31%				
	Other assistance	6	46%				

### 2.3.4 Staffing Levels (Human Resources)

Evaluation of staff resources revealed that the Eastern European sub-region is the weakest in terms of human resources. Only three sites consider their access to adequate professional staff in interpretation to be 'very good', and education and management are 'good' in a majority of cases. Despite this fact, 71% of site management agencies have adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site.

**Table 15: Staffing levels**

Question		Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad	Rate of answers
<b>09.01.a</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in conservation?	0 0%	7 41%	10 59%	0 0%	0 0%	100%
<b>09.01.b</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in management?	0 0%	9 53%	5 29%	0 0%	3 18%	100%
<b>09.01.c</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in promotion?	0 0%	4 23%	10 59%	1 6%	2 12%	100%
<b>09.01.d</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in interpretation?	3 18%	6 35%	8 47%	0 0%	0 0%	100%
<b>09.01.e</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in education?	1 6%	11 65%	5 29%	0 0%	0 0%	100%
<b>09.01.f</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in visitor management?	0 0%	8 47%	4 23%	3 18%	2 12%	100%

The remarkably high figures provided in some reports concerning the number of staff dedicated full time to the World Heritage site may be due to a misunderstanding of question<sup>6</sup>. Despite this, 5 sites highlighted that staff resources were inadequate to protect, maintain and promote the site. Eight sites reported that they enjoyed the regular support of volunteers.

**Table 16: Access to adequate professional staff**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
09.02	Do you have access to adequate professional staff not covered above?	15	88%	2	12%	0	100%
09.04	Are there adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site?	12	71%	5	29%	0	100%
09.07	Do you have the support of regular volunteers for the site?	8	47%	9	53%	0	100%

### 2.3.5 Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

Training for stakeholders is available in only 2 Eastern European World Heritage properties. All reports stressed that the further training of staff is of special importance, particularly for site managers. Different educational or academic institutions, specialised conservation laboratories and centres were mentioned as sources of expertise and training. Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise had already stressed the lack of training in institutions and for individuals involved in World Heritage preservation, and that gaps in conservation techniques and professional skills are common issues shared by all sites within the Eastern European sub-region.

**Table 17: Training for stakeholders**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
10.03	Is training available for stakeholders on the site?	2	12%	15	88%	0	100%

### 2.3.6 Visitors

Visitor statistics were provided for 10 properties. Nine properties considered their visitor facilities adequate, while seven sites considered them inadequate given their tourism/visitor needs. Tourism/visitor management plans have been prepared for 6 (37%) properties.

During the last decade, the tourism industry has stagnated in some sites in Eastern Europe. On the one hand, the tourism pressure risks have been reduced, but at the same time organised tourism is an integral component of the sustainable use of cultural heritage. It is evident that the tourism potential of Eastern European World Heritage properties is not fully realised and there is an urgent need for the development of sustainable tourist management policies.

<sup>6</sup> For example: 880 staff members working for *Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad* (Russian Federation) or 594 for *Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra* (Ukraine)

**Table 18: Tourism/visitor management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>11.01</b>	Are there visitor statistics available for the site?	10	71%	4	29%	3	82%
<b>11.04</b>	Are the visitor facilities at the site adequate?	9	56%	7	44%	1	94%
<b>11.06</b>	Is there a tourism/visitor management plan for the site?	6	37%	10	62%	1	94%

### 2.3.7 Scientific Studies

Thirteen (76%) properties have developed an agreed research framework or strategy for their sites. Only a small percentage of scientific studies and research conducted for Eastern European properties have been dedicated to the impact of World Heritage designation. This demonstrates a lack of consideration regarding the role of designation as a World Heritage site in the design and planning of scientific studies and research programmes.

**Table 19: Scientific studies and research**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>12.01</b>	Is there an agreed research framework/strategy for the site?	13	87%	2	13%	2	88%
<b>12.02</b>	What kind of scientific studies and research programmes have been conducted specifically for the site?					1	94%
	Risk Assessment	10	62%				
	Studies related to the value of the site	10	62%				
	Monitoring exercises	14	87%				
	Condition surveys	14	87%				
	Impact of World Heritage designation	2	12%				
	Archaeological surveys	11	69%				
	Visitor Management	4	25%				
	Transportation studies	5	31%				
Other	7	44%					

### 2.3.8 Education, Information and Awareness Building

For the majority (82%) of properties there are special events and exhibitions concerning the site's World Heritage status, and 75% of properties have a website. The number of World Heritage signs is adequate at 41% of properties. The World Heritage Emblem is used in all or on some publications for 18% and 47% of properties respectively.

Five sites hold an agreed education strategy or programme. There are plans to either develop education programmes or work with schools at 58% of properties.

A majority of Eastern European States Parties are part of the *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project*, co-ordinated jointly by UNESCO's *Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet)* and the World Heritage Centre. This activity gives students a chance to voice their concerns and to become involved in the protection of cultural and natural heritage. The project includes the conduct of World Heritage Youth Forums and the experimentation of the World Heritage Education Resource Kit entitled 'World Heritage in Young Hands'. This educational kit has been translated into Russian, Georgian and Armenian.



**Table 20: Signage at World Heritage properties and emblems on publications and awareness of the World Heritage property among various groups**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
13.01	Are there signs at the property to show that it is a WH site?					0	100%
	Too many	0	0%				
	Many	0	0%				
	An adequate number	7	41%				
	Not enough	5	29%				
None	5	29%					
13.02	Is the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> emblem used on all of the publications for the property?					0	100%
	Yes	3	18%				
	On some	8	47%				
	No	6	35%				
13.03.a	Is there adequate awareness of the WH site amongst visitors?	11	65%	6	35%	0	100%
13.03.b	Is there adequate awareness of the WH site amongst local communities?	13	76%	4	24%	0	100%
13.03.c	Is there adequate awareness of the WH site amongst businesses?	8	50%	8	50%	1	94%
13.03.d	Is there adequate awareness of the WH site amongst local authorities?	13	76%	4	24%	0	100%
13.05	Is there an agreed education strategy or programme for the site?	5	31%	11	69%	1	94%
13.07	If no, are there any plans to develop education programmes or work with schools?	7	58%	5	42%	5	71%
13.08	Are there special events and exhibitions concerning the site's World Heritage status?	14	82%	3	18%	0	100%
13.12	Does the site have a website?	12	75%	4	25%	1	94%

## 2.4 Factors Affecting the Properties

Three reports consider the overall state of conservation of Eastern European World Heritage properties as good, while 4 consider it adequate. Five sites consider their state of conservation as patchy, 3 mentioned the need for more resources and 2 are very vulnerable.

**Table 21: State of conservation and threats affecting World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
14.02	What is the present state of overall conservation of the site?					0	100%
	Very good	0	0%				
	Good	3	18%				
	Adequate	4	23%				
	Patchy	5	29%				
	Needs more resources	3	18%				
	Very vulnerable	2	12%				
14.03	Has the site or setting been affected or could it be affected by any of the following problems?					0	100%
	Development pressure	10	59%				
	Environmental pressure	14	82%				
	Natural disaster(s)	10	59%				
	Number of inhabitants	1	6%				
	Visitor/tourism pressure	11	65%				
	Agricultural/forestry regimes	1	6%				
Other	7	41%					
14.04	Are any of these problems/threats directly attributable to World Heritage status?	2	12%	15	88%	0	100%

Table 22: Threats identified by property

State Party	Property	Issues identified
Armenia	Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	Environmental pressure; tourism pressure; lack of overall policies and capacities for the conservation and management; lack of funding; lack of cooperation between stakeholders; absence of management plan and monitoring exercise.
Belarus/ Poland	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest	Global warming; air pollution; change of hydrological regime and groundwater levels; integrity of the property is vulnerable to external factors; insufficient integration of the property on both sides of the border; tourism impacts; weak cooperation between two States Parties; biodiversity conservation issues.
Georgia	Historic Monuments of Mtskheta	Inappropriate construction and restoration attempts; earthquake; lack of overall process to manage urban development; weak management system; no management plan; lack of coordination between stakeholders; overall lack of capacities and policies for protection and conservation.
	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	Damages to the mural paintings in the Gelati Monastery. In Bagrati: incomplete archaeological excavation and conservation work; For both properties: Inappropriate interventions; harsh climatic conditions; an ineffective management system; no management plan; lack of financial subsidies; no buffer zones legalised.
	Upper Svaneti	Severe winter; use of inappropriate materials; lack of funding; overall lack of capacities/policies for the conservation/management; no management plan; no buffer zones legalised.
Russian Federation	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	Development pressure; environmental pressure, natural disasters, number of inhabitants; lowering of the groundwater level; acts of vandalism; fires; inappropriate restoration interventions; inadequate boundaries; lack of overall capacities to address main conservation issues and urban development threats; no management plan exists; no monitoring programme; lack of funding;
	Kizhi Pogost	Lack of capacity in conservation techniques; wood conservation; negative impact of previous interventions; incomplete conservation projects, deformation of wooden structures; lack of funding; weak management system; need of clarification of boundaries and buffer zones and of tourism management; need of the improvement of the legal base for the protection of the property.
	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	Development pressure; environmental pressure; tourism pressure; lack of coordination between stakeholders.
	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	Development pressure; environmental pressure; tourism pressure; lack of funding, need of training for the staff;
	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	Development pressure; environmental pressure; natural disasters; tourism pressure; limited access to some monuments due to the weak transport infrastructure; inadequate legal base for the protection and conservation of the property.
	White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	Development pressure; environmental pressure; natural disasters; tourism pressure; need of training and capacity-building of institutions and specialists involved in the conservation and management; inexistence of the regular monitoring exercise.
	Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	Environmental pressure; visitor pressure; lack of funding.
	Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	Development pressure; environmental pressure; natural disasters; tourism pressure; deformation of the architectural structure, cracks, damage of masonry and décor because of erosion and biochemical corrosion.

<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Virgin Komi Forests</b>	Natural disasters; tourism pressure; threats due to the mining of mineral resources and gas transportation; lack of policies to prevent the negative impact of the development pressure; no management plan; weak management system; no protective regime for the buffer zone; lack of funding; no training on site management available; incomplete inventory.
	<b>Lake Baikal</b>	Mining, oil/gas exploration; pulp and paper mill; decline in sea population: pollution from the Selenga River; forest fires; excess timber harvesting; excess fishing; construction of the Eastern Siberia – Pacific Ocean Pipeline.
	<b>Volcanoes of Kamchatka</b>	Mining, oil/gas exploration; salmon poaching; hunting, inadequate staffing and funding; roads construction; tourism pressure; weak management; inadequate legislative framework for the management; forest fires; logging and timber concessions; and relations with indigenous people.
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra</b>	Urban pressure (changed watercourse provoked by construction works in the vicinity of the Cathedral; destabilisation of the ground; cracks on the buildings and belfry; damage on the decorative elements of the central cupola).

## 2.5 Monitoring

Formal monitoring programmes exist for 14 properties, 10 of which are cultural and 4 natural. For 3 cultural sites, neither monitoring programme nor key indicators have been defined or established.

**Table 23: Monitoring programmes**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>15.01</b>	Is there a formal monitoring programme for the site?	14	82%	3	18%	0	100%

A majority of existing monitoring exercises in Eastern Europe are of an *ad hoc* nature; in most cases it is not clear from questionnaire responses what factors or variables are being monitored and by what process. For 6 properties (35%), key indicators have been developed for monitoring how outstanding universal value is being maintained. At the same time, it is evident from the description of existing monitoring programmes that these exercises are not used in the context of the outstanding universal value.

**Table 24: Reactive monitoring reports**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>07.06</b>	Has the site been the subject of (a) Reactive Monitoring Report(s) to the Committee?	6 <sup>7</sup>	35%	11	65%	0	100%

As stated in paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*: ‘Reactive Monitoring is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat.’ Only 6 sites responded that they had been subject to reactive monitoring in past years. When this is compared against actual records from the World Heritage Centre, a surprising number of sites failed to respond correctly to the question. Of the 9 sites subject to reactive monitoring which were questioned, 4 were unaware of this fact. Two sites responded positively although they had never been subject to reactive monitoring. These responses again highlight a problem of institutional memory – information appears to have been either misunderstood or simply lost through time. Although all Eastern European properties face serious threats, emergency and risk preparedness measures have only been taken in very few cases.

<sup>7</sup> The *Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands* (Russian Federation) answered that the site had undergone reactive monitoring, when its answer should have been negative: ‘The Report on Monitoring of the Site in 1998 was presented by the group of World Heritage experts to the Committee. Committee's decisions are unknown.’

**Table 25: Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database**

State Party	World Heritage Site	Date(s) Inscribed	List in Danger	Number of Bureau Sessions	Sessions and years	Number of Committee Sessions	Sessions and years	Site's Reply to Question 07.06
Belarus/ Poland	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest	1979	1992	4	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	8	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	No RM <sup>8</sup>
							28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
Georgia	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	1994		0	-	2	23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Historical Monuments of Mtskheta	1994		0	-	6	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
Russian Federation	Kizhi Pogost	1990		2	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	4	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	1990		0	-	1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	No RM
	Lake Baikal	1996		6	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	9	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM
	Virgin Komi Forests	1995		2	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	2	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	No RM
	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	1996	2001	5	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	7	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
Ukraine	Kiev: Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev- Pechersk Lavra	1990	2005	2	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	3	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes

<sup>8</sup> Based on the information received in the Belarus report for this site. The report from Poland has provided a positive answer to question 07.06.

## 2.6 An Integrated Perspective on Management

Although a large number of properties remain without management plans, some reports still assessed the management arrangements as effective. It would therefore be advisable to establish a document which regulates an overall management mechanism of the property, if this mechanism is effective or at least sufficient. Tourism and/or public use plans have been prepared for even fewer properties. A comparative assessment of the management structure at cultural and natural Eastern European sites reveals that overall management arrangements for cultural properties are relatively more satisfactory in all fields concerned.

Monitoring programmes have been established for the majority of World Heritage sites, although indicators are defined in only 35% of cases. Such a situation calls into question the credibility of monitoring exercises, in particular regarding the choice and use of monitoring factors or variables.

**Table 26: Benefits of World Heritage status**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
16.01	What do you consider to be the main benefits of World Heritage status?			94%
	Conservation	15	94%	
	Social	7	44%	
	Economic	7	44%	
	Management	10	62%	
	Other	2	12%	

Almost all reports stressed that the training of site managers is of paramount importance. Such activities must be thematically focused on the modern concept of integrated management. The efforts of States Parties, UNESCO and Advisory Bodies must be harnessed in order to undertake necessary legal reforms and administrative arrangements aimed at the modernisation of site-management systems.

**Table 27: Management structure on cultural and natural properties**

Type of property	Total submitted	Management plan	Tourism management plan	Adequate management funds	Monitoring system	Indicators
Cultural	13	69% (9)	38% (5)	38% (5)	77% (10)	46% (6)
Natural	4	25% (1)	25% (1)	25% (1)	100% (4)	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>59% (10)</b>	<b>35% (6)</b>	<b>35% (6)</b>	<b>82% (14)</b>	<b>35% (6)</b>

**Table 28: Management structure on properties of different categories**

Category of property	Total submitted	Management plan	Tourism management plan	Adequate management funds	Monitoring system	Indicators
Historic monuments/Architectural Ensemble	11	75% (9)	45% (5)	45% (5)	75% (9)	45% (5)
Cultural landscapes	1	0	0	0	100% (1)	100% (1)
Historic towns/ Urban ensemble	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ecosystems	3	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)	100% (3)	0
Geological sites	1	0	0	0	100% (1)	0
<b>All categories</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>

## 2.7 Conclusions

**Table 29: Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>17.01.a</b>	As a result of this reporting exercise, is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the criteria for inscription?	2	12%	15	88%	0	100%
<b>17.01.b</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the Statement of Significance?	2	12%	15	88%	0	100%
<b>17.01.c</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on a new Statement of Significance?	2	12%	15	88%	0	100%
<b>17.01.d</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the boundaries?	4	24%	13	76%	0	100%
<b>17.01.e</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the buffer zone?	3	18%	14	82%	0	100%

### 3. World Heritage in Eastern Europe: Trends and Challenges

#### 3.1. Overall Framework for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

For the promotion of international cooperation in the field of World Heritage, it would be advisable to subsequently develop and reinforce the European Network of World Heritage Focal Points. These provide valuable experience and knowledge received during the Periodic Reporting process, increased motivation to protect World Heritage, and must be transformed into the driving force for the implementation of the *Convention* in their countries.

This synergy must be further developed with existing international programmes such as *World Heritage in Young Hands*, *European Heritage Days*, *European Heritage Network* (HEREIN), etc.

In May 2005, a Meeting of the Secretary-Generals of the National Commissions for UNESCO of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine was organised in Chisinau (Moldova). The Secretary-Generals discussed strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of the *Convention* and proposed general directions for a future Action Plan. National Commissions and UNESCO Field Offices have important roles in the process of strengthening international cooperation.

The transfer of good practice in the field of management to Eastern European States Parties is of special importance.

The majority of Eastern European World Heritage properties need international assistance from the World Heritage Fund.

#### 3.2. The Credibility of the World Heritage List

*Main objective:*

-To strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.

The credibility of the World Heritage List can be strengthened by improvement of the process of Tentative Lists preparation and their subsequent update and harmonisation as well as by prioritisation of under-represented categories and sub-regions. Eastern Europe heritage is largely underrepresented on the World Heritage List and properties identified as possible World Heritage sites do not adequately represent its rich cultural and natural wealth.

The typological palette of the Eastern European World Heritage properties is very limited: the majority of cultural properties are historic monuments/architectural ensembles. Historic towns/urban ensembles and cultural landscapes are represented slightly. Categories such as archaeological sites, cultural routes, fossil-hominid sites, rock-art sites or modern heritage, etc., are not represented. Natural sites are represented with relatively equal number of ecosystems and geological sites. It should be noted that there are no mixed properties in the World Heritage List from Eastern European sub-region. Taking into consideration the rich diversity of cultural and natural heritage in Eastern Europe, the above situation can be explained by an absence of the appropriate policies of identification of possible World Heritage sites in the sub-region.

It may be advisable to recommend States Parties to design unified legal regulations in the realms of establishment and update of Tentative Lists and nomination decision-making. It may be also advisable to recommend States Parties to improve the protection of World Heritage values and to elaborate re-nominations where appropriate. This will undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of the credibility of the World Heritage List.

### **3.3. Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management**

*Strategic objective:*

-To ensure the effective conservation of World Heritage properties.

The main challenge for the Eastern European sub-region is the urgent need to update and modernise management systems in conformity with contemporary understandings of integrated management, conservation and sustainable use of heritage. The gaps in conservation techniques must be addressed by organizing training programmes on conservation, and on preventive conservation in particular.

The sub-region requires further improvement of legal frameworks and administrative structures for heritage protection, conservation and management, including community participation in the management of cultural and natural heritage.

It seems necessary to introduce regular workshops and other meetings on methodological problems of World Heritage protection, in particular on:

- management and management planning;
- monitoring;
- the rise of risk preparedness and protection of cultural heritage in the event of natural disasters;
- education activities on the protection of World Heritage properties.

### **3.4. Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training**

*Strategic objective:*

-To promote the development of effective Capacity Building in the States Parties.

For all States Parties of the sub-region, capacity building of institutions involved in the World Heritage identification, protection, conservation, management and presentation is a necessity and direct obligation at all levels. For UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre as well as for the Advisory Bodies, capacity building must be considered as a complex of activities designed in order to facilitate the efforts of States Parties aimed to address global challenges or specific issues. As it has already been stressed, the network of Focal Points must be reinforced. It would be highly advisable to create a mechanism for good practice sharing between World Heritage sites both at national and international levels.

### **3.5. Communication**

*Strategic objective:*

-To increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.

In some Eastern European countries the coordination between different stakeholders (e.g. cooperation between Church and national Authorities) is not adequate. This issue must be urgently addressed, as in some cases it has been responsible for serious damage to the World Heritage due to the inappropriate and/or unwarranted interventions.

The Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project, co-ordinated jointly by UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network and the World Heritage Centre, is an appropriate platform for the awareness raising activities.

It would be advisable to establish the cooperation of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, European Institutions and States Parties in order to include, on a permanent basis, World Heritage related activities into the European Union/Council of Europe programmes, including the European Heritage Days.



#### 4. Recommendations for World Heritage in Eastern Europe

Future activities in the Eastern European sub-region must be based on strategic planning in conformity with Strategic Objectives formulated in the Budapest Declaration. These efforts must address main issues identified as a consequence of the Periodic Reporting exercise:

- lack of knowledge of the basic concepts of World Heritage;
- incomplete legal reforms;
- need for capacity-building and training of institutions and individuals involved in World Heritage;
- lack of funding and insufficient staffing;
- need for management systems modernisation and adaptation;
- need for regular monitoring;
- gaps in conservation techniques;
- incomplete and/or outdated inventories;
- need for stimulation of community participation in heritage management.

**Table 30: Recommended actions and responsibilities**

<b>Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Update national inventories using appropriate information management technologies (e.g. digitisation and databases)		X	X	X	X
Update documentation on existing World Heritage properties		X		X	X
Update Tentative Lists and develop policies concerning the procedures for such revision		X		X	
Harmonise Tentative Lists within the sub-region and with other sub-regions in Europe and globally		X	X	X	
Establish strategies for future nominations in each country and enhance inter-institutional cooperation for the preparation of nomination dossiers				X	

<b>Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Define integrated policies for conservation of both cultural and natural World Heritage				X	
Reform existing heritage legislations				X	
Design sub-regional programme aiming to help States Parties establish the effective management mechanisms for the cultural and natural properties		X	X	X	
Establish appropriate management plans for all inscribed properties				X	
Enhance cooperation between States Parties in the fields of protection and conservation of heritage located on their territories, in particular in the case of shared heritage				X	
Develop scientific studies and research programmes specific to World Heritage		X		X	X

<b>Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Explore national and international funding for World Heritage activities in general and improving the level of service for heritage conservation in particular		X	X	X	
Develop sub-regional programmes focused on capacity-building for institutions and site managers involved in heritage management and conservation activities	X	X	X	X	X
Institutionalise and reinforce the Focal Points Network		X		X	
Develop sub-regional programmes to create training opportunities for policy and decision makers, site managers, conservation specialists and NGOs		X	X	X	
Develop an ICCROM global training strategy for World Heritage in the sub-region			X		
Provide specific training to help the States Parties to define boundaries and buffer and core zones for World Heritage sites		X	X	X	
Develop a European and worldwide programme to foster cooperation and exchange ideas, technical experience and contacts between specialists of different countries involved in World Heritage activities		X	X	X	
One of the main achievements of the Periodic Reporting lies in the creation of a community of Focal Points. Keep this network operational in the future, expand its responsibilities and provide it with all possible assistance		X	X	X	X

<b>Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Organize workshops and other programmes to increase community participation in heritage conservation and management		X	X	X	
Join <i>Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project</i>				X	
Design a sub-regional project to support the involvement of NGOs and the private sector in the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>		X	X	X	
Develop a sub-regional programme to coordinate awareness-raising activities		X	X	X	

## APPENDIX

Table 31: Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	Bank Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
Armenia	Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	C (ii) (iv)	1996	2000		yes	no	yes		1/2006		yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	no						
Belarus/ Poland	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest (Poland)	N (iii)	1979	1992		no	no	no		12/2006	yes	no	no	good	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest (Belarus)	N (iii)	1979	1992		yes	yes	yes	1/1993		yes	no	yes	yes	good	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Georgia	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	C (iv)	1994			no	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
	Historical Monuments of Mtskheta	C (iii) (iv)	1994			no	yes	no		12/2005	yes	no	yes	yes	vulnerable	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes
	Upper Svaneti	C (iv) (v)	1996			no	yes	no			no	no	no	yes	more resources	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Russian Federation	Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	C (ii) (iv)	1993			no	yes	yes	4/1920		yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no
	Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	C (ii)	1994			yes	yes	yes	8/2001		yes	no	yes	yes	patchy	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	C (iv)	1992			yes	yes	yes	1/2002		yes	no	no	yes	vulnerable	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no						
	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1990			yes	no	no			no	no	no	no	patchy	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1992			yes	yes	yes	1/1992		yes	no	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no
	Kizhi Pogost	C (i) (iv) (v)	1990			yes	no	yes	1/1999		yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no
	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1990			no	no	yes			yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
	Lake Baikal	N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1996			no	no	no			yes	no	no	yes	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
	Virgin Komi Forests	N (ii) (iii)	1995			yes	no	no		1/2005	yes	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	Bank Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
Russian Federation	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1996	2001		no	no	no		no date	yes	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	
	White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1992			yes	yes	yes	1/2002			no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes							
Ukraine	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1990	2005		yes	no	yes	4/2003		yes	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>9</sup>	sufficient	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	

<sup>9</sup> Only for buffer zones  
State of conservation of World Heritage in Europe (Section II) 2006



**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



**STATE OF CONSERVATION OF  
WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**  
**SECTION II**

**March 2006**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Central &amp; South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>36</b>
2.1	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	36
2.1.1	Justification for Inscription	36
2.1.2	Boundaries and Buffer zones	38
2.2	Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	38
2.3	Management	39
2.3.1	Protection	40
2.3.2	Management Plans	41
2.3.3	Funding	41
2.3.4	Staffing Levels (Human Resources)	42
2.3.5	Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques	43
2.3.6	Visitors	43
2.3.7	Scientific Studies	43
2.3.8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	44
2.4	Factors Affecting the Properties	45
2.5	Monitoring	46
2.6	An Integrated Perspective on Management	49
2.7	Conclusions	49
<b>3</b>	<b>World Heritage in Central and South-Eastern Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>50</b>
3.1	Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	50
3.2	The Credibility of the World Heritage List	50
3.3	Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	50
3.4	Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	50
3.5	Communication	51
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations for World Heritage in Central and South-Eastern Europe</b>	<b>52</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>54</b>

**LIST OF TABLES**

**Table 1:** World Heritage criteria as applied to properties

**Table 2:** The application of cultural and natural criteria to sites having participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise

**Table 3:** Representation of values

**Table 4:** Boundaries and buffer zones

**Table 5:** Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity

**Table 6:** The current use of World Heritage properties

**Table 7:** Management systems

**Table 8:** Legislation concerning World Heritage properties in the sub-region

**Table 9:** Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06, by State Party

**Table 10:** Specific management plans

**Table 11:** Funding

**Table 12:** Staffing levels

**Table 13:** Access to adequate professional staff

**Table 14:** Training for stakeholders

**Table 15:** Tourism/visitor management plans

**Table 16:** Scientific studies and research

**Table 17:** Signage at World Heritage properties and emblems on publications

**Table 18:** Awareness of the World Heritage site among various groups

**Table 19:** State of conservation

**Table 20:** Threats affecting the World Heritage properties

**Table 21:** Monitoring programmes

**Table 22:** Reactive monitoring reports

**Table 23:** Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database

**Table 24:** Benefits of World Heritage status

**Table 25:** Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee

**Table 26:** Recommended actions and responsibilities

**Table 27:** Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

## 1 Introduction: Methodology of Analysis

Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise assessed the strengths and weaknesses of World Heritage protection in each State Party at the national level. For the Central and South-Eastern European sub-region, the years of ratification vary between 1974 and 2001, and the list of ratification reflects the complex political history of the area. All twelve countries in the sub-region are now ratified members of the *World Heritage Convention*. All countries in the sub-region have established Tentative Lists, and a total of 67 cultural and natural properties now figure on the World Heritage List. However, there has not been any systematic attempt to analyse whether the World Heritage List adequately represents the cultural and natural heritage of this sub-region, and the status of the implementation of the Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List. There have been a number of initiatives to nominate transboundary or transnational properties, including two which are reported on in Section II, but the countries of the sub-region have so far not considered harmonising their Tentative Lists.

Although no properties are currently inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger from this sub-region, there are serious concerns about the state of conservation of many properties. The World Heritage Committee discussed threats to these properties, ranging from development pressures, natural disasters, deterioration of conditions, for lack of appropriate management, and requested a number of reactive monitoring missions. The removal of five sites in the sub-region from the List of World Heritage in Danger nevertheless should be considered as a considerable World Heritage success, particularly given the impacts that armed conflict caused on much of the heritage in the area in the 1990s.

During the last decade, the World Heritage Fund has provided international assistance for the implementation of various activities. Increased assistance to Central and South-Eastern Europe since 1990 reflects the changes of the political situation, with the establishment of new states and the need to respond to urgent conservation issues related to armed conflict in the area.

Several educational and training activities for World Heritage have taken place at the sub-regional level. The organisation of such activities, however, has been sporadic and the development of a strategy for educational and training activities remains one of the major challenges for the sub-region.

Section II provides a site by site analysis of strengths, needs and challenges at the site level and therefore completes the first national overviews provided by Section I. Section I noted the need for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* to take into account the diversity of heritage and specificity of the situation in each of the Central and South-Eastern European countries. Many States Parties expressed their wishes for developing a sub-regional strategy for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention* establishes that States Parties are to submit reports on their application of the *Convention*. The General Assembly of States Parties and the General Conference of UNESCO reached consensus in 1997 that these reports should be submitted through the World Heritage Committee and should address both the overall application of the *World Heritage Convention* (Section I) and the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties (Section II). Consequently, the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session, in 1998, adopted a format for Periodic Reports as well as a regional approach for their preparation and examination on the basis of a six-year cycle.

In 2002, the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-sixth session requested that regional programmes to strengthen the implementation of the *Convention* be developed on the basis of Periodic Reports, to achieve the four Strategic Objectives (the ‘Four Cs’) adopted in Budapest in 2002:

- strengthen **Credibility** of the World Heritage List
- ensure the effective **Conservation** of the World Heritage properties
- promote the development of effective **Capacity Building** in States Parties
- increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication**

The European region was asked to report in 2006 on all sites inscribed on the World Heritage List up to, but excluding, 1998. Europe is the region with the highest number of World Heritage sites, with 48



reporting countries and 244 sites concerned. The region has been divided into 5 sub-regions (Nordic and Baltic sub-region, Western sub-region, Mediterranean sub-region, Central and South-Eastern European sub-region, and Eastern European sub-region).

This report presents the World Heritage Synthesis Report for Central and South-Eastern Europe based on state of conservation reports (Section II) from World Heritage properties in the sub-region. It is based on an analysis of reports received for all 47 Central and South-Eastern European properties inscribed on the World Heritage List prior to, but excluding, 1998. Of these sites, 8 are natural, 1 is mixed and the remaining 36 sites are cultural sites. These are broken down by State Party as follows:

- Albania: 1 report
- Bulgaria: 9 reports
- Croatia: 5 reports
- Czech Republic: 6 reports
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: 1 report
- Hungary: 4 reports (including 1 transboundary site with Slovakia)
- Poland: 8 reports (including 1 transboundary site with Belarus/Eastern Europe sub-region)
- Romania: 4 reports
- Serbia & Montenegro: 4 reports
- Slovakia: 4 reports (including 1 transboundary site with Hungary)
- Slovenia: 1 report

All countries have used the web-based version of the questionnaire developed by the World Heritage Centre. Statistics were drawn from the replies collected from the reports and analysed in cross-reference to the qualitative responses received for the longer, more descriptive questions.

In preparation for the Periodic Reporting exercise, sub-regional workshops were held in May 2004 (Visegrád, Hungary) and April 2005 (Levoča, Slovakia). The structure of this Sub-regional Synthesis Report was adopted during a meeting in Durban, South Africa, on 10 July 2005. From 8 to 9 November 2005, 61 delegates representing 38 European countries, international experts, the Advisory Bodies to the *World Heritage Convention* (ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, met in Berlin, Germany, to review the progress of Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Europe since the meeting held jointly with the Council of Europe in Nicosia, Cyprus, in May 2003. During this meeting, elements for an Action Plan for Section II for Europe were agreed upon, and the 'Berlin Appeal' for the European region was launched.

This synthesis report therefore offers an analysis of responses received in the Periodic Reporting Section II reports. In the second chapter, analysis is based mostly on the information provided by States Parties, although data has been checked against existing official records to complete the information provided for the sites. Statistical analysis was conducted using the Evaluation Tool prepared by the World Heritage Centre. The results are presented in table form. Chapter 3 highlights trends and challenges for World Heritage properties in Central and South-Eastern Europe, while Chapter 4 presents Recommendations to improve the General Framework for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Central and South-Eastern European sub-region.

There is a discrepancy in the quantity and type of information provided by States Parties in the Periodic Reporting questionnaires. Some States Parties have provided extensive data and elements of analysis, describing mechanisms, procedures, regulations, administration involved at the local or regional level, whilst others did not provide the same depth of information. Levels of detail for each site in the present analysis may therefore vary.

All quantitative data is presented as reported in the questionnaires, and statistics calculated on the basis of the answers received. However, Section II reports present many inconsistencies, incoherencies or contradictory answers, which affect the readability of the statistics. In order to reflect as much as possible the realities at the site level, data is presented as submitted by the States Parties and no attempt has been made to correct the quantitative data provided, even when inconsistencies were noted.

## 2 The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Central and South-Eastern Europe

### 2.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The aim of this chapter of the Section II Periodic Reports is not only to find out which sites have complete and up-to-date Statements of Significance, but also to address the adequacy of the Statement of Significance in reflecting the outstanding universal value of the site. The responses by site and country ranged widely in regards to the Justification for Inscription for World Heritage sites, which may partly reflect the imbalance in the understanding of this concept across the sub-region. It also reflects the evolution of this concept through the history of the *Convention's* implementation. Generally, the responses of sites inscribed at a later time showed a better grasp of the concept, since this was consequently built into the nominations. Requests for changes aligned with understanding of the *Convention* at the national level and the length of time a site has been on the List. For instance, Bulgaria has requested a number of changes to the Statements of Significance and Official Descriptions of several sites inscribed in the late 1970s and early 1980s. However, there is a large gap between the properties which no longer adequately define and reflect outstanding universal value and those which have subsequently developed one for the site. This may show a lack of follow through on the recognition for better definition of the site's value, or a lack of communication of this need to the relevant authorities.

#### 2.1.1 Justification for Inscription

The first section of the questionnaire focuses on the information and data available on the site at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List. This section informs the World Heritage Centre on the need to update information on properties and the Committee on the need to approve changes to these sites (adding new criteria, substantially modifying the buffer zones and property boundaries, changing the Statement of Significance of the site, etc). The meaning of World Heritage terms and concepts, such as 'outstanding universal value', in many reports remains poorly understood.

**Table 1: World Heritage criteria as applied to properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
02.04	Have new criteria been added after the original inscription	2	4%	45	96%	0	100%
02.06	If no, should the site be re-considered for additional criteria?	4	9%	41	91%	2	96%

An analysis of the cultural and natural criteria<sup>10</sup> of the sites that participated in the Periodic Reporting exercise demonstrates that criterion (iv) is the most frequently applied for cultural heritage in the Central and South-Eastern European sub-region, followed by cultural criteria (ii) and (i). The criterion most frequently attributed for natural sites is (iii). Interestingly, the proposed changes of criteria reported in the Periodic Reports indicate a wish to truly reflect the diversity of the inscribed properties – and particularly their natural values.

<sup>10</sup> In the revised *Operational Guidelines*, which entered into force on 2 February 2005, the numbering of criteria has been changed (*Operational Guidelines*, II.D 77). This report refers to criteria according to the original classification at the time of inscription of the site on the World Heritage List.

**Table 2: The application of cultural and natural criteria to sites having participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise**

State Party	C (i)	C (ii)	C (iii)	C (iv)	C (v)	C (vi)	N (i)	N (ii)	N (iii)	N (iv)	Total by State Party	Total number of sites	Changes to Criteria Proposed	Criteria Proposed
Albania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1 <sup>11</sup>	N (i)
Belarus/Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	(1)	1 <sup>12</sup>	N (ii) (iv)
Bulgaria	3	2	6	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	18	9	1 <sup>13</sup>	N (iv)
Croatia	1	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	0	
Czech Republic	2	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	6	0	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	
Hungary	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	
Hungary/Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	(1)	0	
Poland	0	3	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	7	1 <sup>14</sup>	C (v)
Romania	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	4	0	
Serbia and Montenegro	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	13	4	0	
Slovakia	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>	

As is the case across the Europe region, the large majority of World Heritage properties represented are cultural. There is a particularly significant imbalance towards the representation of cultural criteria in nominated properties in the earlier years of the World Heritage List.

**Table 3: Representation of values**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
02.08	Was the Outstanding Universal Value of the site defined by the Advisory Bodies or by the Committee?	36	77%	11	23%	0	100%
02.10	Has the value changed since inscription?	10	21%	37	79%	0	100%
02.12	Did the World Heritage Committee approve a Statement of Significance for the site, which defined the Outstanding Universal Value?	26	57%	20	43%	1	98%
02.13	If yes, does the Statement of Significance still adequately define and reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site?	26	76%	8	24%	13	72%
02.14	If no, has a revised Statement of Significance subsequently been developed for the site?	1	4%	22	96%	24	49%
02.16	Is UNESCO's official description of the site satisfactory?	29	63%	17	37%	1	98%
02.18	Does the name of the site adequately reflect the property and significance?	40	85%	7	15%	0	100%
02.19	If no, do you want to change the name of the site?	8	32%	17	68%	22	53%

<sup>11</sup> Butrint (Albania): N (i)

<sup>12</sup> Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieża Forest (Belarus/Poland): N (ii) (iv)

<sup>13</sup> Pirin National Park (Bulgaria): N (iv)

<sup>14</sup> Historic Centre of Warsaw (Poland): C (v)

### 2.1.2 Boundaries and Buffer zones

Questions relating to the boundaries and buffer zones of the site had a high rate of response. Within these responses, a large number of sites reported inadequate boundaries and acknowledged the need for further work on the buffer zones for the site. During workshops and meetings in the sub-region (in particular, the Periodic Reporting sub-regional workshops in Visegrád, Hungary and Levoča, Slovakia) the idea was raised that in the case of some State Parties, the status and protection of a buffer zone in the framework of national legislation is not well defined. Cases were mentioned in which development projects taking place in poorly defined buffer zones could have negative visual impacts on the site.

Sites which stated the need for further work did so in both reactive and proactive contexts. In a few cases, reports mentioned the need to clarify boundaries and buffer zones in response to ongoing construction and/or development. However, there is also evidence of a more proactive approach. One example is that of urban sites which will undergo re-evaluation of their buffer zones as a result of improved national legislation: *Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment* (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), and *Banská Štiavnica* (Slovakia).

**Table 4: Boundaries and buffer zones**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>03.01</b>	Are the boundaries of the site adequate to reflect the site's significance?	41	87%	6	13%	0	100%
<b>03.03</b>	Is there a buffer zone for the site?	36	77%	11	23%	0	100%
<b>03.05</b>	If no, is a buffer zone needed to protect the site's significance?						30%
	Yes	5	36%				
	No	1	7%				
	Further work needed	8	57%				

### 2.2 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

A significant number of sites that have had changes affecting the authenticity and integrity of the site are urban sites: Bulgaria's *Ancient City of Nessebar*; the Czech Republic's *Historic Centre of Prague* and *Historic Centre of Český Krumlov* and Poland's *Historic Centre of Warsaw*. The pressures of urban development, traffic, changes to the landscape and cityscape and uncontrolled growth or displacement of population are all mentioned as serious threats to the sites. In the case of natural sites, the same sites acknowledge the need to re-evaluate boundaries and mention threats to the authenticity of the site. It becomes fairly clear that the alterations affecting authenticity and/or identity are deeply linked with conservation issues and threats such as uncontrolled development. Another element having possible impact on authenticity or integrity also emerged during workshop discussions, namely the 'movement' of reconstruction in urban centres. This is partially based on the (re)birth of national identities, but also on several other reasons such as the desire to recover from the damage of war.

**Table 5: Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>04.01</b>	Was an evaluation of the authenticity and/or integrity of the site carried out by ICOMOS/IUCN at the time of inscription?	28	60%	19	40%	0	100%
<b>04.03</b>	If no, has the authenticity and/or integrity of the site been re-assessed since inscription?	7	24%	22	76%	18	62%
<b>04.05</b>	Have there been significant changes to the authenticity and/or integrity since inscription?	11	23%	36	77%	0	100%
<b>04.08</b>	Will these anticipated changes affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as identified at the time of inscription?	7	16%	37	84%	3	94%

### 2.3 Management

In this region, a majority of sites are visitor attractions with entrance fees. However, it is important to remember that multiple uses could be expressed in response to this question. Many sites were also said to have a dual primary purpose. Besides the choices offered in the report, ‘other’ uses included archaeological reserve, concert venue, agricultural landscape (separated from ‘rural landscape’), fulfilling government functions as a capital city, museum and/or conference or academic research centre, and an internationally important memorial site.

**Table 6: The current use of World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
<b>05.01</b>	How is the site currently used?			100%
	Visitor attraction (entrance fee)	33	70%	
	Urban centre	18	38%	
	National park (or other national protected area)	15	32%	
	Religious use	17	36%	
	Rural landscape	9	19%	
	Other	20	43%	

Many State Parties have confidence in the management systems set in place for their World Heritage sites, which are in most cases directly managed by the State Party’s national authorities or indirectly by protective legislation. Steering Committees and site coordinators have only been put in place for less than half the sites. Despite acknowledging the need for site level coordination and stating plans to appoint coordinators, more than 70% of sites reported that the current management systems were sufficient or even highly effective. This perhaps relates again to the misunderstanding of the relationship between protective measures and management systems. It is important to underline that the concept of management plans and/or management systems is not understood at the same level in all reports. Very often State Parties and/or site managers believe that legal protection and the control, or the daily running of an organisation by State institutions, are the same as site management.

**Table 7: Management systems**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>05.02</b>	Has a World Heritage site steering group or similar management committee been set up?	19	40%	28	60%	0	100%
<b>05.05</b>	How could the overall management system of the site best be described?						
	Management by the State Party	36	77%				
	Management under protective legislation	43	91%				
	Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party	2	4%				
	Management under traditional protective measures or customary law	13	28%				
	Consensual management	2	4%				
	Other effective management system	16	34%				
<b>05.06</b>	Has a coordinator been appointed to oversee the management of the site?	21	45%	26	55%	0	100%
<b>05.08</b>	If no, is a coordinator needed?	21	70%	9	30%	17	64%
<b>05.09</b>	If so, are there any plans to appoint a coordinator?	15	58%	11	42%	21	55%
<b>05.10</b>	Which level or levels of public authority are primarily involved with the management of the site?						100%
	National	40	85%				
	Regional	24	51%				
	Local	35	74%				
	Other	6	13%				
<b>05.11</b>	Are the current management systems effective and/or sufficient?						100%
	Highly effective	5	11%				
	Sufficiently effective	28	60%				
	Not sufficiently effective	14	30%				
<b>05.12</b>	Are any improvements needed?	33	70%	14	30%	0	100%

### 2.3.1 Protection

Although most sites reported legislative protection of some kind, it varies widely across national boundaries and the type of properties. Many cultural sites in this sub-region fall under a mixture of national-level legislation regarding cultural monuments and local level planning regulations, in particular those located in urban centres. Natural sites are more likely to be protected by national or regional park legislation. Some sites were not able to provide specific information on the protective legislation in place yet still rated the protective measures in terms of their sufficiency. This indicates inability to link the actual use of protective legislation with its practical application. One of the most significant impacts of political changes in the sub-region is the large scale (re)privatisation of property and reduction of State control and ownership, resulting in a shift of control and responsibility to local authorities.

A number of sites reported changes in ownership that may affect World Heritage sites, and in particular foreign ownership. This problem was mentioned by Serbia-Montenegro and Slovakia specifically, and both State Parties have plans to complete improved protection plans for natural and cultural sites within their borders. Specific strategies include raising public awareness regarding site protection, and improving and finalizing draft urban planning measures at the local level, including steps towards strengthening protection legislation within future management plans. In the case of *Durmitor National Park* in Serbia-Montenegro, a new system for natural protection will be developed through implementation of relevant European Union (EU) legislation and will include best practice examples. The European Union and its evolving relationship with the countries in this sub-region is a driving force in many changes in the area of heritage protection and legislation.

**Table 8: Legislation concerning World Heritage properties in the sub-region**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Rate of answers
<b>06.01</b>	Does the site have special legislation or administrative arrangements?	41	87%	6	13%	0	100%
<b>06.03</b>	Have there been any significant changes in the ownership, legal status, contractual or traditional protective measures for the site since the time of inscription?	25	53%	22	47%	0	100%
<b>06.05</b>	Are the current protection arrangements effective and/or sufficient?						100%
	Highly effective	2	4%				
	Sufficient	38	81%				
	Not sufficiently effective	7	15%				
<b>06.06</b>	Are any improvements needed?	31	66%	16	34%	0	100%

**Table 9: Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06, by State Party**

State Party	Not effective	Sufficiently effective	Highly effective	Need for improvement
<b>Albania</b> (1 site)	0	1	0	1
<b>Bulgaria</b> (9 sites)	2	7	0	4
<b>Croatia</b> (5 sites)	0	5	0	3
<b>Czech Republic</b> (6 sites)	0	5	1	2
<b>Hungary</b> (3 sites + 1 transboundary)	1	2	1	3
<b>FYR Macedonia</b> (1 site)	0	1	0	1
<b>Poland</b> (7 sites)	0	7	0	6
<b>Romania</b> (4 sites)	2	2	0	4
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b> (4 sites)	2	2	0	4
<b>Slovakia</b> (3 sites)	0	3	0	2
<b>Slovenia</b> (1 site)	0	1	0	0

### 2.3.2 Management Plans

Management planning is an area of concern in the Central and South-Eastern Europe sub-region. Despite the evident lack of management plans for sites in the sub-region, the majority of sites consider themselves to have adequate management plans to sustain the outstanding universal value of the properties. Reasons given for this are for example: that the site is managed primarily as an ecclesiastical centre (i.e. *Rila Monastery*, Bulgaria); the site is managed by multiple stakeholders (i.e. *Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape*, Czech Republic); or there has been a lack of financial and/or human resources to put in place management planning (i.e. *Ohrid Region*, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

In many cases the other large scale or umbrella plans – master plans, land use plans, city development plans, etc. – are identified as management plans, giving orientations and guidance in the same field but with not enough content to be implemented as management plans. In some cases management plans are developed, but not implemented. Reasons for this include having no clear hierarchy defined between other regulatory plans and management plans, no adequate management structure in place, a lack of financial sources or simply because of a misunderstanding of the terminology, concepts or requirements of World Heritage.

**Table 10: Specific management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
7.01	Is there a specific management plan for the site?	14	31%	31	69%	2	96%
7.02	Is the current management plan considered to be adequate to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the site?						43%
	Very effective	3	15%				
	Adequate	15	75%				
	Not adequate	2	10%				
7.03	If no management plan exists, is one under preparation or is the preparation of such a plan foreseen for the future?	29	88%	4	12%	/	70%

### 2.3.3 Funding

There is a high profile of international financial assistance in the Central and South-Eastern Europe sub-region. As a result of the changes to the political and economic situation in this region and in Eastern Europe, new national boundaries have been formed and economic ties have been revised. This sub-region has consistently drawn on outside funding for training, site conservation and expertise. The World Heritage Fund has supported roundtables, workshops and expert meetings. Consistent support has also been drawn from international organisations and foundations, as well as UNDP, Europa Nostra, PHARE, the World Bank, the World Monuments Fund, the Getty Institute and EU-supported programmes.

In the case of some sites, private donors have been more active – major donors include private owners within urban sites and institutions such as the Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches. In many cases, funds could be directly tied to having World Heritage status. An example is the National Fund for Restoration of Cracow Heritage, which has been in operation since the site was put on the World Heritage List in 1978. It must be mentioned that with the accession of 5 countries to the European Union and with the pre-accession status for others, this region is in a specific transition period which affects financial resources. Specific National Development Plans should be designed and within these, projects indirectly (or directly) affecting World Heritage properties should be flagged.

**Table 11: Funding**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
8.01	Can you provide information on the annual operating budget for the site in the last financial year?	30	65%	16	35%	1	98%
8.04	Has extra funding been drawn in through the World Heritage status?	30	67%	15	33%	2	96%
8.06	Does the site have sufficient funding available for the adequate management of the site?					2	96%
	Very sufficient	0	0%				
	Sufficient	20	43%				
	Insufficient	25	53%				
8.07	Are key aspects of the site's management plan being met?	17	55%	14	45%	16	66%
8.09	Is funding for the protection and conservation of the site adequate?	20	47%	23	53%	4	91%
8.12	Has the site received any of the following financial assistance?					8	83%
	World Heritage Fund	17	44%				
	UNESCO International Campaign	4	10%				
	National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies	8	21%				
	Bi-lateral cooperation	5	13%				
	Other assistance	27	69%				

### 2.3.4 Staffing Levels (Human Resources)

Evaluation of staff resources is generally positive across disciplines, although responses are more mixed for the areas of management, education and visitor management. While the majority of sites claimed to have adequate staff resources, this is not an overwhelming majority. Reasons given include the recognition at many sites of the need for an overall management plan as well as a visitor management plan. It is hoped in these cases that management planning will also help with strategic planning in terms of staff resources. One characteristic that came out of sub-regional workshops is the presence of high-level professionals in the field of conservation and preservation, but not necessarily those familiar with World Heritage concepts and approaches.

**Table 12: Staffing levels**

Questions		Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad	Rate of answers
09.01.a	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in conservation?	17 36%	26 55%	2 4%	2 4%	0 0%	100%
09.01.b	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in management?	6 13%	19 40%	13 28%	9 19%	0 0%	100%
09.01.c	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in promotion?	9 19%	16 34%	20 43%	2 4%	0 0%	100%
09.01.d	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in interpretation?	16 34%	16 34%	13 28%	1 2%	1 2%	100%
09.01.e	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in education?	9 19%	22 47%	11 23%	5 11%	0 0%	100%
09.01.f	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in visitor management?	6 13%	20 43%	13 28%	7 15%	1 2%	100%



**Table 13: Access to adequate professional staff**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
09.02	Do you have access to adequate professional staff not covered above?	19	40%	28	60%	0	100%
09.04	Are there adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site?	34	72%	13	28%	0	100%
09.07	Do you have the support of regular volunteers for the site?	24	51%	23	49%	0	100%

### 2.3.5 Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

Relevant training is available for site stakeholders in 50% of the sites examined. Many rely on local or regional museums, universities and scientific institutions for training, particularly in regards to conservation. Gaps in staff training exist in various areas of expertise, including such diverse fields as conservation (*Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings*, Hungary), guard training (*Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst*, Slovakia and Hungary), and visitor management (various sites across the sub-region).

**Table 14: Training for stakeholders**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
10.03	Is training available for stakeholders on the site?	23	50%	23	50%	1	98%

### 2.3.6 Visitors

Many reports stated that there is a need for further support and development regarding visitor management. World Heritage status has brought with it the benefits of a higher profile in the tourism market but it has also left some site managers unable to cope with the pressures of rapidly increasing tourism numbers. The need to upgrade tourist facilities, limit access to vulnerable areas, open appropriate areas to larger numbers, and to communicate with the local tourism community was noted. During preparatory workshops the idea also emerged to manage tourism in a wider regional context, using the capacity of the World Heritage site to attract tourism while reducing the negative impact of tourism by balancing visitor flows with adjacent heritage sites.

**Table 15: Tourism/visitor management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
11.01	Are there visitor statistics available for the site?	40	85%	7	15%	0	100%
11.04	Are the visitor facilities at the site adequate?	30	64%	17	36%	0	100%
11.06	Is there a tourism/visitor management plan for the site?	18	40%	27	60%	2	96%

### 2.3.7 Scientific Studies

The responses to this question for the Central and South-Eastern sub-region reflect a wide range of studies across disciplines. Even with the lack of research frameworks for 18 of the sites, many stated a desire to correct this. Again, the hope is that this is addressed through management planning. Other than the types of research programmes mentioned below, ecological studies at natural sites, town planning studies at urban sites, socio-economic analyses, and feasibility studies regarding site access were also mentioned. There have been notably fewer studies on transportation and the impact of World Heritage designation at the site level. From State Party answers, it is clearly visible that *targeted* World Heritage studies supporting a higher level of understanding and more efficient management are still needed.

**Table 16: Scientific studies and research**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
12.01	Is there an agreed research framework/strategy for the site?	28	61%	18	39%	1	98%
12.02	What kind of scientific studies and research programmes have been conducted specifically for the site?					1	98%
	Risk Assessment	17	37%				
	Studies related to the value of the site	38	83%				
	Monitoring exercises	30	65%				
	Condition surveys	27	59%				
	Impact of World Heritage designation	5	11%				
	Archaeological surveys	32	70%				
	Visitor Management	20	43%				
	Transportation studies	10	22%				
Other	20	43%					

### 2.3.8 Education, Information and Awareness Building

Given that over 30% of reports stated that not enough signage was available at the site, and only 36% of site publications having the World Heritage emblem, this is clearly an area for improvement, even if it is not considered a high priority action area. Both local communities and businesses could also be targets for stepping up awareness-raising about World Heritage, if the proper resources can be made available.

In preparation for the Periodic Reporting exercise, sub-regional workshops were held in May 2004 (Visegrád, Hungary) and April 2005 (Levoča, Slovakia). One comment that came out of these sessions was that Periodic Reporting provides an opportunity not only to review the current situation of World Heritage, but also to facilitate better communication between sites and experts in the region. It is hoped that this sub-region can continue to use this momentum to build towards better information sharing and awareness building in the future.

**Table 17: Signage at World Heritage properties and emblems on publications**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
13.01	Are there signs at the property to show that it is a World Heritage site?						100%
	Too many	1	2%				
	Many	6	13%				
	An adequate number	25	53%				
	Not enough	15	32%				
	None	0	0%				
13.02	Is the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> emblem used on all of the publications for the property?						100%
	Yes	17	36%				
	On some	27	57%				
	No	3	6%				

**Table 18: Awareness of the World Heritage site among various groups**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>13.03.a</b>	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst visitors?	44	94%	3	6%	0	100%
<b>13.03.b</b>	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst local communities?	32	70%	14	30%	1	98%
<b>13.03.c</b>	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst businesses?	32	71%	13	29%	2	96%
<b>13.03.d</b>	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst local authorities?	42	89%	5	11%	0	100%
<b>13.05</b>	Is there an agreed education strategy or programme for the site?	15	32%	32	68%	0	100%
<b>13.07</b>	If no, are there any plans to develop education programmes or work with schools?	27	75%	9	25%	11	77%
<b>13.08</b>	Are there special events and exhibitions concerning the site's World Heritage status?	41	89%	5	11%	1	98%
<b>13.12</b>	Does the site have a website?	39	83%	8	17%	0	100%

## 2.4 Factors Affecting the Properties

The majority of reports stated that the state of conservation at their respective sites was at least 'adequate'. While no sites were listed as 'very vulnerable', those seen as 'patchy' and 'needing more resources' made up over 30% of the total, which is in direct contradiction to the answers provided in 8.06 in which 44% of the properties are said to have sufficient funding.

**Table 19: State of conservation**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>14.02</b>	What is the present state of overall conservation of the site?						98%
	Very good	6	13%				
	Good	12	26%				
	Adequate	14	30%				
	Patchy	7	15%				
	Needs more resources	7	15%				
	Very vulnerable	0	0%				

The problems quoted in the reports that contribute to the poor state of conservation of these sites include uncontrolled pollution, insufficient conservation project planning, lack of funding for regular maintenance and monitoring, and a lack of human resources and expertise. Tourism pressures and a lack of support in dealing with them were often noted as a direct result of a steep increase in tourism numbers after gaining World Heritage status, and this was an area of concern for many properties. One of the specific factors potentially affecting World Heritage properties in this sub-region is the rapid acceleration of large-scale infrastructure development after (or during) European Union accession in an effort to reach the same level of infrastructure available in Western Europe.

**Table 20: Threats affecting World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>14.03</b>	Has the site or setting been affected or could it be affected by any of the following problems?						96%
	Development pressure	27	60%				
	Environmental pressure	18	40%				
	Natural disaster(s)	18	40%				
	Number of inhabitants	11	24%				
	Visitor/tourism pressure	22	49%				
	Agricultural/forestry regimes	6	13%				
	Other	16	36%				
<b>14.04</b>	Are any of these problems/threats directly attributable to World Heritage status?	12	26%	34	74%	1	98%

## 2.5 Monitoring

**Table 21: Monitoring programmes**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>15.01</b>	Is there a formal monitoring programme?	28	60%	19	40%	0	100%

Fewer than 60% of the sites in the sub-region stated that they have monitoring programmes, although this differs markedly from the data available at the World Heritage Centre (see Table 23 below). The quality of monitoring systems at those sites that have them varies widely, to the extent that it is not always comparable between sites. The concepts of monitoring systems and key indicators were not always understood in the reports, despite the crucial role of site monitoring. There were, however, encouraging signs of continued implementation of monitoring systems at sites that had received World Heritage Funds for monitoring equipment or training. One example is *Rila Monastery* (Bulgaria), which has not yet introduced a formal monitoring programme, but intends to develop one in the near future. In the meantime, select regular monitoring exercises are carried out at the site by the national authorities.

Six properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger have subsequently been removed at various times. *The Old City of Dubrovnik* and *Plitvice Lakes National Park* in Croatia and the *Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor* in Serbia and Montenegro were removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger following concerted national and international conservation efforts. Bulgaria addressed threats to the water levels of a major wetlands system at the *Srebarna Nature Reserve*, whereas Poland undertook appropriate measures by installing dehumidifying devices at the *Wieliczka Salt Mine*. *Butrint* (Albania) was included on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1997, and removed in 2005. Deterioration at the site had been provoked by civil disturbances, which had led to looting of the site museum and the theft of the water pumps used to guard against inundation. The World Heritage Committee at its 29<sup>th</sup> session in July 2005 examined the State Party's efforts to begin implementation of improved conservation measures and management, and removed the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

As stated in paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*: 'Reactive Monitoring is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat'. When answers received are compared to actual records from the World Heritage Centre, it appears that a surprising number of sites failed to respond correctly to the question. Of the 21 sites subject to reactive monitoring which were questioned, only 9 answered correctly that they had been subject to reactive monitoring. One site answered that they had been subject to reactive monitoring when they had not and 12 were unaware that they had been subject to reactive monitoring. These responses highlight a problem of institutional memory regarding certain World Heritage processes at the site and national level. In the case of

responses outlined above regarding reactive monitoring, this important information appears to have been misunderstood or lost through time.

**Table 22: Reactive monitoring reports**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>07.06</b>	Has the site been the subject of (a) Reactive Monitoring Report(s) to the Committee?	10	24%	32	76%	5	89%

**Table 23: Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database**

State Party	World Heritage Site	Date(s) Inscribed		List in Danger	Number of Bureau Sessions	Sessions and years	Number of Committee Sessions	Sessions and years	Site's Reply to 07.06
<b>Albania</b>	Butrint	1992	1999	1997-2005	6	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	10	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Boyana Church	1979			1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	0	-	No RM
	Madara Rider	1979			0	-	1	15 <sup>th</sup> (1991)	No RM
	Pirin National Park	1983			2	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	8	10 <sup>th</sup> (1986) 15 <sup>th</sup> (1991) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Rila Monastery	1983			1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	0	-	No RM
	Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	1979			1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	0	-	No RM
	Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983		1992-2003	8	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	13	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes
	Old City of Dubrovnik	1979	1994	1991-1998	4	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	7	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	No RM

<b>Croatia</b>	Plitvice Lakes National Park	1979	2000	1992-1997	6	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	7	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	Yes
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	1992			0	-	1	29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
<b>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>	Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment	1979	1980		1	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	1	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	No RM
<b>Hungary /Slovakia</b>	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst	1995	2000		2	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	1	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	No RM
<b>Poland/ Belarus</b>	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest	1979		1992	4	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	8	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes
<b>Poland</b>	Auschwitz Concentration Camp	1979			6	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	8	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes
	Wieliczka Salt Mine	1978		1989-1998	3	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996)	5	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	No RM
<b>Romania</b>	Churches of Moldavia	1993			1	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997)	0	-	No RM
	Danube Delta	1991			2	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	3	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>	Durmitor National Park	1980	2005		5	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	6	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	1979		1979-2003	1	19 <sup>th</sup> (1995)	5	19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM
<b>Slovakia</b>	Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments	1993			1	26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	3	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes
<b>Slovenia</b>	Škocjan Caves	1986			2	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	4	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM

## 2.6 An Integrated Perspective on Management

The perceived benefits of World Heritage status seem to lie in many areas, although the main benefit seen is an increase in and improved quality of conservation projects and management activities. Besides the conservation, social, economic and management benefits, reports also claimed to see positive results such as strengthened protection measures, site promotion and public awareness, wider access to expertise and international cooperation. During preparatory workshops in the sub-region the need for better integration of financial resources used to strengthen the long-term conservation of the site within management strategies was brought to the forefront.

**Table 24: Benefits of World Heritage status**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
16.01	What do you consider to be the main benefits of World Heritage status?			100%
	Conservation	42	89%	
	Social	26	55%	
	Economic	24	51%	
	Management	12	26%	
	Other	13	28%	

## 2.7 Conclusions

The Section II results indicate that there is a need to review current Statements of Significance, boundaries and buffer zones. In particular, this is the case for earlier sites (those nominated in the 1970s and early 1980s). However, confusion about the role and status of statements of significance, boundaries and buffer zones is evident in the Section II replies. A number of sites described the status of these items as adequate but do not have proper statements of significance, appropriate boundaries or buffer zones.

**Table 25: Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
17.01.a	As a result of this reporting exercise, is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the criteria for inscription?	4	9%	41	91%	2	96%
17.01.b	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the Statement of Significance?	2	5%	40	95%	5	89%
17.01.c	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on a new Statement of Significance?	12	27%	32	73%	3	94%
17.01.d	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the boundaries?	6	14%	38	86%	3	94%
17.01.e	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the buffer zone?	11	26%	32	74%	4	91%

### **3. World Heritage in Central and South-Eastern Europe: Trends and Challenges**

#### **3.1 Overall Framework for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention***

There is a need in Central and South-Eastern Europe to strengthen ties with the European Union where possible, and develop new partnerships between State Parties. In some cases, site managers in this sub-region could benefit from better access to expertise and partnerships with Western and Nordic Europe in particular.

#### **3.2 The Credibility of the World Heritage List**

*Strategic objective:*

-To strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.

This is an area which suffers from a lack of institutional memory and a lack of understanding of the basic underpinnings of World Heritage (i.e. outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity, the Global Strategy, Tentative List preparation and harmonisation). Improvements require better communication at the national and international levels and further training for site managers, as well as better dissemination of relevant documentation, in national languages when possible.

#### **3.3 Effective Conservation of World Heritage through Improved Governance and Management**

*Strategic objective:*

-To ensure the effective conservation of World Heritage properties.

The Section II Periodic Reports statistics suggest a healthy awareness of the need for management plans in the sub-region, and in some cases, the need for specific planning in areas such as risk preparedness, disaster prevention and tourism management. A number of sites currently lacking management plans intend to develop them in the near future (see 2.3.2). Across the region, State Parties have had varying success in maintaining lines of communication between national and site level authorities, which causes serious difficulties in implementing changes in the application of the *World Heritage Convention*, as well as ensuring that all site managers are operating with the same level of knowledge.

Some State Parties have experienced broad changes in government structure and property ownership in the past twenty years and in particular with the European Union enlargement process, and this has affected site protection and legislation. This has created a need to re-assess the ability of the current structures to set and achieve realistic goals in terms of management, conservation, and continued sustainability for the future.

#### **3.4 Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training**

*Strategic objective:*

-To promote the development of effective Capacity Building in the States Parties.

Capacity Building in this sub-region can be better developed by clearly defining the roles and tasks of all stakeholders involved, and thereby pinpointing any gaps. Encouraging the use of best practice examples would be beneficial to site managers and national authorities. The willingness to work together as a sub-region is a valuable asset, which can be used to coordinate training and educational activities. An effort must be made to ensure that the gains from sub-regional cooperation and



workshops are not lost due to breakdowns in communication, lack of proper documentation and a lack of educational resources both on site and within the respective national education systems.

The Section II reports showed that one common deficiency is often the awareness of World Heritage values in the surrounding local community, local authorities and local businesses. This is one sector that could potentially provide immense support at the site level, and therefore capacity-building should be a priority in this area.

### **3.5 Communication**

*Strategic objective:*

-To increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.

Improving communication in this sub-region is crucial to the success of implementing the *World Heritage Convention*. At the site level, challenges exist in some cases because of gaps in access to technological resources (notably the internet) and because of language barriers. As well, general information could be made more available to the public, local stakeholders, educators and all levels of government. Site level managers seem to have unanimous agreement about the importance of better communication, and express a willingness to do their best to support it. More visible and active support of this from the World Heritage Centre and national governments – in particular for training of site managers – would aid communication at all levels. As well, increased access to resources and cooperation through the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe in Venice would help in improving communication between all levels.

#### 4. Recommendations for World Heritage in Central and South-Eastern Europe

**Table 26: Recommended actions and responsibilities**

<b>Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Reach a broader recognition of the importance of WH as a model for sustainable use and tourism for the benefit of local/national communities	X	X	X	X	X
Ensure better coordination and co-operation between cultural and natural heritage in all relevant levels (from local to international)	X	X	X	X	X

<b>Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Develop preventive and proactive approaches to conservation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- by involving all stakeholders and integrating them into management issues</li> <li>- by integrating WH management into national, regional and local planning mechanisms</li> <li>- by integrating conservation and development initiatives</li> <li>- by integrating (protective) measures for cultural and natural values</li> </ul>			X	X	X
Ensure that national institutions responsible for the (natural and cultural) heritage protection and Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the State Parties further review the whole complex of their legal base in order to define strengths and weaknesses of international cooperation in the field of heritage conservation and to develop general policies for future actions in this realm				X	
Ensure effective management by establishing adequate monitoring systems relying on the identification and use of site-specific indicators, including those related to tourism				X	X
Ensure adequate staffing (both in number and qualification), material/technical equipments with (sustainable) financial sources according to specific needs of WH properties				X	X

<b>Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Establish an effective network of national focal points and site managers both in the sub region and in a wider perspective, and enhance exchange between participants of those networks		X		X	X
Develop targeted training facilities for site managers by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preparing focused tool kits on management</li> <li>- running specialised courses for site managers and other stakeholders</li> <li>- organizing thematic workshops and short (1-2 days) and information ‘conferences’</li> <li>- establishing expert-exchange programmes</li> </ul>		X	X	X	X
Produce and disseminate ‘best practices’ in all relevant fields, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sustainable use of WH sites</li> <li>- management issues (serial properties, tourism etc)</li> <li>- environmental impact assessments</li> <li>- training facilities and solutions</li> </ul>		X	X		
Encourage WH focused research in several fields, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integrated management</li> <li>- monitoring (with indicators)</li> <li>- integrated development &amp; conservation strategies (including impacts of large scale infrastructure projects)</li> </ul>		X	X	X	

<b>Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Update the WH Glossary and develop it linking with HEREIN Thesaurus (as many languages as possible), for a better common understanding		X	X		
Develop models and standards for information and interpretation		X			
Publish and disseminate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- basic WH documents and all relevant information as widely as possible</li> <li>- results of Periodic Reporting exercise, in local languages as far as possible</li> </ul>		X		X	
Enhance and support participation in heritage preservation and management targeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the youth generation including young professionals</li> <li>- local communities and NGOs</li> <li>- media</li> <li>- education (universities etc.)</li> </ul>		X		X	X

## APPENDIX

Table 27: Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request Boundary Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	W/HF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bilateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
Albania	Butrint	C (iii)	1992	1999	1997-2005	yes	yes	yes	1/2003		yes	no	yes	no	adequate	no	yes					yes	yes	no <sup>15</sup>	sufficient		no	yes	no	no	yes	
Belarus/ Poland	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieża Forest (Poland)	N (iii)	1979	1992		no	no	no		12/2006	yes	no	no	no	good	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieża Forest (Belarus)	N (iii)	1979	1992		yes	yes	yes	1/1993		yes	no	yes	yes	good	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
Bulgaria	Ancient City of Nessebar	C (iii) (iv)	1983			no	no	no	1/1981		yes	no		no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Boyana Church	C (ii) (iii)	1979			no	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	resources	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no			yes	no	no	no	no	
	Madara Rider	C (i) (iii)	1979			no	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	
	Pirin National Park	N (i) (ii) (iii)	1983			yes	yes	yes	8/2004		yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	
	Rila Monastery	C (vi)	1983			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	C (ii) (iii)	1979			no	no	no		no date	yes	no	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Srebarna Nature Reserve	N (iv)	1983		1992-2003	yes	yes	yes	12/2001			yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no		yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1979			no	yes	yes	1/1961			yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	no
	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	C (i) (iii)	1985			yes	yes	no	10/2000			yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes
Croatia	Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	no	yes	1/2000		yes	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient							
	Historic City of Trogir	C (ii) (iv)	1997			no	no	no		no date	no	no	yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	
	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1979			no	no	no		1/2007	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no
	Old City of Dubrovnik	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1979	1994	1991-1998	yes	yes	yes	no date		yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Czech	Plitvice Lakes National Park	N (ii) (iii)	1979	2000	1992-1997	yes	yes	no		12/2006	yes	no	no	no	very good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	
	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	C (iv)	1992			no	no	no		12/2006	yes	no	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	

<sup>15</sup> Only regarding extension in 1999.

Part Two II – Central and South-Eastern Europe

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
<b>Republic</b>	Historic Centre of Prague	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1992			no	no	no		6/2007	no	yes	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Historic Centre of Telč	C (i) (iv)	1992			no	no	no		6/2007	no	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec	C (ii) (iv)	1995				no	no	no		6/2007	no	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1996			yes	no	no		12/2007	no	no	no	yes	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora	C (iv)	1994			no	yes	no		12/2006	yes	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
<b>FYR Macedonia</b>	Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment	N (iii) C (i) (iii) (iv)	1979	1980		no	no	no		1/2006	no	no	no	no	adequate	yes						yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	yes	no	no	
<b>Hungary</b>	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue	C (ii) (iv)	1987	2002		no	no	no			yes	no	no	no		no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment	C (iv) (vi)	1996			yes	yes				no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings	C (v)	1987			no	no				no	no	no	no	more resources	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no <sup>16</sup>	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
<b>Hungary/Slovakia</b>	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst ( <b>Hungary</b> )	N (i)	1995	2000		yes	no	yes	1/1997		no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst ( <b>Slovakia</b> )	N (i)	1995	2000		yes	yes	yes	2/1997		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
<b>Poland</b>	Auschwitz Concentration Camp	C (vi)	1979			yes	yes	no		4/2006	yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	no		9/2006	yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Cracow's Historic Centre	C (iv)	1978			no	no	no		1/2008		yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Historic Centre of Warsaw	C (ii) (vi)	1980			no	no	no		9/2007	no	no	no	no	more resources	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no						
	Medieval Town of Toruń	C (ii) (iv)	1997			no	no	no		1/2007	no	no	no	no	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes						
	Old City of Zamość	C (iv)	1992			no	no	no		12/2007	no	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no						

<sup>16</sup> Not a statement of inscription.

Part Two II – Central and South-Eastern Europe

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
<b>Poland</b>	Wieliczka Salt Mine	C (iv)	1978		1989-1998	no	no	no		1/2008	yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
<b>Romania</b>	Churches of Moldavia	C (i) (iv)	1993			no	no	no		4/2006	yes	no	no	yes	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes
	Danube Delta	N (iii) (iv)	1991			yes	yes	yes	5/1995		yes	yes		yes	very good	no						yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	no
	Monastery of Horezu	C (ii)	1993			no	no	no		8/2006	yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	yes	no	yes
	Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania	C (iv)	1993	1999		no	no	no		8/2006	yes	no	no	yes	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	yes	no	yes
<b>Serbia and Montenegro</b>	Durmitor National Park	N (ii) (iii) (iv)	1980	2005		no	no	yes	12/2004		no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no		yes	yes	no <sup>17</sup>	sufficient	yes					
	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	C (i) (iii)	1979		1979-2003	no	no	no		7/2006	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes
	Stari Ras and Sopoćani	C (i) (iii)	1979			yes	yes	no		10/2007	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no					
	Studenica Monastery	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1986			yes	yes	no			yes	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	no
<b>Slovakia</b>	Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments	C (iv)	1993			no	yes	yes	3/2003		no	yes	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Banská Štiavnica	C (iv) (v)	1993			yes	yes	yes	3/2003		no	yes	no	yes	patchy	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes		no	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Vlkolínec	C (iv) (v)	1993			yes	yes	yes	6/2003		no	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
<b>Slovenia</b>	Škocjan Caves	N (ii) (iii)	1986			yes	yes	yes	1/2005		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes

<sup>17</sup> Only for boundary change.



**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



**STATE OF CONSERVATION OF**  
**WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN**  
**MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION II**

**March 2006**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The State of Conservation of World Heritage sites in Mediterranean Europe</b>	<b>62</b>
2.1	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	62
2.1.1	Justification for Inscription	62
2.1.2	Boundaries and Buffer zones	64
2.2	Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	65
2.3	Management	66
2.3.1	Protection	67
2.3.2	Management Plans	68
2.3.3	Funding	69
2.3.4	Staffing Levels (Human Resources)	70
2.3.5	Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques	70
2.3.6	Visitors	71
2.3.7	Scientific Studies	71
2.3.8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	72
2.4	Factors Affecting the Properties	73
2.5	Monitoring	74
2.6	An Integrated Perspective on Management	76
2.7	Conclusions	77
<b>3</b>	<b>World Heritage in Mediterranean Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>78</b>
3.1	Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	78
3.2	The Credibility of the World Heritage List	78
3.3	Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	79
3.4	Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	80
3.5	Communication	80
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations for World Heritage in Mediterranean Europe</b>	<b>81</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>83</b>



**LIST OF TABLES**

- Table 1:** World Heritage criteria as applied to properties
- Table 2:** The application of cultural and natural criteria to sites having participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise
- Table 3:** Representation of values
- Table 4:** Boundaries and buffer zones
- Table 5:** Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity
- Table 6:** The current use of World Heritage properties
- Table 7:** Management systems
- Table 8:** Legislation concerning World Heritage properties in the sub-region
- Table 9:** Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06 by State Party
- Table 10:** Specific management plans
- Table 11:** Funding
- Table 12:** Staffing levels
- Table 13:** Access to adequate professional staff
- Table 14:** Training for stakeholders
- Table 15:** Tourism/visitor management plans
- Table 16:** Scientific studies and research
- Table 17:** Signage at World Heritage properties and emblems on publications
- Table 18:** Awareness of the World Heritage properties among various groups
- Table 19:** State of conservation
- Table 20:** Threats affecting the World Heritage properties
- Table 21:** Monitoring programmes
- Table 22:** Reactive monitoring reports
- Table 23:** Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database
- Table 24:** Benefits of World Heritage status
- Table 25:** Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee
- Table 26:** Recommended actions and responsibilities
- Table 27:** Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

## 1. Introduction: Methodology of Analysis

Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise assessed the strengths and weaknesses of World Heritage protection in each State Party at national level. While World Heritage is well acknowledged by Mediterranean European governments and societies, as well as protected through important subsidies, sophisticated protective legislation, highly-qualified staff, and specialized institutions and training centres, it is nonetheless necessary for those countries to protect the outstanding universal value of their sites. Political considerations, development pressure within urban areas or around large sites, and agriculture and natural disasters are threats that must be addressed through comprehensive protection management and sustainable development mechanisms.

Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise revealed that since many of the Mediterranean sites were inscribed in the early years of the *Convention*, their management needed to be updated and adapted. Heritage conservation traditions needed to be adapted to new situations and priorities through a holistic approach to conservation management. The Section I reports highlighted government support for heritage and understanding of the need for an affirmative heritage policy. Thorough educational policies and new information tools were also amongst the actions that countries of the sub-region wished to implement in order to raise awareness and focus on heritage issues. Mediterranean European countries also voiced their wish to promote and develop international solidarity through partnerships with UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre. These partnerships can act to improve the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and the Global Strategy in the sub-region and in the European region as a whole.

Section II provides a site by site analysis of strengths, needs and challenges at the site level and therefore completes the first national overviews provided by Section I.

Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention* establishes that States Parties are to submit reports on their application of the *Convention*. The General Assembly of States Parties and the General Conference of UNESCO reached consensus in 1997 that these reports should be submitted through the World Heritage Committee and should address both the overall application of the *World Heritage Convention* (Section I) and the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties (Section II). Consequently, the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session, in 1998, adopted a format for Periodic Reports as well as a regional approach for their preparation and examination on the basis of a six-year cycle.

In 2002 the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-sixth session requested that regional programmes to strengthen the implementation of the *Convention* should be developed on the basis of Periodic Reports, with the objective of contributing to the objectives of the four Strategic Objectives (the ‘Four Cs’) adopted in Budapest in 2002:

- strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List
- ensure the effective **Conservation** of the World Heritage properties
- promote the development of effective **Capacity Building** in States Parties
- increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication**

The European region was to report in 2006 on all sites inscribed on the World Heritage List up to, but excluding, 1998. Europe is the region with the highest number of sites, with 48 reporting countries and 244 sites concerned. The region has been divided into 5 sub-regions (Nordic and Baltic sub-region, Western European sub-region, Mediterranean sub-region, Central and South-Eastern European sub-region, and Eastern European sub-region).

This report presents the World Heritage Synthesis Report for Mediterranean Europe based on the state of conservation reports (Section II) from World Heritage properties in the sub-region. It is based on an analysis of reports received for all Mediterranean European

properties inscribed on the World Heritage List prior to, but excluding 1998. There are a total of 91 reports:

Cyprus:	2 reports	
Greece:	14 reports	
Holy See:	2 reports	(1 transboundary with Italy)
Italy:	27 reports	(1 transboundary with Holy See)
Malta:	3 reports	
Portugal:	8 reports	
Spain:	27 reports	(1 transboundary with France)
Turkey:	8 reports	

All countries have used the web-based version of the questionnaire developed by the World Heritage Centre. Statistics were drawn from the replies collected from the reports and analysed in cross-reference to the qualitative responses received for the longer, more descriptive questions.

The structure of this Sub-regional Synthesis Report was adopted during a meeting in Durban, South Africa, on 10 July 2005. From 8 to 9 November 2005, 61 delegates representing 38 European countries, international experts, the Advisory Bodies to the *World Heritage Convention* (ICCRROM, IUCN, ICOMOS) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, met in Berlin, Germany, to review the progress of Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Europe since the meeting held jointly with the Council of Europe in Nicosia, Cyprus, in May 2003. During this meeting, elements for an Action Plan for Section II for Europe were agreed upon, and the ‘Berlin Appeal’ for the region was launched.

This synthesis report therefore offers an analysis of responses received in the Periodic Reporting Section II reports. In the second chapter, analysis is based largely on the information provided by States Parties, although data has been checked against existing records to complete the information provided on the sites. Statistical analysis was conducted using the Evaluation Tool prepared by the World Heritage Centre. The results are presented in table form. Chapter 3 highlights trends and challenges for World Heritage properties in Mediterranean Europe, and Chapter 4 presents Recommendations to improve the General Framework for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Mediterranean European sub-region.

There is a discrepancy in the quantity and type of information provided by States Parties in the Periodic Reporting questionnaires. Some States Parties have provided extensive data and elements of analysis, describing mechanisms, procedures, regulations and administration involved at the local or regional level, whilst others did not provide the same depth of information. Levels of detail for each site in the present analysis may therefore vary.

All quantitative data is presented as reported in the questionnaires, and statistics calculated on the basis of the answers received. However, Section II reports present several inconsistencies, incoherencies or contradictory answers, which affect the readability of the statistics. In order to reflect as much as possible the realities at the site level, data is presented as submitted by the States Parties and no attempt has been made to correct the quantitative data provided, even when inconsistencies were noted.

## 2. The State of Conservation of World Heritage sites in Mediterranean Europe

This chapter presents the state of conservation of Mediterranean European World Heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List prior to 1998. The information and statistics compiled in this chapter are based on the answers received in Section II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaires submitted by all States Parties in late 2005.

The structure of this chapter follows, to a large extent, the headings of the questionnaire. For each subheading a table presents statistical data based on the answers received to individual questions in Section II. Answers are expressed both in absolute values (number of reports) and percentages. Response rates are expressed in percentages. This quantitative analysis, supported by observations of important facts or general trends as expressed in the questionnaires, forms the basis of the qualitative analysis which follows each table.

### 2.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The answers received for the following questions regarding justification for inscription revealed a considerable misunderstanding of World Heritage terms and concepts as well as a lack of institutional memory, both at national and site levels. This sub-section highlights the lack of understanding of the *World Heritage Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines*, and the inadequate knowledge of documentation related to the status and inscription of their World Heritage properties.

The overall impression is that concepts such as a Statement of Significance or the definition of the ‘outstanding universal value’ of a site are often misunderstood, misinterpreted or altogether ignored. These concepts are specific to World Heritage use and are not traditionally found in all States Parties’ national heritage terminology, which gives rise to lack of understanding and misinterpretation, increased by the lack of institutional memory. This problem underlines the need to reinforce staff training on World Heritage concepts at the national and local levels, as well as to promote communication and cooperation between the World Heritage Centre and States Parties, but also between the different institutions and levels of management involved in the conservation of World Heritage sites within the States Parties themselves.

#### 2.1.1. Justification for Inscription

The first section of the questionnaire focuses on the information and data available on the site at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List. This section informs the World Heritage Committee on the need to update information on properties, to re-nominate these sites, or to prepare an extension (adding new criteria, substantially modifying the buffer zones and property boundaries, etc).

**Table 1: World Heritage criteria as applied to properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
02.04	Have new criteria been added after the original inscription?	5	6%	85	94%	1	99%
02.06	If no, should the site be re-considered for additional criteria?	4	5%	79	95%	8	91%

In the Mediterranean sub-region cultural heritage is predominant and cultural criteria (iv)<sup>18</sup> is the most frequently applied, followed by cultural criteria (ii). The sub-region in this Periodic Reporting exercise includes only two natural sites, in Spain: *Doñana National Park* and *Garajonay National Park*.

Five sites have had new criteria added after inscription. Three sites, two in Malta (*Hal Saflieni Hypogeum, Megalithic Temples of Malta*) and one in Spain (*Mudejar Architecture of Aragon*) suggest that new criteria should be considered.

**Table 2: The application of cultural and natural criteria to sites having participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise**

State Party	C (i)	C (ii)	C (iii)	C (iv)	C (v)	C (vi)	N (i)	N (ii)	N (iii)	N (iv)	Total by State Party	Total number of sites	Changes to Criteria Proposed	Criteria Proposed
Cyprus	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	
Greece	10	12	9	11	3	6	0	0	2	0	53	14	0	
Holy See	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	
Italy	16	18	17	20	9	5	0	0	0	0	85	26	0	
Italy/Holy See	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	
Malta	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	2 <sup>19</sup>	2xC(i) C(iii)
Portugal	3	3	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	14	8	0	
Spain	15	14	10	19	1	7	0	2	2	1	71	26	1 <sup>20</sup>	C (ii)
Spain/France	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	1		
Turkey	5	4	6	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	25	8	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>20</b>	

The Mediterranean sub-region Periodic Reporting exercise addresses a large amount of early inscriptions. More than half of the sites were inscribed before 1993. While the outstanding universal value of each site was identified at the time of its inscription, the World Heritage Committee frequently made no official statement for sites inscribed in the early years of the *Convention*. In spite of this fact, 67 % of the sites stated that the outstanding universal value was defined by the Advisory Bodies or the Committee. New Statements of Significance are requested by 30 sites, but it must be noted that there are different interpretations of the question in the reports. For example, all Greek reports and all but one report from Turkey request a new Statement of Significance.

The answers give a clear indication that a precise understanding of the meaning of a Statement of Significance is lacking. There is also some confusion between Advisory Body recommendations and further decisions about the Statement of Significance. The relatively low rate of answers for the question about the relevance of the Statement of Significance underlines the uncertainties about the terminology and the status of the official World Heritage documents and decisions.

A total of 24 reports provide suggestions for new official site descriptions. These suggestions are in many cases very carefully developed, and a conclusion could be drawn that there is a much greater understanding of necessary changes to site descriptions than to changes to Statements of Significance.

<sup>18</sup> In the revised *Operational Guidelines*, which entered into force on 2 February 2005, the numbering of criteria has been changed (*Operational Guidelines*, II. D 77). This report refers to criteria according to the original classification at the time of inscription of the sites on the World Heritage List.

<sup>19</sup> *Hal Saflieni Hypogeum*: C (i) (iii); *Megalithic Temples of Malta*: C (i)

<sup>20</sup> *Mudejar Architecture of Aragon*: C (ii)

Nevertheless, most sites responded that the name of the World Heritage site is satisfactory and adequately reflects the significance of the property in an adequate way. The 11 sites requesting a name change are: *Archaeological Site of Epidaurus*; *Archaeological Site of Vergina*; *Delos*; *Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Luckas and Nea Moni of Chios* (Greece); *Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna*; *I Sassi di Matera*; *Piazza del Duomo, Pisa* (Italy); *Works of Antoni Gaudí* (Spain) and *Hattusha* (Turkey). The Spanish report for the transboundary site *Pyrénées - Mont Perdu* requests a change of name, although the French report for this transboundary site does not.

**Table 3: Representation of values**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
02.08	Was the Outstanding Universal Value of the site defined by the Advisory Bodies or by the Committee?	60	67%	30	33%	1	99%
02.10	Has the value changed since inscription?	6	7%	84	93%	1	99%
02.12	Did the World Heritage Committee approve a Statement of Significance for the site, which defined the Outstanding Universal Value?	46	52%	43	48%	2	98%
02.13	If yes, does this Statement of Significance still adequately define and reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site?	46	92%	4	8%	41	55%
02.14	If no, has a revised Statement of Significance subsequently been developed for the site?	7	15%	39	85%	45	51%
02.16	Is UNESCO's official description of the site satisfactory?	66	73%	24	27%	1	99%
02.18	Does the name of the site adequately reflect the property and significance?	80	89%	10	11%	1	99%
02.19	If no, do you want to change the name of the site?	11	46%	13	54%	67	26%

### 2.1.2 Boundaries and buffer zones

For the majority of the sites, their boundaries adequately reflect the site's needs. Ten cultural sites request a boundary change: *Residences of the Royal House of Savoy* (Italy); *Megalithic Temples of Malta* (Malta); *Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville*; *Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid*; *Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias*; *Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches*; *Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe*; *Santiago de Compostela ( Old Town)* (Spain). Two natural sites also request boundary changes: *Doñana National Park* and *Garajonay National Park* (Spain). In most cases, the request for change to boundaries or buffer zones consists of an enlargement of the site or the inclusion of the landscape/setting around the site.

More than half (64%) of the sites have a buffer zone and the majority of these are found to reflect the site's significance. Ten sites (in Italy, Spain and Malta) indicate that further work is needed for the definition of buffer zones. In cases where there is no buffer zone, half of the responses indicate that it is not needed. This is often the case in urban historic areas with clear

geographical limitations, a landscape setting or well defined specific monuments, parks or archaeological sites. However, several sites responded that there is no need for a buffer zone because of strong legal protection in the surrounding area. In some cases there is also a misunderstanding about requesting change of buffer zones. The Periodic Reporting exercise reveals insufficient knowledge about World Heritage concept and procedure about boundaries and buffer zones especially in the early inscribed sites.

**Table 4: Boundaries and buffer zones**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
03.01	Are the boundaries of the site adequate to reflect the site's significance?	74	81%	17	19%	0	100%
03.03	Is there a buffer zone for the site?	58	64%	33	36%	0	100%
03.05	If no, is a buffer zone needed to protect the site's significance?						47%
	Yes	10	23%	23			
	No	23	54%	54			
	Further work needed	10	23%	23			

## 2.2. Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

The properties inscribed on the World Heritage List before 1993 did not contain statements of authenticity/integrity in the evaluations carried out by ICOMOS/IUCN. Consequently, as the majority of sites in the Mediterranean sub-region are early inscriptions, there are many misunderstandings about authenticity and integrity.

A total of 25 reports state that there had been significant changes to the authenticity and/or integrity of the site since inscription. The majority of reports do not foresee any major changes which might impact the future authenticity and/or integrity of the site. Eight sites: in Greece (3), Spain (2), Italy, Malta and Turkey (1 each), consider that the changes have affected the outstanding universal value of the sites. These changes are mainly due to new development issues, but changes in the traditional use of the site and natural setting are also mentioned.

**Table 5: Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
04.01	Was an evaluation of the authenticity and/or integrity of the site carried out by ICOMOS/IUCN at the time of inscription?	59	66%	31	34%	1	99%
04.03	If no, has the authenticity and/or the integrity of the site been re-assessed since inscription?	7	12%	50	88%	34	63%
04.05	Have there been significant changes to the authenticity and/or integrity of the site since inscription?	25	27%	66	73%	0	100%
04.08	Will these anticipated changes affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as identified at the time of the inscription?	8	11%	62	89%	21	77%

### 2.3. Management

The most common use of World Heritage sites are visitor attractions (65%), urban centres (43%) and religious use (41%). The definition of visitor attraction linked to an entrance fee has caused some uncertainties in the questionnaire. Other uses include activities such as cultural centres, housing or administrative use and research and education purposes. Recreational use and cultural landscapes are also reported.

**Table 6: The current use of World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
05.01	How is the site currently used?			100%
	Visitor attraction (entrance fee)	59	65%	
	Urban centre	39	43%	
	National park (or other national protected area)	11	12%	
	Religious use	37	41%	
	Rural landscape	15	16%	
	Other	45	49%	

National level authorities are involved with the management of the site in a majority of cases, which reflects the common structure of legal conservation frameworks and the representation of sites in the sub-region. Notably, in Spain and Italy, the regional authorities are responsible for site management, in cooperation with the local authorities. The Mediterranean sub-region includes a high number of historic cities and urban centres, and consequently management cooperation between different entities and levels of authorities is an important issue. Several sites have indicated difficulties in management due to lack of cooperation between public institutions. Other levels of authorities in charge of site management include religious communities, private institutions, trusts, societies and foundations. The majority of sites report that they are managed under protective legislation. The second largest category is management by the State Party or central authority, particularly on archaeological sites.

A coordinator has been appointed to oversee the management of the site in approximately half of the sites (56%). The sites that do not have a coordinator (66%) express the need for the function and are in the process of appointing one. Notably in Spain, Italy and Malta an increased number of sites have established or are currently forming a specific World Heritage management body, defined as a foundation or consortium to function as the management body for the site. Italy has a World Heritage site coordination organization at the national level. Several sites have a steering committee or coordination bodies for specific issues (e.g. visitor management, educational programmes or research activities).

A majority of the reports consider the current management system as sufficiently effective, although improvements are needed. Four sites; two in Turkey, one each in Greece and Spain, consider their management system not sufficiently effective. The actions taken or suggested for the improvement of the management represent a wide variety of conservation and management issues, although coordination and collaboration measures are specifically highlighted.



**Table 7: Management systems**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
05.02	Has a World Heritage site steering group or similar management committee been set up?	37	42%	52	58%	2	98%
05.03.d	Is it legally or formally constituted?					55	40%
	Formally	18	50%				
	Legally	18	50%				
05.05	How could the overall management system of the site best be described?					1	99%
	Management by the State Party	52	58%				
	Management under protective legislation	73	81%				
	Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party	12	13%				
	Management under traditional protective measures or customary law	15	17%				
	Consensual management	13	14%				
	Other effective management system	33	37%				
05.06	Has a coordinator been appointed to oversee the management of the site?	50	56%	40	44%	1	99%
05.08	If no, is a coordinator needed?	27	66%	14	34%	50	45%
05.09	If so, are there any plans to appoint a coordinator?	23	64%	13	36%	55	40%
05.10	Which level or levels of public authority are primarily involved with the management of the site?					0	100%
	National	75	82%				
	Regional	49	54%				
	Local	61	67%				
	Other	26	29%				
05.11	Are the current management systems effective and/or sufficient?					1	99%
	Highly effective	12	13%				
	Sufficiently effective	74	82%				
	Not sufficiently effective	4	4%				
05.12	Are any improvements needed?	61	67%	30	33%	0	100%

### 2.3.1 Protection

According to the Section I reports from the States Parties in 2004, specific heritage legislation exists in all countries of the sub-region. Thus, in Section II almost all sites report the existence of special legislation or administrative arrangements. The majority of reports indicate that the protective legislation is sufficient, while 21 sites find them highly effective. No site reports declare that the protection is not sufficiently effective. However, 60% of sites indicate that improvements to protection arrangements are needed.

The legal protection measures listed do not give clear indications of the specificity of the protection regarding the World Heritage values. A few sites clearly indicate site-specific protection measures, but as most of reports deal with this issue in the answers for management plans it is difficult to draw conclusions about the specific legal frameworks.

**Table 8: Legislation concerning World Heritage properties in the sub-region**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
06.01	Does the site have special legislation or administrative arrangements?	87	96%	4	4%	0	100%
06.03	Have there been any significant changes in the ownership, legal status, contractual or traditional protective measures for the site since the time of inscription?	45	49%	46	51%	0	100%
06.05	Are the current protection arrangements effective and/or sufficient?					2	98%
	Highly effective	21	24%				
	Sufficient	68	76%				
	Not sufficiently effective	0	0%				
06.06	Are any improvements needed?	54	60%	36	40%	1	99%

**Table 9: Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06 by State Party**

State Party	Not effective	Sufficiently effective	Highly effective	No response	Need for improvement
Cyprus (2 sites)	0	1	1	0	2
Greece (14 sites)	0	12	2	0	10
Holy See (1 site)	0	1	0	0	1
Italy (26 sites + 1 transboundary)	0	19	6	1	16
Malta (3 sites)	0	3	0	0	3
Portugal (8 sites)	0	6	0	2	7
Spain (25 sites)	0	18	7	0	11
Turkey (8 sites)	0	6	2	0	5

### 2.3.2. Management Plans

Provisions in the *Operational Guidelines* were only officially adopted in 1993, and were not mandatory for early sites. Consequently, the concept of management plans and management systems have not been fully understood in the Periodic Reporting Section II exercise. For example, Greece reports that all sites have a centrally administered system of protection in the place of a management plan. According to the Questionnaire only 31 % of Mediterranean sites have a management plan, although the current management of the site is considered adequate in 64% of cases. The questionnaire does not allow for information about the updating of management plans, but Spain in particular has a high rate of recently prepared management plans. However, the rate of answers regarding the preparation of a management plan is very low, only about 30%. This further indicates that these concepts are not clearly understood.

The development of management plans is therefore a current issue, and the majority of sites (69%) who do not have a management plan are planning to prepare one or are in the process of developing one for the very near future. In Spain, 17 of the 25 sites report a management plan being implemented, in Portugal 3 of 8 sites have a recent management plan, while in Italy 4 out of 27 sites report an existing management plan. Turkey reports one management plan, and Cyprus none. In Malta, management plans are currently being designed for all sites.

**Table 10: Specific management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
07.01	Is there a specific management plan for the site?	27	31%	61	69%	3	97%
07.03	If no management plan exists, is one under preparation or is the preparation of such a plan foreseen for the future?	45	69%	20	31%	26	71%

### 2.3.3 Funding

Financial information has been provided in half of the reports. The reason for difficulties in presenting information has been that management responsibilities are shared with many agencies and stakeholders, especially in urban centres and in cultural landscapes. Funding is generally considered adequate for management and for protection / conservation. State funding is the largest funding source and regional and local authorities are other most important funding partners. World Heritage status has provided extra funding at 67% of sites. The Mediterranean sub-region does not receive major international World Heritage assistance, but European Union funding is of increasing importance. However, it must be noted that the rate of answers is low concerning these specific funding actions.

Funding has been received from the World Heritage Fund at eight sites. Projects by UNDP, the World Bank and bilateral cooperation have taken place in Turkey and Malta. Other funding mainly includes EU-funded projects.

Two sites report very sufficient management funding: *Piazza del Duomo, Pisa* (Italy) and *Garajonay National Park* (Spain). A total of 33 % of sites declare that funding for the adequate management of the site is insufficient. Funding for conservation and management of the site are equally adequate.

**Table 11: Funding**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
08.01	Can you provide information on the annual operating budget for the site in the last financial year?	52	59%	36	41%	3	97%
08.04	Has extra funding been drawn in through the World Heritage status?	29	33%	60	67%	2	98%
08.06	Does the site have sufficient funding available for the adequate management of the site?					1	99%
	Very sufficient	3	3%				
	Sufficient	57	63%				
	Insufficient	30	33%				
08.07	Are key aspects of the site's management plan being met?	28	68%	13	32%	50	45%
08.09	Is funding for the protection and conservation of the site adequate?	54	61%	34	39%	3	97%
08.12	Has the site received any of the following financial assistance?					53	58%
	World Heritage Fund	8	15%				
	UNESCO International Campaign	3	6%				
	National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies	4	8%				
	Bi-lateral cooperation	2	4%				
	Other assistance	49	92%				

### 2.3.4. Staffing Levels (Human Resources)

The majority of sites report adequate access to professional staff. The access to professional staff in promotion, interpretation, education and visitor management is in general from good to average. The number of staff indicated in the questionnaire represents a wide variety of categories depending on the character of the site, and it is therefore difficult to compare. The staffing level for promotion and visitor management is considered very bad on the Turkish sites of *Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği* and *Nemrut Dağ*. Regular volunteer support is available at 36 % of sites, often in the form of guided visits carried out by voluntary associations.

**Table 12. Staffing levels**

Questions		Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad	Rate of answers
09.01.a	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in conservation?	32 35%	35 38%	22 24%	2 2%	0	100%
09.01.b	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in management?	26 29%	38 42%	22 24%	4 4%	0	99%
09.01.c	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in promotion?	22 24%	38 42%	25 27%	5 5%	1	100%
09.01.d	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in interpretation?	23 26%	29 33%	32 36%	4 5%	0	97%
09.01.e	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in education?	18 21%	30 34%	36 41%	3 3%	0	96%
09.01.f	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in visitor management?	17 19%	34 38%	30 33%	7 8%	2	99%

**Table 13: Access to adequate professional staff**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
09.02	Do you have access to adequate professional staff not covered above?	46	51%	44	49%	1	99%
09.04	Are there adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site?	38	42%	53	58%	0	100%
09.07	Do you have the support of regular volunteers for the site?	32	36%	58	64%	1	99%

### 2.3.5 Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

The Mediterranean sub-region generally has good access to a high level of professional competence in conservation. Training is available for stakeholders at 61% of sites. Most properties have access to experts in numerous fields from national agencies, universities, and museums. The availability of technical expertise is very high in the fields of conservation techniques at both national and regional level. Training needs are in specific fields, such as preventive conservation and monitoring, visitor management and landscape conservation.

**Table 14: Training for stakeholders**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>10.03</b>	Is training available for stakeholders on the site?	52	61%	33	39%	6	3%

### 2.3.6. Visitors

Visitor statistics are available at the majority of sites, and visitor facilities are considered adequate in 67% of the reports. However, the statistics are based on a wide range of estimation tools and are difficult to compare. The trend in visitor flow has been difficult to estimate with a relatively low rate of answers. However, high seasonal tourism pressure is one of the main threats reported, especially in Italy and Spain. Actions taken to deal with seasonal tourism pressure include diversification of tourism activities and mitigating the visitor impact on monuments and in urban spaces. There is generally a need for better visitor management and organisation of guided visits. The cooperation between World Heritage cities has been successful in tourism promotion and exchange of experiences. Considering that visitor attraction is the main use for the Mediterranean sub-region World Heritage sites, it is remarkable that tourism/visitor management plans or monitoring systems are not more commonly developed.

**Table 15: Tourism/visitor management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>11.01</b>	Are there visitor statistics available for the site?	79	88%	11	12%	1	99%
<b>11.04</b>	Are the visitor facilities at the site adequate?	60	67%	30	33%	1	99%
<b>11.06</b>	Is there a tourism/visitor management plan for the site?	35	39%	54	61%	2	98%

### 2.3.7 Scientific Studies

The majority of Mediterranean countries have high-level academic institutions and universities for conservation studies and research. There are also specific Masters programmes at the universities linked to World Heritage. The reports refer to an extensive number of scientific studies related to research for specific conservation topics, notably conservation techniques and archaeology. Studies related to site specific World Heritage values are less common. An agreed research framework is in place at 68% of sites.

**Table 16: Scientific studies and research**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>12.01</b>	Is there an agreed research framework/strategy for the site?	59	68%	28	32%	4	96%
<b>12.02</b>	What kind of scientific studies and research programmes have been conducted specifically for the site?					1	99%
	Risk Assessment	54	60%				
	Studies related to the value of the site	67	74%				
	Monitoring exercises	60	67%				
	Condition surveys	63	70%				
	Impact of World Heritage designation	9	10%				
	Archaeological surveys	71	79%				
	Visitor Management	45	50%				
	Transportation studies	38	42%				
Other	40	44%					

### 2.3.8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

A total of 59 sites report that there are an adequate number of signs indicating the property is a World Heritage site. The *World Heritage Convention* emblem is used on all publications for the property in slightly more than half of the sites. A majority of sites have either a dedicated website, or are included in existing websites.

**Table 17: Signage at World Heritage properties and emblems on publications**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
13.01	Are there signs at the property to show that it is a World Heritage site?			100%
	Too many	0	0%	
	Many	6	7%	
	An adequate number	59	65%	
	Not enough	19	21%	
	None	7	8%	
13.02	Is the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> emblem used on all of the publications for the property?			98%
	Yes	21	24%	
	On some	55	62%	
	No	13	15%	

An agreed education strategy for the site exists at half of the sites. The development of site-specific educational committees is a current initiative especially in Spain and Portugal. School programmes have been carried through successfully in several countries, but their enforcement depends on national policies and curricula development. Thematic heritage campaigns and programmes on a European and international level are taking place across the sub-region. Specific events and exhibitions presenting the World Heritage site include Heritage days, international events and sites open to the public. Although the reports indicate a high level of awareness in local communities, local involvement is a priority issue in future actions proposed.

**Table 18: Awareness of the World Heritage properties among various groups**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
13.03.a	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst visitors?	70	77%	21	23%	0	100%
13.03.b	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst local communities?	61	67%	30	33%	0	100%
13.03.c	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst businesses?	55	60%	36	40%	0	100%
13.03.d	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst local authorities?	84	92%	7	8%	0	100%
13.05	Is there an agreed education strategy or programme for the site?	45	51%	44	49%	2	98%
13.07	If no, are there any plans to develop education programmes or work with schools?	33	67%	16	33%	42	54%
13.08	Are there special events and exhibitions concerning the site's World Heritage status?	52	58%	37	42%	2	98%
13.12	Does the site have a website?	80	88%	11	12%	0	100%

## 2.4. Factors Affecting the Properties

The present state of overall conservation is generally reported as good (57%). Ten sites find their state of conservation very good. Five sites report that the state of conservation needs more resources: *Historic Centre of San Gimignano* (Italy); *City of Valletta* and *Megalithic Temples of Malta* (Malta); *Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct* (Spain) and *Historic Areas of Istanbul* (Turkey). No site reports the state of conservation as very vulnerable. No site has been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the Mediterranean sub-region, although many threats have been reported.

According to the answers received to question 05.01, visitor use is the most common use of World Heritage sites in the Mediterranean sub-region, followed by urban centres. Consequently visitor/tourism pressure and development pressure are the two most urgent factors affecting the properties, followed by environmental pressure. These problems/threats are generally not seen as directly attributable to World Heritage status. However, eight of eleven sites reported that the threats are directly attributable to World Heritage values and specifically mention tourism/visitor pressure. The major problems are due to visitor pressures either on seasonal or daily basis, wear on monuments, and an overall lack of trained staff. Other factors are, for example, changes in the socio-economic development, delinquency, land speculation, need for urban rehabilitation and local economic revitalisation, modernisation of infrastructure, agricultural pressure and natural disasters. The actions proposed include increased cooperation with all stakeholders, especially with the local community.

**Table 19: State of conservation**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
14.02	What is the present state of overall conservation of the site?			99%
	Very good	10	11%	
	Good	51	57%	
	Adequate	12	13%	
	Patchy	12	13%	
	Needs more resources	5	6%	
	Very vulnerable	0	0	

**Table 20: Threats affecting the World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
14.03	Has the site or setting been affected or could it be affected by any of the following problems?					8	91%
	Development pressure	45	54%				
	Environmental pressure	39	47%				
	Natural disaster(s)	41	49%				
	Number of inhabitants	13	16%				
	Visitor/tourism pressure	54	65%				
	Agricultural/forestry regimes	8	10%				
Other	17	20%					
14.04	Are any of these problems/threats directly attributable to World Heritage status?	11	12%	77	87%	3	97%

## 2.5. Monitoring

The monitoring programmes reported cover mainly technical conservation measures and environmental monitoring (climate, seismic factors). Overall, monitoring programmes are related to World Heritage values or site-specific issues rather than tourism or development pressures. A total of 52% of World Heritage properties responded having a formal monitoring programme, but frequently these are carried out on an ad-hoc basis or are project related.

**Table 21: Monitoring programmes**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>15.01</b>	Is there a formal monitoring programme for the site?	47	52%	44	48%	0	100%

Reactive monitoring of the properties' state of conservation is a key element of the *Convention*. Paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines* states that: 'Reactive Monitoring is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat'.

A total of 36 sites in the Mediterranean sub-region have been subject to reactive monitoring since their inscription on the World Heritage List. However, only 13 sites are aware that they have been subject to reactive monitoring. This underlines the fact that reactive monitoring must be seen as a serious indicator that all information of the World Heritage context and process is not shared by all stakeholders, especially not at site level. Greece and Portugal have the highest number of Committee Decisions concerning reactive monitoring.

**Table 22: Reactive monitoring reports**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>07.06</b>	Has the site been the subject of (a) Reactive Monitoring Report(s) to the Committee?	16	18%	71	82%	4	96%

**Table 23: Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database**

State Party	World Heritage Site	Date(s) Inscribed	Number of Bureau Sessions	Details (year)	Number of Committee Sessions	Details (year)	Site's reply to question 07.06
<b>Cyprus</b>	Paphos	1980	0	-	1	28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes
<b>Greece</b>	Acropolis, Athens	1987	0	-	4	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes
	Archaeological Site of Delphi	1987	2	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993)	2	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 17 <sup>th</sup> (1993)	No RM
	Delos	1990	2	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	1	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992)	No RM
	Medieval City of Rhodes	1988	1	19 <sup>th</sup> (1995)	1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	No RM
	Mount Athos	1988	1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	3	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	1992	2	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	1	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993)	No RM
<b>Holy See</b>	Vatican City	1984	0	-	1	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992)	No RM



<b>Italy</b>	City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto	1994	1996	0	-	2	28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Historic Centre of Florence	1982		1	23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	1	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	Yes
	Historic Centre of Naples	1995		0	-	1	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	No RM
	Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	1987		1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	0	-	No RM
	Rock Drawings in Valcamonica	1979		0	-	2	28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
<b>Malta</b>	City of Valletta	1980		0	-	2	15 <sup>th</sup> (1991) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	No RM
	Hal Saflieni Hypogeum	1980		1	19 <sup>th</sup> (1995)	3	14 <sup>th</sup> (1990) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1996)	Yes
	Megalithic Temples of Malta	1980	1992	3	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	5	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
<b>Portugal</b>	Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores	1983		3	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	2	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	Yes
	Cultural Landscape of Sintra	1995		2	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	6	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Historic Centre of Oporto	1996		1	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	1	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	No RM
	Monastery of Alcobaça	1989		0	-	1	14 <sup>th</sup> (1990)	-
	Monastery of Batalha	1983		0	-	1	14 <sup>th</sup> (1990)	No RM
	Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon	1983		0	-	1	14 <sup>th</sup> (1990)	No RM
	The Convent of Christ in Tomar	1983		0	-	1	14 <sup>th</sup> (1990)	No RM
<b>Spain</b>	Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada	1984	1994	3	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	2	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	Yes
	Burgos Cathedral	1984		2	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	3	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	No RM
	Doñana National Park	1994	2005	5	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	7	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM
	Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	1996		1	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	0	-	No RM
	Old City of Salamanca	1988		0	-	4	26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM

<b>Spain</b>	Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches	1985		1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	4	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct	1985		1	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997)	2	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM
	Route of Santiago de Compostela	1993		1	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	3	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	No RM
	Santiago de Compostela (Old Town)	1985		1	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993)	2	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM
<b>Turkey</b>	Göreme National Park and Rock Sites of Cappadocia	1985		2	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	0	-	No RM
	Hierapolis-Pamukkale	1988		2	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	2	15 <sup>th</sup> (1991) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	Yes
	Historic Areas of Istanbul	1985		3	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	9	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Xanthos-Letoon	1988		0	-	2	15 <sup>th</sup> (1991) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	-

## 2.6. An Integrated Perspective on Management

The main benefits of World Heritage inscription are conservation, social and economic benefits. International acknowledgement and both visitor and local awareness are also reported as the strengths of the World Heritage status.

**Table 24: Benefits of World Heritage status**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
<b>16.01</b>	What do you consider to be the main benefits of World Heritage status?			100%
	Conservation	71	78%	
	Social	57	63%	
	Economic	47	52%	
	Management	41	45%	
	Other	27	30%	

## 2.7. Conclusions

The following table provides statistics on changes regarding the criteria, Statements of Significance, boundaries and buffer zones requested in the Mediterranean reports. Table 27, in the appendix, gives a site-by-site overview of these requested changes.

**Table 25: Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>17.01.a</b>	As a result of this reporting exercise, is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the criteria for inscription?	2 <sup>21</sup>	2%	87	98%	2	98%
<b>17.01.b</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the Statement of Significance?	3	3%	84	97%	4	96%
<b>17.01.c</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on a new Statement of Significance?	30	34%	59	66%	2	98%
<b>17.01.d</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the boundaries?	12	13%	77	87%	2	98%
<b>17.01.e</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the buffer zone?	17	19%	72	81%	2	98%

<sup>21</sup> Inconsistencies are noted between answers received for question 2.06 and for question 17.01.

### 3. World Heritage in Mediterranean Europe: Trends and Challenges

In 2002, during its twenty-sixth session, the World Heritage Committee adopted four Strategic Objectives – the ‘Four Cs’, defined in the Budapest Declaration – focusing on Credibility, Conservation, Capacity Building and Communication. The present chapter examines site needs as expressed in Section II reports of the Periodic Reporting exercise, within the framework of the Four Cs.

#### 3.1. Overall Framework for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

The Mediterranean sub-region is actively taking part in international cooperation at all levels. Cooperation and networking needs include dissemination of best practice especially regarding participatory processes, new management techniques and site promotion. The cooperation between World Heritage sites on a national and regional level has proven to be very successful. More information and cooperation is needed regarding European Union funded networks.

#### 3.2. The Credibility of the World Heritage List

*Strategic objective:*

-To strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.

Periodic Reporting has contributed to the identification of various gaps in national as well as in site specific policies. There is no doubt that its procedures should be maintained, improved and enhanced. Methodological issues concerning Section I and II questionnaires and the synthesis report as a tool for analysis, should be further discussed. The next Periodic Reporting cycle should be based on the clarification and simplification of the questionnaire and be supported by written documentation outlining method and analysis. This work could involve present networks of focal points and experienced site managers.

The Periodic Reporting exercise reveals a serious lack of understanding of World Heritage concepts and processes at site level. It also demonstrates a lack of institutional memory and access to basic documents and information, which is partly due to the considerable high number of early inscriptions in the Mediterranean sub-region. Consequently it is essential to formally establish and facilitate feedback to the sites from both States Parties and the World Heritage Committee in order to ensure credibility and involvement. The clarification of the World Heritage context and process, namely criteria, Statements of Significance, boundaries and buffer zones, is urgent. In order to obtain a more balanced List it is equally important to support new categories in the nomination process – e.g. cultural landscapes and intangible heritage. The lack of guidance in management strategies for these categories as well as for transboundary and serial sites, larger urban sites etc., constitutes an obstacle to the nomination, monitoring and Periodic Reporting processes. There is a specific need to establish a common language regarding transboundary sites. The dissemination of best management practice for these issues enhances nominations.

Feedback and further contacts between site managers could be encouraged through specific actions (e.g. site visits, thematic workshops). These would also satisfy the need for transparency of World Heritage processes. The World Heritage Centre website could function as a communicative tool (preferably interactively) between site managers and specialists, where site managers should have access to more information on the website. Contacts and responsibilities should be kept updated, and a common database based at the World Heritage Centre, accessible to site managers.

### 3.3. Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management

*Strategic objective:*

-To ensure the effective conservation of World Heritage properties.

According to the Section II reports, the overall state of conservation of World Heritage in the Mediterranean sub-region is good. Conservation and restoration techniques are particularly developed, and there is considerable professional knowledge available in the field of conservation methodology. In order to comply with higher conservation standards, there is a need for further cross-sectoral integration. Questions regarding overall management cooperation and site interpretation are a current issue. It is essential to develop a culture of preventive conservation and maintenance. A major challenge for future action at national and international levels is the need for conservation policies at landscape level, and the integration and synergy of natural, cultural, environmental, economic, and tourism policies at all levels of governance. Existing site level cooperation in international, often parallel, programmes was not included in the questionnaire and is a further networking issue. The networks of European World Heritage sites could develop shared small scale actions.

There is a need to raise the awareness about the values of World Heritage sites and their specificity as guiding principles for their management. All Mediterranean sites have strong protective legislations in place, in most cases several levels of legal frameworks, from national to local/regional protection. Specific legislation for World Heritage has been implemented at few sites. Answers from the Periodic Reporting questionnaires have demonstrated that concepts of protection and management, particularly the meaning of management systems and management plans, are not well understood. The Periodic Reporting exercise also provides little detail regarding the effectiveness of these measures. Often the perception of the site is confused with the protection measures used to define it (e.g. the natural park protection measure when the site adopts the same boundaries, or the urban planning measures if the site is an urban site).

However, the current activities at a great many sites deal with developing coordination activities. These World Heritage site management bodies and steering groups should be seen as indicators for a sound management approach. The current issue of developing management plans, which many sites can share, also offers possibilities of sharing experiences. There is a general need to develop approaches, key indicators, benchmarks and best practice in preventive conservation to meet existing threats and the raised standards in conservation. The development of monitoring mechanisms for World Heritage related values is an urgent management issue. There is a need for support from Advisory Bodies in capacity building and in identification of best practice for preventive monitoring, including the use of qualitative indicators. This is also a networking issue. Furthermore, indicators that will serve as benchmarks for the next Periodic Reporting process need to be determined. The existing methodologies have been developed within the conservation field (e.g. Italy's risk-mapping), but interdisciplinary approaches within site management, visitor management and economic sectors are scarce.

Visitor attraction is the main use for World Heritage sites in the Mediterranean sub-region. Consequently, the development of tourism management plans and dissemination of best practice provide significant options for further networking. The issues range from limiting and/or targeting tourist flows to promotion and coordination of stakeholders and activities. The need to link tourism to local economic development and the concept of sustainable tourism are future challenges that need to be met.

The importance of including the local communities in the World Heritage site management is highlighted, and many sites are seeking examples of best practice and guidance in developing collaboration and awareness building with the local community.

### **3.4. Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training**

*Strategic objective:*

-To promote the development of effective Capacity Building in the States Parties.

Specific World Heritage capacity building and training is rare, and there is a strong need for best practice exchange in both conservation and management. Capacity building and awareness of the meaning of basic concepts within World Heritage are primary issues, as revealed in the Periodic Reporting exercise. Other current training needs regard ‘new’ conservation fields as site interpretation, landscape conservation, monitoring methodologies and integrated management strategies as, for example, fund raising and urban rehabilitation. Communication strategies and participatory mechanisms are also a focus for majority of sites. The dissemination of research results and shared experiences on a sub-regional or on a thematic base would be useful. Training for staff is also an urgent issue for many sites in the sub-region. The UNESCO Associated School Programme, as well as other educational activities at site level, should be enforced. Existing regional and national cooperation has proven to be successful and is a subject for further networking. The supporting role of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre should be strengthened.

### **3.5. Communication**

*Strategic objective:*

-To increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.

The inclusive partnership approach of the World Heritage should be enforced. All relevant stakeholders, especially on site level, should be updated about the results and decisions concerning the Periodic Reporting process. The lack of institutional memory and knowledge about the World Heritage process highlights the need to implement an interactive communication between all concerned. There is a need for dissemination of successful strategies for a dialogue with the local community, with decision makers on all levels, property owners, with the broad public and within educational programmes.

#### 4 Recommendations for World Heritage in Mediterranean Europe

**Table 26: Recommended actions and responsibilities**

<b>Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Strengthen the understanding of World Heritage conservation in the European Region by clarifying concepts, in particular those of ‘outstanding universal value,’ World Heritage criteria, and authenticity and integrity, through training and capacity building in particular for States Parties and site managers	X	X	X	X	
Promote and support cooperation and assistance among States Parties in the sub-region on World Heritage related issues		X		X	
Promote the participation of local authorities and all stakeholders in the identification and nomination of World Heritage sites				X	X
Encourage the development of baseline data within States Parties and ensure effective feedback between the World Heritage Centre and the responsible authorities		X		X	X

<b>Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Integrate World Heritage management into the wider regional, social and policy context on all levels		X		X	X
Strengthen collaboration among national, regional and local authorities and heritage agencies in order to encourage the development of integrated policy				X	X
Urge all stakeholders to develop preventive and proactive approaches to conservation				X	X
Analyse management frameworks in the sub-regional context and provide assistance for the development of model management systems, including transboundary and serial sites		X		X	X
Update heritage legislation to reflect current approaches to buffer zones, landscape conservation, the integration of cultural and natural heritage and the concepts of integrity and authenticity. Develop and expand guidance on [or follow up to] the Vienna Memorandum and other documents through specific regional workshops emphasising management of World Heritage properties in their broader landscape context		X		X	
Ensure a systematic approach to public and local involvement in heritage management and preservation				X	X
Promote best practice through World Heritage site partnerships and twinning arrangements		X		X	X
Ensure coordinated approaches to funding sources and to encourage further acquaintance with funding institutions, including European Union institutions, and access to resources		X		X	

<b>Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Facilitate training in the basic concepts of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , such as ‘outstanding universal value’ and Statement of Significance and on World Heritage-related topics.	X	X	X	X	
Develop strategies and programmes for capacity building in the sub-region based on the results of the Periodic Reporting with the help of IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM		X	X	X	
Provide the States Parties with manuals, promotion material, best practices, and develop a tool-kit for site managers		X	X		
Identify and disseminate best practice regarding World Heritage related management issues		X	X	X	
Initiate and disseminate research on World Heritage related topics		X		X	
Encourage responsible approaches to tourism in and around World Heritage sites		X		X	X
Ensure that properties are adequately staffed according to site specific needs				X	X

<b>Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Encourage broad recognition of the importance of sustainable use of World Heritage, including tourism, for the social and economic benefit of local and national communities		X	X	X	X
Develop strategies for information, awareness-building and education, based on identified needs in sub-regions in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies		X	X	X	X
Develop models and standards for World Heritage interpretation, site presentation and information material		X	X	X	X
Disseminate strategies and support community participation in heritage preservation and management		X		X	X



## APPENDIX

Table 27: Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request Boundary Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	Bank Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
Cyprus	Painted Churches in the Troodos Region	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1985	2001		no	yes	no			no	yes	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Paphos	C (iii) (iv)	1980			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
Greece	Acropolis, Athens	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1987				yes	yes	no		yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Archaeological Site of Delphi	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1987			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Archaeological Site of Epidaurus	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1988				yes	yes	no		yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Archaeological Site of Olympia	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1989			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	no	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Archaeological Site of Vergina	C (i) (iii)	1996			no	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Delos	C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1990				yes	yes	no			yes	yes	no	good	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Medieval City of Rhodes	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1988				no	No	no			yes	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Meteora	N (iii) C (i) (ii) (iv) (v)	1988				no	yes	no		no date	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Luckas and Nea Moni of Chios	C (i) (iv)	1990				no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	good	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Greece	Mount Athos	N (iii) C (i) (ii) (iv) (v) (vi)	1988				no	yes	no		no date	yes	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Mystras		C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1989				yes	yes	no		yes	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request Boundary Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance		
																																no	yes
Greece	Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1988			no	yes	no			yes	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	C (ii) (iii)	1992			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae	C (i) (ii) (iii)	1986			yes	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
Holy See	Vatican City	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1984			no	no	no			no	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
Italy	18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	no	no		6/2006	yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no							
	Archaeological Area of Agrigento	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	no		12/2006	yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes							
	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	C (iii) (iv) (v)	1997			no	no	no		10/2006	yes	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua	C (ii) (iii)	1997			yes	no	no		12/2007	no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no							
	Castel del Monte	C (i) (iii)	1996			no	yes	no		12/2006	no	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no							
	Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	no	no		1/2006	yes	yes	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no							
	Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with 'The Last Supper' by Leonardo da Vinci	C (i) (ii)	1980			yes	yes	no		1/2007	yes	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
	City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto	C (i) (ii)	1994	1996		yes	yes	no		12/2006	yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Costiera Amalfitana	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1997			no	no	yes		3/2006	yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Crespi d'Adda	C (iv) (v)	1995			no	no	no		12/2007	no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no							
	Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1996			yes	yes	yes	5/2005		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	yes		yes				yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes							

## Part Two III – Mediterranean Europe

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
																															1/2005
Italy	Ferrara, City of the Renaissance and its Po Delta	C (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	1995	1999		no	no	no		1/2005	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no						
	Historic Centre of Florence	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1982			no	no	no		6/2006	yes	yes	yes	no	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Historic Centre of Naples	C (ii) (iv)	1995			no	no	no		12/2006	no	no	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Historic Centre of San Gimignano	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1990			no	no	no		12/2006	no	no	no	no	more resources	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no					
	Historic Centre of Siena	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1995			no	no	no		12/2006	no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Historic Centre of the City of Pienza	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1996			no	yes	no		12/2005	no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no					
	I Sassi di Matera	C (iii) (iv) (v)	1993			no	no	yes	12/1988		no	yes	no	no	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1987								yes	no	no	no	very good	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	very sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1997			no	no	no		12/2006	no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Residences of the Royal House of Savoy	C (i) (ii) (iv) (v)	1997			yes	yes	no		no date	yes	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Rock Drawings in Valcamonica	C (iii) (vi)	1979			yes	no	yes			yes	no	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Villa Romana del Casale	C (i) (ii) (iii)	1997			no	yes	no		12/2007	no	yes	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Su Nuraxi di Barumini	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	no	no		12/2006	no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	The Trulli of Alberobello	C (iii) (iv) (v)	1996			no	no	no		12/2006	yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no					
	Venice and its Lagoon	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	1987			no	no	no		12/2006	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	yes	no	no	yes

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
Italy/ Holy See	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura ( <b>Holy See</b> )	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1980	1990		no	no	no			no	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura ( <b>Italy</b> )	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1980	1990		no	no	no		12/2008	no	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	
Malta	City of Valletta	C (i) (vi)	1980			no	yes	no		no date	no	no	no	no	more resources	no			no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	yes	no	
	Hal Saflieni Hypogeum	C (iii)	1980			no	yes	no		6/2006	yes	no	no	yes	adequate	no	yes		yes		yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	
Malta	Megalithic Temples of Malta	C (iv)	1980	1992		yes	yes	no		6/2006	no	no	no	yes	more resources	no	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	
Portugal	Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores	C (iv) (vi)	1983			yes	yes	no		12/2006	no	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Convent of Christ in Tomar	C (i) (vi)	1983			no	yes	no				yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Cultural Landscape of Sintra	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1995			yes	yes	yes	1/2005		yes	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Historic Centre of Évora	C (ii) (iv)	1986			yes	yes	no		12/2005	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Historic Centre of Oporto	C (iv)	1996			no	no	no		12/2008	no	yes	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no
	Monastery of Alcobaça	C (i) (iv)	1989			no	yes	yes	1/2005		yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Monastery of Batalha	C (i) (ii)	1983				yes	yes	5/2002		yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon	C (iii) (vi)	1983				yes	no			yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Spain	Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1984	1994		yes	yes	yes	1/1989		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>22</sup>	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Altamira Cave	C (i) (iii)	1985			yes	yes	yes	7/2001		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no		yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	
	Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida	C (iii) (iv)	1993			no	yes	yes	2/1996		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					

<sup>22</sup> Only regarding extension in 1994.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance				
																														yes				
Spain	Burgos Cathedral	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1984			yes	yes	yes	9/1997		yes	no	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes				
	Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville	C (i) (ii) (iii) (vi)	1987			no	no	yes	no date			yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes									
	Doñana National Park	N (ii) (iii) (iv)	1994	2005		no	no	yes	2/2004		no	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	very sufficient	yes								
	Garajonay National Park	N (ii) (iii)	1986			no	yes	yes	6/1986	3/2006	yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes								
	Historic Centre of Cordoba	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1984	1994		no	no	yes	5/2003		yes	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no <sup>23</sup>	sufficient	yes								
	Historic City of Toledo	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1986			no	yes	yes	2/1997		no	no	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes			
	Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	C (ii) (v)	1996			yes	no	yes	9/2005		no	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes			
	Las Médulas	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	no	yes	1/2002		yes	no	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes			
	Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1984			yes	yes	no		no date	yes	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes								
	Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1985	1998		no	no	no		9/2005	no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no <sup>24</sup>	sufficient	yes								
	Mudejar Architecture of Aragon	C (iv)	1986	2001		no	no	no		1/2008	yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>25</sup>	sufficient	yes								
	Old City of Salamanca	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1988			no	no	yes	9/1984		no	no	yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes			
	Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches	C (iii) (iv)	1985			no	yes	yes	1/2000		yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes								
	Old Town of Cáceres	C (iii) (iv)	1986			no	no	yes	3/1990		yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes								
	Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1985			yes	yes			no date	yes	yes	yes	no	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no								
	Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	no				yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient									
	Poblet Monastery	C (i) (iv)	1991			yes	yes						yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes								

<sup>23</sup> Only regarding extension in 1994.

<sup>24</sup> Only regarding extension in 1998.

<sup>25</sup> Only regarding extension in 2001.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance			
																																no	yes	no
Spain	Route of Santiago de Compostela	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1993			yes	no	yes	no date		no	yes	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe	C (iv) (vi)	1993			yes	yes	no		1/2006	yes	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1997			yes	yes	yes	10/1998		yes	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes								
	Santiago de Compostela (Old Town)	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1985			no	yes	yes	10/1997		no	no	yes	no	very good	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes								
	Works of Antoni Gaudí	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1984	2005		no					yes			yes	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>26</sup>										
Turkey	City of Safranbolu	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1994			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no								
	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	N (iii) C (i) (iii) (v)	1985			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes		
	Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği	C (i) (iv)	1985			yes	no	no		no date	yes	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes								
	Hattusha	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1986			no	yes	no		no date	yes	no	no	no	good	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Hierapolis-Pamukkale	N (iii) C (iii) (iv)	1988			yes	no	yes	no date		yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Historic Areas of Istanbul	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1985			yes	no	no		no date	yes	yes	no	yes	more resources	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
	Nemrut Dağ	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1987			yes	no	no		1/2007	yes	yes	yes	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Xanthos-Letoon	C (ii) (iii)	1988			no	no	no			yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	

<sup>26</sup> Only regarding extension in 2005.



**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



**STATE OF CONSERVATION OF**  
**WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN**  
**WESTERN EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION II**

**March 2006**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The State of Conservation of World Heritage sites in Western Europe</b>	<b>94</b>
2.1	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	94
2.1.1	Justification for Inscription	94
2.1.2	Boundaries and Buffer zones	96
2.2	Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	96
2.3	Management	97
2.3.1	Protection	98
2.3.2	Management Plans	99
2.3.3	Funding	100
2.3.4	Staffing Levels (Human Resources)	101
2.3.5	Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques	102
2.3.6	Visitors	102
2.3.7	Scientific Studies	103
2.3.8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	103
2.4	Factors Affecting the Properties	104
2.5	Monitoring	106
2.6	An Integrated Perspective on Management	108
2.7	Conclusions	108
<b>3</b>	<b>World Heritage in Western Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>109</b>
3.1	Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	25
3.2	The Credibility of the World Heritage List	109
3.3	Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	110
3.4	Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	110
3.5	Communication	111
<b>4</b>	<b>Recommendations for World Heritage in Western Europe</b>	<b>112</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>114</b>



**LIST OF TABLES**

**Table 1:** World Heritage criteria as applied to properties

**Table 2:** The application of cultural and natural criteria to sites having participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise

**Table 3:** Representation of values

**Table 4:** Boundaries and buffer zones

**Table 5:** Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity

**Table 6:** The current use of World Heritage properties

**Table 7:** Management systems

**Table 8:** Legislation concerning World Heritage properties in the sub-region

**Table 9:** Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06, by State Party

**Table 10:** Specific management plans

**Table 11:** Funding

**Table 12:** Staffing levels

**Table 13:** Access to adequate professional staff

**Table 14:** Training for stakeholders

**Table 15:** Tourism/visitor management plans

**Table 16:** Scientific studies and research

**Table 17:** Signage at World Heritage sites and emblems on publications

**Table 18:** Awareness of the World Heritage properties among various groups

**Table 19:** State of conservation

**Table 20:** Threats affecting the World Heritage properties

**Table 21:** Monitoring programmes

**Table 22:** Reactive monitoring reports

**Table 23:** Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database

**Table 24:** Benefits of World Heritage status

**Table 25:** Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee

**Table 26:** Recommended actions and responsibilities

**Table 27:** Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

## 1. Introduction: Methodology of Analysis

Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise assessed the strengths and weaknesses of World Heritage protection in each State Party at national level. While World Heritage is well acknowledged by Western European governments and societies, and is protected through important subsidies, sophisticated protective legislation, highly-qualified staff, and specialized institutions and training centres, it is nonetheless necessary for those countries to protect the outstanding universal value of their sites. Political consideration, development pressure within urban areas or around large sites, and agriculture and natural disasters are threats that must be addressed through comprehensive management and sustainable development mechanisms.

Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise revealed that, since many of the Western European sites were inscribed in the early years of the *Convention*, their management needed to be updated and adapted. Heritage conservation traditions need to be adapted to new situations and priorities through a holistic approach to conservation management. The Section I reports highlighted government support for heritage and understanding of the need for an affirmative heritage policy. Thorough educational policies, new information tools were also amongst the actions that countries of the sub-region wished to implement to raise awareness and focus on heritage issues. Western European countries also voiced their wish to promote and develop international solidarity through partnerships with UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre in order to adapt tools and to improve the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and the Global Strategy in their sub-region and in the European region as a whole.

Section II provides a site-by-site analysis of strengths, needs and challenges at the site level and therefore completes the first national overviews provided by Section I.

Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention* establishes that States Parties are to submit reports on their application of the *Convention*. The General Assembly of States Parties and the General Conference of UNESCO reached consensus in 1997 that these reports should be submitted through the World Heritage Committee and should address both the overall application of the *World Heritage Convention* (Section I) and the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties (Section II). Consequently, the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session, in 1998, adopted a format for Periodic Reports as well as a regional approach for their preparation and examination around a six-year cycle.

In 2002 the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-sixth session requested that regional programmes to strengthen the implementation of the *Convention* should be developed on the basis of Periodic Reports, to contribute to the objectives of the four Strategic Objectives (the ‘Four Cs’) adopted in Budapest in 2002:

- strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List
- ensure the effective **Conservation** of the World Heritage properties
- promote the development of effective **Capacity Building** in States Parties
- increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication**

The European region was to report in 2006 on all sites inscribed on the World Heritage List up to, but excluding, 1998. Europe is the region with the highest number of sites, with 48 reporting countries and 244 sites concerned. The region has been divided into 5 sub-regions (Nordic and Baltic countries, Western Europe, Mediterranean countries, Central and South-Eastern Europe, and Eastern Europe).

This World Heritage Synthesis Report for Western Europe is based on the state of conservation reports (Section II) on World Heritage properties in the sub-region. It is based on an analysis of reports received for all 72 Western European properties inscribed on the World Heritage List prior to, but excluding, 1998<sup>27</sup>:

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<sup>27</sup> Due to the colonial history of some Western countries, a number of sites are located in remote areas such as the British properties of, *Henderson Island* (eastern South Pacific) or *Gough and Inaccessible Islands* (South Atlantic); or *Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour* (Netherlands Antilles). More such properties

- Austria: 3 reports
- France: 23 reports (including 1 transboundary site with Spain)
- Germany: 19 reports
- Ireland: 2 reports
- Luxembourg: 1 report
- Netherlands: 4 reports
- Switzerland: 3 reports
- United Kingdom: 17 reports

All countries have used the web-based version of the questionnaire developed by the World Heritage Centre. Statistics were drawn from the replies collected from the reports and analysed in cross-reference to the qualitative responses received for the longer, more descriptive questions.

The structure of this Sub-regional Synthesis Report was adopted during a meeting in Durban, South Africa, on 10 July 2005. From 8 to 9 November 2005, 61 delegates representing 38 European countries, international experts, the Advisory Bodies to the *World Heritage Convention* (ICCRUM, IUCN, ICOMOS) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, met in Berlin, Germany, to review the progress of Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Europe since the meeting held jointly with the Council of Europe in Nicosia, Cyprus, in May 2003. During this meeting, elements for an Action Plan for Section II for Europe were agreed upon, and the ‘Berlin Appeal’ for the region was launched.

This synthesis report therefore offers an analysis of responses received in the Periodic Reporting Section II reports. In the second chapter, analysis is based mostly on the information provided by States Parties, although data has been checked against existing records to complete the information provided on the sites. Statistical analysis was conducted using the Evaluation Tool prepared by the World Heritage Centre. The results are presented in table form. Chapter 3 highlights trends and challenges for World Heritage properties in Western Europe, and Chapter 4 presents recommendations to improve the General Framework for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Western European sub-region.

There is a discrepancy in the quantity and type of information provided by States Parties in the Periodic Reporting questionnaires. Some States Parties have provided extensive data and elements of analysis, describing mechanisms, procedures, regulations, and administration involved at the local or regional level, whilst others did not provide the same depth of information. Levels of detail for each site in the present analysis may therefore vary.

All quantitative data is presented as reported in the questionnaires, and statistics calculated on the basis of the answers received. However, Section II reports present some inconsistencies, incoherencies or contradictory answers, which affect the readability of the statistics. In order to reflect as much as possible the realities at the site level, data is presented as submitted by the States Parties and no attempt has been made to correct the quantitative data provided, even where inconsistencies were noted.

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are likely to be inscribed on the World Heritage List in the coming years. Analysis and data concerning these sites should therefore also be compared against the Synthesis Reports for Periodic Reporting in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the Asia-Pacific Region.

## 2. The State of Conservation of World Heritage Sites in Western Europe

This chapter presents the state of conservation of Western European World Heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List prior to 1998. The information and statistics compiled in this chapter are based on the answers received in Section II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaires, submitted by all States Parties in late 2005.

The structure of this chapter follows, to a large extent, the headings of the questionnaire. For each subheading a table presents statistical data based on the answers received to individual questions in Section II. Answers are expressed both in absolute values (number of reports) and percentages. Response rates are expressed in percentages. This quantitative analysis, supported by observations of important facts or general trends as expressed in the questionnaires, forms the basis of the qualitative analysis which follows each table. A table summarizing the key answers received for each site is included in the appendix of this report.

### 2.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The answers received for the following questions regarding justification for inscription revealed a considerable misunderstanding of World Heritage terms and concepts as well as a lack of institutional memory, both at national and site levels. This sub-section highlights the lack of understanding of the *World Heritage Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines*, and the inadequate knowledge of documentation related to the status and inscription of their World Heritage properties.

The overall impression is that concepts such as a property's Statement of Significance or the definition of the 'outstanding universal value' of a site are often misunderstood, misinterpreted or altogether ignored. These concepts are specific to the *World Heritage Convention* and are not traditionally found in all States Parties' national heritage terminology, which gives rise to lack of understanding and misinterpretation, increased by the lack of institutional memory. This problem underlines the need to reinforce staff training on World Heritage concepts at the national and local levels as well as to promote communication and cooperation between the World Heritage Centre and States Parties, but also between the different institutions and levels of management involved in the conservation of World Heritage sites within the States Parties themselves.

#### 2.1.2 Justification for Inscription

The first section of the questionnaire focuses on the information and data available on the site at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List. This section informs the World Heritage Centre on the need to update information on properties and the Committee on the need to approve changes to these sites (adding new criteria, substantially modifying the buffer zones and property boundaries, changing the Statement of Significance of the site, etc).

**Table 1: World Heritage criteria as applied to properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
02.04	Have new criteria been added after the original inscription?	1	1%	70	99%	1	99%
02.06	If no, should the site be re-considered for additional criteria?	8	12%	60	88%	/	94%

An analysis of the cultural and natural criteria<sup>28</sup> of the sites that participated in the Periodic Reporting exercise demonstrates that criterion (iv) is the most frequently applied for cultural heritage in the Western European sub-region, followed by cultural criteria (ii) and (i). The criterion most frequently attributed for natural sites is (iii). Interestingly, the proposed changes of criteria reported in the

<sup>28</sup> In the revised *Operational Guidelines*, which entered into force on 2 February 2005, the numbering of criteria has been changed (*Operational Guidelines*, II.D 77). This report refers to criteria according to the original classification at the time of inscription of the site on the World Heritage List.

Periodic Reports indicate a wish to truly reflect the diversity of the inscribed properties, much as the Section I reports reflected a recent trend among States Parties to balance the World Heritage List by proposing, on their Tentative Lists, new types of properties presenting less frequent values and potential criteria under the *World Heritage Convention*.

**Table 2: The application of cultural and natural criteria to sites having participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise**

States Parties	Cultural criteria						Natural criteria				Total criteria by State Party	Total number of sites	Changes to criteria proposed	Proposed added criteria
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)				
Austria	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	/
France	16	12	6	14	1	6	1	1	2	1	60	23	6 <sup>29</sup>	3 C(v) C(ii) C(iv) N(i)
Germany	8	10	4	15	0	4	1	0	0	0	42	19	1 <sup>30</sup>	C (vi)
Ireland	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	/
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	/
Netherlands	1	3	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	/
Switzerland	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	/
United Kingdom <sup>31</sup>	8	11	4	11	1	4	1	1	4	3	48	17	1 <sup>32</sup>	C(vi)
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>8</b>	

While the outstanding universal value of each site was identified at the time of its inscription, the World Heritage Committee frequently made no official statement for sites inscribed in the early days of the *Convention*. Similarly, the questionnaires showed that most States Parties were unclear as to the existence of Statements of Significance for their sites. Confusion between Advisory Body recommendations and Statements of Significance were also common. Many new Statements of Significance proposed in answer to question 2.15 are too short, incomplete or compile descriptive data on the history of the site. A Statement of Significance should reflect the outstanding universal value of the site and be considered a working tool for the management of the property. Once again, clarification of World Heritage concepts may help States Parties formulate new Statements of Significance that truly reflect the value of each site. According to paragraph 155 of the new *Operational Guidelines*, a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is required for all new World Heritage nominations.

The seven sites requesting a change of name are: *Cape Girolata, Cape Porto and Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica* (France), *Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe* (France), *Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley* (France), *Historic Centre of Avignon* (France), *Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans* (France), *Völklingen Ironworks* (Germany), and the *Convent of St Gall* (Switzerland). The Spanish report for *Pyrénées - Mont Perdu* requests a change of name, although the French report for this site does not (see 'State of conservation of World Heritage Properties in the Mediterranean Countries').

<sup>29</sup> *Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay*, C(v); *Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley*, C(v); *Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay*, N(i); *Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy*, C(ii); *Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the 'Triumphal' Arch of Orange*, C(iv). In the case of the *Canal du Midi*, C(v), the State Party notes an error in the criteria at the time of inscription (typo in the evaluation) and wishes to correct this mistake. While France has not requested a change in criteria for *Pyrénées - Mont Perdu*, the Spanish report requests that one be added but fails to identify this criterion.

<sup>30</sup> *Cologne Cathedral* C (vi)

<sup>31</sup> Includes *Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall*. This site is not included in the count of criteria for German sites, as it became a transboundary site with Germany after 1998.

<sup>32</sup> *Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church* C(vi).

**Table 3: Representation of values**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
02.08	Was the Outstanding Universal Value of the site defined by the Advisory Bodies or by the Committee?	50	70%	21	30%	1	99%
02.10	Has the value changed since inscription?	8	11%	64	89%	0	100%
02.12	Did the World Heritage Committee approve a Statement of Significance for the site, which defined the Outstanding Universal Value?	27	37%	45	62%	0	100%
02.13	If yes, does this Statement of Significance still adequately define and reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site?	28	80%	7	20%	/	49%
02.14	If no, has a revised Statement of Significance subsequently been developed for the site?	15	33%	31	67%	/	64%
02.16	Is UNESCO's official description of the site satisfactory?	51	71%	21	29%	0	100%
02.18	Does the name of the site adequately reflect the property and significance?	64	89%	8	11%	0	100%
02.19	If no, do you want to change the name of the site?	7	23%	23	77%	/	42%

### 2.1.3 Boundaries and Buffer zones

Many properties inscribed on the World Heritage List before 1998 were nominated without a clear demarcation of their boundaries and buffer zone. The questionnaires revealed that 51 sites considered their boundaries adequate. However, almost as many sites (52 sites) have no buffer zone. While legislation protecting sites is usually sufficient to preserve the values and significance of World Heritage sites in Western Europe, 28 sites without buffer zones recorded their need for the definition of such a zone.

**Table 4: Boundaries and buffer zones**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
03.01	Are the boundaries of the site adequate to reflect the site's significance?	51	72%	20	28%	1	99%
03.03	Is there a buffer zone for the site?	20	28%	52	72%	0	100%
03.05	If no, is a buffer zone needed to protect the site's significance?					/	75%
	Yes	28	52%			/	
	No	15	28%			/	
	Further work needed	11	20%			/	

## 2.2 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

In the following table, nine reports stated that there had been significant changes to the authenticity and/or integrity of the site since inscription, but these changes were not reported as affecting the outstanding universal value of the sites – *Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay*; *Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the 'Triumphal Arch' of Orange* (France); *Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin* (Germany); *Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne* (Ireland); *Defence Line of Amsterdam* (Netherlands); *Ironbridge Gorge*; *Tower of London*; *Maritime Greenwich* (United Kingdom); *Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall* (United Kingdom/Germany). Development pressure is the most common threat to these sites. The *Tower of London*, for instance, reported that 'commercial development of ever-increasing density and scale affecting the setting of the Tower of London continue to erode its integrity.' Other changes reported included the modification of the physical aspect of the site, such as the construction of a roof and protective stage at the Roman open-air theatre of Orange, a proposal to reconstruct the entire circuit of the fort defences at Carvoran (*Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall*), possibly destroying authentic foundations, or the extension of the Teltow Canal with possible impact on the bank area of Glienicke Hunting Lodge

(*Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin*). However, these changes are not foreseen to affect the outstanding universal value of the sites.

**Table 5: Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
04.01	Was an evaluation of the authenticity and/or integrity of the site carried out by ICOMOS/IUCN at the time of inscription?	45	62%	27	37%	0	100%
04.03	If no, has the authenticity and/or the integrity of the site been re-assessed since inscription?	6	12%	45	88%	/	71%
04.05	Have there been significant changes to the authenticity and/or integrity of the site since inscription?	9	12%	63	87%	0	100%
04.08	Will these anticipated changes affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as identified at the time of the inscription?	7	14%	42	86%	23	68%

### 2.3 Management

World Heritage sites in Western Europe are predominantly used as visitor attraction (75% of cases), and religious use (over 45%). Over one-third are situated in urban centres, while less than a quarter are rural landscapes. ‘Other’ uses commonly reported include using the sites to host events – event centre for art and industrial culture at the *Völklingen Ironworks*, cultural and social events at the *Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square* (Germany); concerts, festivals and conferences in a number of French sites (*Historic Centre of Avignon, Palace and Park of Fontainebleau, Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the ‘Triumphal Arch’ of Orange*); or academic research purposes (research library at the *Convent of St Gall* (Switzerland), university college, student residence and theological library at *Durham Castle and Cathedral*, university campus in *Maritime Greenwich* (United Kingdom).

**Table 6: The current use of World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
05.01	How is the site currently used?			100%
	Visitor attraction (entrance fee)	54	75%	
	Urban centre	27	37%	
	National park (or other national protected area)	6	8%	
	Religious use	33	46%	
	Rural landscape	17	24%	
	Other	36	50%	

In the Netherlands and parts of the United Kingdom (England, Scotland and Wales) conservation and/or management of a number of sites is entrusted to specialized private institutions, trusts, societies, and foundations, such as the English National Trust, or the Kinderdijk World Heritage Foundation (Netherlands). In Germany, these also include the Federation of German History and Antiquarian Societies, and the German Community and Environment League. Some are funded through lotteries or undertake their own fund-raising. Many receive public funds and work closely with public agencies.

Western European countries have a wide variety of departments and specialized agencies in charge of heritage, providing services from national to local levels. The reports underlined how responsibilities are shared between central government agencies and federal, regional, or local agencies or departments. Although these institutions cover a wide range of expertise, the involvement of numerous bodies in site management requires a high level of cooperation and inter-agency communication, which is not always the case. In addition, some sites, or parts of sites, may belong to private users such as the *Old and New Towns of Edinburgh*, the *City of Bath and Blenheim Palace* (United Kingdom), the *Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay* and some of the *Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley* (France), or may be managed by independent, not-for-profit associations – such as the Institut Claude Nicolas Ledoux in charge of the *Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans* (France). Shared ownership and complex

networks of partners further complicate the management of sites, and several sites encounter difficulties in management due to a lack of cooperation between public institutions, state and regional agencies, or public institutions and private owners.

One solution is the creation of a steering group and the appointment of a site manager or coordinator to oversee the management of the site and serve as focal points for all institutions involved in the conservation of the property. A majority of sites, including all Austrian, Irish and British sites (with the exception of the *Tower of London*) reported having a steering group. In Germany, 12 out of 19 sites have a steering group, almost always accompanied by a site manager. In other countries, the existence of a steering group and site manager depends on the size of the property and on the funds available. However, in France, only six sites possess a steering committee, and a total of 15 sites (65% of all French sites) have neither a steering committee nor a site manager. In fact, the concept seems to have been largely misunderstood in this State Party's reports, as was that of a 'management plan' (Table 10). Such misinterpretation highlights a lack of knowledge of World Heritage concepts, and a need for cooperation between all levels of relevant public authorities.

Austria, Ireland, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the United Kingdom consider management systems for their sites to be sufficiently effective – and occasionally highly effective. German sites are the most satisfied with their management systems, which they consider highly effective (9 sites) or sufficiently effective (10 sites). The 5 sites which declared that their management systems were not effective are *Cape Girolata, Cape Porto and Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica, the Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne, Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay, the Palace and Park of Fontainebleau* (France), and the *Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles* (Netherlands). Need for improvement in management systems was reported for: Austria (1 site), France (16), Germany (1), Ireland (1), Luxembourg (1), the Netherlands (3), Switzerland (1), United Kingdom (14).

**Table 7: Management systems**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>05.02</b>	Has a World Heritage site steering group or similar management committee been set up?	41	57%	31	43%	0	100%
<b>05.03.d</b>	Is it legally or formally constituted?					31	57%
	Formally	34	83%				
	Legally	7	17%				
<b>05.05</b>	How could the overall management system of the site best be described?					0	100%
	Management by the State Party	31	43%				
	Management under protective legislation	56	78%				
	Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party	19	26%				
	Management under traditional protective measures or customary law	6	8%				
	Consensual management	28	39%				
	Other effective management system	25	35%				
<b>05.06</b>	Has a coordinator been appointed to oversee the management of the site?	28	40%	42	60%	2	97%
<b>05.08</b>	If no, is a coordinator needed?	16	37%	27	63%	/	60%
<b>05.09</b>	If so, are there any plans to appoint a coordinator?	8	24%	25	76%	/	46%
<b>05.10</b>	Which level or levels of public authority are primarily involved with the management of the site?					0	100%
	National	45	62%				
	Regional	47	65%				
	Local	61	85%				
	Other	19	26%				
<b>05.11</b>	Are the current management systems effective and/or sufficient?					1	99%
	Highly effective	14	20%				
	Sufficiently effective	52	73%				
	Not sufficiently effective	5	7%				
<b>05.12</b>	Are any improvements needed?	38	53%	34	47%	0	100%



### 2.3.1 Protection

Protective legislation is an essential tool in the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites. The following section revealed that, in some States Parties, national legislation should be reinforced to enhance the management and protection of sites.

**Table 8: Legislation concerning World Heritage properties in the sub-region**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
06.01	Does the site have special legislation or administrative arrangements?	65	90%	7	10%	0	100%
06.03	Have there been any significant changes in the ownership, legal status, contractual or traditional protective measures for the site since the time of inscription?	29	41%	42	59%	1	99%
06.05	Are the current protection arrangements effective and/or sufficient?					3	96%
	Highly effective	22	32%				
	Sufficient	44	64%				
	Not sufficiently effective	3	4%				
06.06	Are any improvements needed?	32	44%	40	56%	0	100%

According to the Section I reports received from the States Parties in 2004, specific heritage legislation exists in all countries of the sub-region, usually with a separate framework of laws for cultural and natural heritage. Most countries have a national legislation and a set of regional and local regulations especially for planning. No country has a specific World Heritage legislation; properties are instead protected by national legislation.

The Section II reports received in 2005 enabled comparison between existing national, regional and local legislation and their implementation at the site-level, including the responsible authorities' awareness of such protective legislation. While protective legislation was judged largely satisfactory in Austria, Germany and Switzerland, a majority of French sites and British sites stressed the need to increase or enhance existing legislation. Three sites consider existing legislation not effective - *Tower of London* (United Kingdom), *Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay* (France), *Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay* (France).

**Table 9: Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06, by State Party**

State Party (number of sites)	Not effective	Sufficiently effective	Highly effective	Need for improvement
Austria (4 sites)	0	4	0	0
France (23 sites)	2	14	7	12
Germany (19 sites)	0	6	10	4
Ireland (2 sites)	0	2	0	1
Netherlands (4 sites)	0	4	0	2
Switzerland (3 sites)	0	1	2	0
United Kingdom (17 sites)	1	13	3	12

### 2.3.2 Management Plans

While, today, a documented management system is mandatory for the inscription of new sites on the World Heritage List, it was not compulsory for early nominations.<sup>33</sup> In fact, guidelines for management plans were only officially adopted in 1993 and many of the early sites did not have original management plans. The Section II reports of the Periodic Reporting exercise revealed that only 51% of Western European sites had a management plan.

<sup>33</sup> In Western Europe, this requirement is usually interpreted as meaning a management plan.

In fact, it appears that the concept and use of management plans is still misunderstood or misinterpreted. Reports for French sites, for instance, revealed a certain amount of confusion and misunderstanding of the difference between *management plans* and *management systems*. Four French sites reported that although there is no management plan for the World Heritage site as such, a management plan exists for part of the site, or that the site is inscribed within an area for which a management plan exists<sup>34</sup>.

Similarly, sites in Luxembourg and Austria have no management plans. In Germany, 12 out of 19 sites have a management plan, but only one plan is less than five years old. In Switzerland, 2 sites possess management plans but these plans date back to 1969 (*Benedictine Convent of St John at Münstair*, plan revised in 2004) and 1981 (*Old City of Berne*).

The most successful countries in terms of designing and implementing management plans for their sites are the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Ireland. In the Netherlands, 3 sites have recent management plans and the fourth site is in the process of setting up a plan. In the United Kingdom, 14 sites have a management plan (all less than ten years old) and the three sites without management plans are expecting to adopt one by the summer of 2006. Similarly, Ireland has management plans for both of its sites.

**Table 10: Specific management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>07.01</b>	Is there a specific management plan for the site?	37	51%	35	49%	1	100%
<b>07.03</b>	If no management plan exists, is one under preparation or is the preparation of such a plan foreseen for the future?	17	46%	20	54%	/	51%

### 2.3.3 Funding

In 63% of cases, sites were able to provide details on their sources of funding and an average of about 65% of sites find their financial resources adequate. The following sites have sufficient management funds but inadequate funds to protect and conserve the site: *Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles* (France); *Pyrénées - Mont-Perdu* (France/Spain)<sup>35</sup>; *Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church* (United Kingdom); *Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey* (United Kingdom); and the *Tower of London* (United Kingdom). The following sites have insufficient management funds but adequate funds for the protection and conservation of the site: *Paris, Banks of the Seine*; *Place Stanislas*, *Place de la Carrière* and *Place d'Alliance* in Nancy.

Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise, submitted in 2004, revealed that in Western European countries the budget for heritage is very important and even increasing in several States Parties. Funding sources are indeed numerous although there is hardly any specific World Heritage budget allowance. According to Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise, submitted in 2005, the main source of funding of World Heritage sites in all countries of the Western European sub-region is public funds, whether national, regional or local. Funds from the private sector are also very important. Even though there are no specific World Heritage European Union programmes, the European Union (EU) is nonetheless also a source of funding for World Heritage sites within the broader framework of EU programmes. International Assistance (IA) is not relevant in the Western Europe sub-region and in general States Parties do not request assistance from the World Heritage Fund, with the exception of the organization of regional workshops for site managers from Eastern Europe.

Despite the numerous funding sources available for Western European sites, about 35% of sites declared their financial resources insufficient. The problem, in certain cases, may be related to

<sup>34</sup> *Cape Girolata, Cape Porto and Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica; Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay; Paris, Banks of the Seine; Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles.*

<sup>35</sup> Spanish report for this site.

inadequate management, or a lack of cooperation between national institutions in charge of the sites. Considering the economic wealth and the capacities of the Western European sub-region, international cooperation at the bilateral or multi-lateral levels could also be enhanced by sharing expertise and developing partnerships.

**Table 11: Funding**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>08.01</b>	Can you provide information on the annual operating budget for the site in the last financial year?	45	63%	26	37%	1	99%
<b>08.04</b>	Has extra funding been drawn in through the World Heritage status?	28	39%	44	61%	0	100%
<b>08.06</b>	Does the site have sufficient funding available for the adequate management of the site?					1	99%
	Very sufficient	2					
	Sufficient	45					
	Insufficient	24					
<b>08.07</b>	Are key aspects of the site's management plan being met?	33	70%	14	30%	25	65%
<b>08.09</b>	Is funding for the protection and conservation of the site adequate?	46	65%	25	35%	1	99%
<b>08.12</b>	Has the site received any of the following financial assistance?					46	36%
	World Heritage Fund	2	8%				
	UNESCO International Campaign	0	0%				
	National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies	1	4%				
	Bi-lateral cooperation	2	8%				
	Other assistance	26	100%				

### 2.3.4 Staffing Levels (Human Resources)

Western European sites benefit from an active civil society which is a dynamic partner in heritage conservation. While a majority of sites seemed satisfied with staff available for conservation and education, promotion and interpretation were highlighted as areas in which adequate staff was scarcer.

**Table 12: Staffing levels**

Questions		Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad	Rate of answers
<b>09.01.a</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in conservation?	29 41%	33 47%	6 9%	2 3%	0 0%	97%
<b>09.01.b</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in management?	20 28%	39 55%	12 17%	0 0%	0 0%	99%
<b>09.01.c</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in promotion?	17 24%	29 41%	19 27%	5 7%	0 0%	97%
<b>09.01.d</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in interpretation?	21 30%	25 36%	20 29%	4 6%	0 0%	97%
<b>09.01.e</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in education?	20 28%	34 48%	15 21%	2 3%	0 0%	99%
<b>09.01.f</b>	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in visitor management?	19 27%	32 46%	18 26%	1 1%	0 0%	97%

In the second part of this sub-section, sites were requested to report on the adequacy of their staffing resources in the light of the specific needs of each site. A total of 23 sites (10 in France, 9 in the United Kingdom, 2 in Germany and 2 in the Netherlands) reported that staff resources for the protection, upkeep and promotion of the site were inadequate. However, 38 sites, especially in Germany (14 sites) and the United Kingdom (12 sites) benefit from the support of regular volunteers, which partly contributes to breaching the gap in staff resources.

**Table 13: Access to adequate professional staff**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
09.02	Do you have access to adequate professional staff not covered above?	48	67%	24	33%	0	100%
09.04	Are there adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site?	49	68%	23	32%	0	100%
09.07	Do you have the support of regular volunteers?	34	47%	38	53%	0	100%

### 2.3.5 Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

Western European countries have an important network of schools, universities, institutes, both public and private, which train heritage conservation professionals at the national, regional or local levels. They have expanded the range of skills taught to include numerous new and highly specialized fields and train experts and technicians in heritage identification, heritage conservation and tourism management.

**Table 14: Training for stakeholders**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
10.03	Is training available for stakeholders on the site?	34	48%	37	52%	1	99%

Training opportunities are particularly numerous and diverse in Germany (13 sites), the United Kingdom (11 sites) and France (11 sites). No training possibilities were reported for sites in Luxembourg and Ireland.

Training opportunities on site management are of special importance especially for sites that do not hold integrated management bodies or specific management mechanisms. A majority of sites in Germany and the United Kingdom have also identified training needs in areas such as the preservation and enhancement of traditional know-how. For instance, the *Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd* (United Kingdom) reports a general shortage of masons and carpenters for conservation. *Durham Castle and Cathedral* (United Kingdom) is training two stone masons for an apprenticeship of two years. The *Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg* (Germany), acts as a service centre for ecology, innovation and monument conservation, offering training for architects, construction engineers and craftsmen in the fields of ecology and monument conservation. Such training activities are important to promote sustainability and the integrated management of heritage. Conservation should rely not only on high-tech expertise for the preservation of major elements, but also on the revitalization and maintenance of traditional know-how and crafts, acting as conservatories of uses and techniques and giving most properties their specific value.

### 2.3.6 Visitors

All except three sites were able to produce visitor statistics over recent years, as well as general estimates of visitor trends. Annual visitor numbers vary from a few individuals to several million, depending on the size and accessibility of the site. A record number of 21 million visitors were reported for *Paris, Banks of the Seine* (France) in 2004.

Overall, the quality and variety of visitor facilities is high, although 42% of sites emphasize that these facilities are still insufficient or inadequate given the number of visitors. In fact, many sites have underlined the double-sided effect of the tourism increase following World Heritage inscription. An increase in visitor numbers induces financial advantages - increasing visitor-related revenues and heightening national and international visibility which in turn may attract funding from private sources. However, sites have to adapt to increasing visitor numbers by multiplying facilities, guaranteeing safety and security for visitors on site, and ensuring the adequate preservation and restoration of the site. Despite this, a majority of sites (51.4%) still do not hold a visitor or tourism management plan, though many management plans cover tourism issues.

Interestingly, while most sites stressed that the main benefit of the inscription on the World Heritage List was to increase visibility and attract tourism (see Table 24: ‘Benefits of World Heritage status’), some highlighted their wish to preserve their sites from visitors by reducing visitor numbers, if not banning visitors altogether. *Gough and Inaccessible Islands* (United Kingdom, South Atlantic), for instance, accepts landing on the island by permit only, limiting visitor numbers to 40 individuals a year. ‘The current (visitor) management plan’, it stresses, ‘specifically precludes landings by tourists’.

**Table 15: Tourism/visitor management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>11.01</b>	Are there visitor statistics available for the site?	69	97%	2	3%	1	99%
<b>11.04</b>	Are the visitor facilities at the site adequate?	41	58%	30	42%	1	99%
<b>11.06</b>	Is there a tourism/visitor management plan?	35	49%	37	51%	0	100%

### 2.3.7 Scientific Studies

Most Western European countries host high-level state academic institutions, NGOs and universities, which produce extremely active research of general or site-specific character. These have developed outstanding scientific and professional know-how and produce important scientific literature which circulates internationally and is often available online. Studies range from heritage conservation and restoration methodology and techniques to site and visitor management.

However, only a small majority of sites have developed an agreed research strategy or framework. Studies are nonetheless numerous and performed by a wide range of public and private institutions.

**Table 16: Scientific studies and research**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>12.01</b>	Is there an agreed research framework/strategy for the site?	36	52%	33	48%	3	96%
<b>12.02</b>	What kind of scientific studies and research programmes have been conducted specifically for the site?					0	100%
	Risk Assessment	34	47%				
	Studies related to the value of the site	45	62%				
	Monitoring exercises	33	46%				
	Condition surveys	38	53%				
	Impact of World Heritage designation	9	12%				
	Archaeological surveys	48	67%				
	Visitor Management	40	56%				
	Transportation studies	22	31%				
	Other	25	35%				

### 2.3.8 Education, Information and Awareness Building

The first two questions of this subsection revealed that the use of the World Heritage emblem in publications and at the properties, remains limited. Only 38 sites consider signage adequate.

**Table 17: Signage at World Heritage sites and emblems on publications**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
<b>13.01</b>	Are there signs at the property to show that it is a World Heritage site?			100%
	Too many	0	0%	
	Many	1	1%	
	An adequate number	37	51%	
	Not enough	26	36%	
	None	8	11%	
<b>13.02</b>	Is the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> emblem used on all of the publications for the property?			100%
	Yes	20	28%	
	On some	36	50%	
	No	16	22%	

While, awareness to the World Heritage status of the site is considered adequate amongst visitors and communities in about 77% of cases, awareness amongst local businesses remains largely insufficient. This is surprising given the potential financial benefits that may be reaped from developing partnerships with the private sector. Involvement of the local population and communities through a regular consultation process should also be encouraged to raise awareness to World Heritage values and stir public support and cooperation for the conservation and promotion of the site. British sites, for example, have particularly underlined the public consultation process. A comparison of Table 20 with Table 13, indicates that sites which encourage public consultation are also those which benefit the most from the support of volunteer workers.

Although States Parties do not seem to offer specific curricula in schools dealing with World Heritage, many sites have developed training courses, visits and exhibition, designed to welcome pupils or students from local schools or universities. Some sites and States Parties have developed special ‘heritage’ classes, not necessarily specific to World Heritage but concerned with heritage at large. Considerable incentives have been developed to promote World Heritage to children and 45 sites have an agreed education framework or strategy for such initiatives. A further 26 sites plan to develop one in the near future.

**Table 18: Awareness of the World Heritage properties among various groups**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Rate of
						answer	answers
13.03.a	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst visitors?	56	78%	16	22%	0	100%
13.03.b	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst local communities?	55	76%	17	24%	0	100%
13.03.c	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst businesses?	38	55%	31	45%	3	96%
13.03.d	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst local authorities?	59	83%	12	17%	1	99%
13.05	Is there an agreed education strategy or programme for the site?	45	63%	26	37%	1	99%
13.07	If no, are there any plans to develop education programmes or work with schools?	26	74%	9	26%	/	49%
13.08	Are there special events and exhibitions concerning the site's World Heritage status?	39	55%	32	45%	1	99%
13.12	Does the site have a website?	55	76%	17	24%	0	100%

Many of the properties have websites, but these are not always dedicated to World Heritage issues. Websites reported are often those of a Ministry, an institution or even the local tourism centre, with only a few lines on the site itself. The development of appropriate online tools and information resources concerning World Heritage sites would further contribute to public awareness-raising and fund-raising efforts for these properties.

## 2.4 Factors Affecting the Properties

Despite the fact that only one site has been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the Western European sub-region, there are serious concerns about the state of conservation of some properties that are subject to threats such as development and infrastructure pressure, political pressure, and tourism. *Cape Girolata, Cape Porto and Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica* (France), the *Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the ‘Triumphal Arch’ of Orange* (France), and the *Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles* (the Netherlands), consider their overall state of conservation ‘patchy’. Seven more sites (2 in France; 2 in the Netherlands and 3 in the United Kingdom)<sup>36</sup> require more resources. Only the *Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne* (France) reported that it was in a very vulnerable state. The problems

<sup>36</sup> France: *Canal du Midi; Vézelay – Church and Hill*. Netherlands: *Defence Line of Amsterdam; Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout*. United Kingdom: *Durham Castle and Cathedral; Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian’s Wall; and Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites*.

reported include the need to reinforce visitor safety on the site (electrical installations, risks of physical injury of visitors), and recent modifications to the surrounding landscape due to agricultural pressure.

**Table 19: State of conservation**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
<b>14.02</b>	What is the present state of overall conservation of the site?			99%
	Very good	11	15%	
	Good	32	45%	
	Adequate	17	24%	
	Patchy	3	4%	
	Needs more resources	7	10%	
	Very vulnerable	1	1%	

According to Table 6, over one-third of World Heritage sites in Western Europe are situated in urban centres, accounting for the predominance of development pressures and urban pressures amongst reported threats (Table 20). *Cologne Cathedral* (Germany), for instance, the only property of the Western European sub-region inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, is situated in an urban area and subject to development pressures. Its visual integrity was threatened by a development project with high-rise buildings. The lack of proper buffer zones also heightens the risk that such threats might come to affect the properties.

Over one-third of Western European sites mention that they may be affected by natural catastrophes. As of today, few natural phenomena such as storms (1999), floods (2002), or fires, have constituted serious threats to properties, but such threats are difficult to predict or monitor. The main issues are man-made: lack of maintenance (bad conservation, threat of collapse), removal of *in situ* objects from a property (mural paintings, or archaeological findings), development pressures (e.g. tourism) mostly acute in urban areas (threat to cityscape, high-rise buildings, destruction of historic urban fabric, roof extensions), negative visual impacts, or infrastructure pressures and public works (e.g. building of roads or dams), pollution. For natural sites, and particularly those in remote locations, the introduction of alien species may also endanger the ecological balance of a site. For instance, *Gough and Inaccessible Islands* (United Kingdom) reports that the introduction of mice on the site poses a ‘great threat to the integrity of the site, impacting heavily on the terrestrial ecosystem’. The answers received highlight the need for increased risk assessment and management.

As mentioned in Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise and highlighted in the above sub-section, threats are more acute if sites suffer from the lack of adequate integrated management mechanisms, statutory development plans, assessment of cumulative impact, monitoring, proper enclosure, equipment for visitors, or a lack of mapped boundaries and buffer zones. These findings highlight the need for increased monitoring of the sites and improved protection mechanisms.

**Table 20: Threats affecting World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>14.03</b>	Has the site or setting been affected or could it be affected by any of the following problems?					7	90%
	Development pressure	41	63%				
	Environmental pressure	28	43%				
	Natural disaster(s)	22	34%				
	Number of inhabitants	5	8%				
	Visitor/tourism pressure	40	62%				
	Agricultural/forestry regimes	13	20%				
	Other	34	5%				
<b>14.04</b>	Are any of these problems/threats directly attributable to World Heritage status?	3	4%	66	96%	3	96%

## 2.5 Monitoring

Monitoring enables an assessment of the overall state of conservation of sites, of the efficiency of the management plan, protection mechanisms and quality of restoration. Over half the sites do not hold a formal monitoring programme. Monitoring is irregular and sporadic, with no set indicators, or reactive, prior to or during works on the site. Only Ireland has a monitoring programme for both its sites.

**Table 21: Monitoring programmes**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Rate of answers
<b>15.01</b>	Is there a formal monitoring programme for the site?	35	49%	36	51%	1	99%

As stated in paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*: ‘Reactive Monitoring is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat.’

Only 16 of the 29 sites which have been subject to reactive monitoring since their inscription were aware of this fact. Six sites provided incomplete details on the various Committee and Bureau decisions regarding their sites. *Paris, Banks of the Seine* (France), referred to a 1992 report which was not part of the formal reactive monitoring process, and failed to mention its reactive monitoring exercise of 2000. Another important point highlighted by Table 23, is the relatively small number of reactive monitoring reports and missions compared to the high number of sites. A total of 43 Western European sites have never been subject to reactive monitoring since their inscription.

**Table 22: Reactive monitoring reports**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Rate of answers
<b>07.06</b>	Has the site been the subject of (a) Reactive Monitoring Report(s) to the Committee?	16	23%	55	77%	1	99%

**Table 23: Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database**

State Party	World Heritage Site	Date (s) Inscribed	Number of Bureau Sessions	Bureau sessions and years	Number of Committee Sessions	Committee sessions and years	Site's reply to question 07.06
Austria	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg	1996	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	4	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn	1996	0	-	1	29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
France	Amiens Cathedral	1981	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	No RM
	Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims	1991	3	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	1	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	Yes
	Chartres Cathedral	1979	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	0	-	No RM
	Le Canal du Midi	1996	1	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997)	1	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997)	No RM
	Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay	1979	2	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	4	14 <sup>th</sup> (1990) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003)	Yes
	Palace and Park of Fontainebleau	1981	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	No RM
	Palace and Park of Versailles	1979	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	0	-	No RM
	Paris, Banks of the Seine	1991	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	0	-	Yes (but incorrect reference)



<b>France</b>	Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles	1981		2	16 <sup>th</sup> (1992) 18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	0	-	No RM
	Strasbourg- Grande île	1988		1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	0	0	No RM
<b>France/ Spain</b>	Pyrénées – Mont Perdu	1997	1999	0	-	2	28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
<b>Germany</b>	Collegiate Church, Castle and, Old Town in Quedlinburg	1994		2	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	2	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	No RM
	Cologne Cathedral	1996	(List in Danger: 2004- )	0	-	3	27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Hanseatic City of Lübeck	1987		1		5	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes (but incomplete answer)
	Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin	1990	1992 1999	6	17 <sup>th</sup> (1993) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	8	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes (but incomplete answer)
	Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier	1986		4	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	5	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	Yes (but incomplete answer)
<b>Ireland</b>	Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne	1993		0	-	2	27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes
<b>Luxembourg</b>	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications	1994		0	-	2	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	Yes (but incomplete answer)
<b>Switzerland</b>	Old City of Berne	1983		2	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	0	-	No RM
<b>UK/ Germany</b>	Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall	1987	2005	1	21 <sup>st</sup> (1997)	0	-	No RM
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	1986		1	26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	3	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes (but incomplete answer)
	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	1995	2004	1	24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	2	23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	No RM
	Henderson Island	1988		0	-	4	26 <sup>th</sup> (2002) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	No RM
	Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	1995		0	-	2	27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	Yes (but incomplete answer)

United Kingdom	St Kilda	1986	2004 2005	4	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	3	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999) 25 <sup>th</sup> (2001)	No RM
	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	1986		4	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000) 26 <sup>th</sup> (2002)	4	25 <sup>th</sup> (2001) 27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
	Tower of London	1988		0	-	3	27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes

## 2.6 An Integrated Perspective on Management

The perceived benefits of World Heritage listing are mostly the strengthening of conservation efforts, and economic benefits –in terms of tourism, the creation of financial partnerships, and increasing state funding. Honour and prestige are often mentioned, as well as awareness-raising to heritage values. Inscription on the List has also improved management for 27 properties, with a better implementation of existing conservation regulations and the creation of new protective measures. Other benefits include fostering new scientific and research initiatives.

**Table 24: Benefits of World Heritage status**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
<b>16.01</b>	What do you consider to be the main benefits of World Heritage status?			99%
	Conservation	60	85%	
	Social	19	27%	
	Economic	45	63%	
	Management	27	38%	
	Other	32	45%	

## 2.7 Conclusions

A number of decisions will be sought from the Committee and are summarized in the following table. Table 27, in the appendix, provides further details on individual requests for changes mentioned by sites.

**Table 25: Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>17.01.a</b>	As a result of this reporting exercise, is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the criteria for inscription?	7 <sup>37</sup>	10%	65	90%	0	100%
<b>17.01.b</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the Statement of Significance?	1	1%	71	99%	0	100%
<b>17.01.c</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on a new Statement of Significance?	34	47%	38	53%	0	100%
<b>17.01.d</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the boundaries?	16	22%	56	78%	0	100%
<b>17.01.e</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the buffer zone?	27	38%	44	62%	1	99%

<sup>37</sup> Inconsistencies appear here. In question 2.06, concerning the States Party's wish to change the criteria for its World Heritage property, 9 sites declared that they wished to change or add criteria (see Table 1). The sites which replied positively to question 2.06 but negatively to question 17.01a are: *Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay*; *Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy* (France); *Pyrénées - Mont Perdu* (France/Spain).

### 3. World Heritage in Western Europe: Trends and Challenges

In 2002, during its twenty-sixth session, the World Heritage Committee adopted four Strategic Objectives - the 'Four Cs', defined in the Budapest Declaration - focusing on Credibility, Conservation, Capacity Building and Communication. The present chapter examines site needs as expressed in the Section II reports of the Periodic Reporting exercise, within the framework of the Four Cs.

#### 3.1. Overall Framework for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

The specificities of the Western European sub-region are threefold:

- Many Western European States Parties have signed agreements with UNESCO and bilateral agreements with States Parties from other regions to enhance World Heritage preservation and the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in these countries. Western European countries are largely donor countries within the framework of the *World Heritage Convention*.
- Financial resources vary between European sub-regions. Western European States Parties are not eligible to receive International Assistance for conservation or restoration purposes.
- Western Europe benefits from financial assistance from its own international institutions, such as the EU. Such institutions are specific to this sub-region, but provide assistance for countries not members of the EU.

However, the overall framework for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Western Europe can still be improved. The Section II reports have demonstrated a lack of institutional memory and a limited access to, and understanding of, World Heritage texts and documentation. Furthermore, the participation of stakeholders must be improved and further efforts developed to enhance cooperation between the different levels of authorities involved in the conservation of World Heritage sites.

#### 3.2. The Credibility of the World Heritage List

*Strategic objective:*

-To strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.

Both sections of the Periodic Reporting exercise have revealed the lack of understanding of World Heritage terms and concepts, such as Statements of Significance, outstanding universal value, and authenticity and integrity.

The imbalance between the different categories of World Heritage properties within the Western European sub-region must be addressed. In addition, Western Europe together with the Mediterranean sub-region, have the highest number of properties on the World Heritage List and further efforts and cooperation need to be developed to increase geographical balance and representativity between all five sub-regions. Today, Western Europe presents 118 properties: 108 cultural properties (91.52%), 9 natural properties (7.63%) and 1 mixed property (0.85%).

Of 108 cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List:

- 52 (48%) are historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles;
- 27 (25%) are historic towns/urban ensembles; and,
- 29 (27%) are sites and among those 10 are cultural landscapes (9%).

Of nine natural sites:

- 4 (44%) are ecosystems; and,
- 5 (56%) geological/palaeontological sites.

### **3.3. Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management**

*Strategic objective:*

-To ensure the effective conservation of World Heritage properties.

Many Western European World Heritage sites do not have management plans, and very few are in the process of producing one. There is a need to increase awareness, at the State Party and site levels, of the necessity to develop full management systems and management plan to ensure the effective conservation of the properties. Management principles, systems, functions, minimum standards and best practice must be explained and demonstrated, and cooperation must be encouraged between sites and States Parties.

New boundaries and buffer zones must be developed for some sites and improved maps showing these borders should be produced using modern technology.

The Section II reports revealed that less than 50% of the World Heritage sites participating in this cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise have monitoring programmes. Increased training on monitoring mechanisms and in the use of criteria and indicators must be developed, and new monitoring technology should be considered.

Similarly, over 51% of sites do not have a tourism management plan. As tourism has a major impact on World Heritage sites and poses a long-term threat to conservation, strategies for sustainable tourism must be developed.

In addition, and in the light of the many threats affecting or foreseen to affect World Heritage sites in Western Europe, financial and staff resources are insufficient. Without adequate funding the conservation and management of the properties may prove insufficient and affect the values of the sites.

### **3.4. Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training**

*Strategic objective:*

-To promote the development of effective Capacity Building in the States Parties.

Capacity building at different levels is an essential step in enhancing World Heritage conservation in the Western European sub-region. World Heritage concepts need to be thoroughly discussed, analysed and promoted amongst all staff involved in World Heritage conservation and management, from site level to national and international levels. Stakeholders should also be involved in conservation and management processes and made familiar with World Heritage concepts. Sub-regional seminars and workshops with representatives from different World Heritage sites should be organised and experts from the advisory bodies, the World Heritage Centre and other organisations invited.

Loss of institutional memory is a major problem, especially when World Heritage knowledge and property information pertains to only a limited group of people. Access to all World Heritage documentation must be facilitated and training workshops organized to offer regular training to all new staff.

Capacity building efforts must also be extended to the public, especially to people living near or around World Heritage sites. Ideally, training programmes should be available at all World Heritage sites. Raising awareness of local inhabitants to World Heritage values and conservation may encourage the creation of networks of volunteers, which is an immense, but often unexploited, asset.

Sub-regional cooperation on training should also be encouraged. 'Best practice' examples should be made available especially for training on sustainable tourism and risk assessment analysis.

### 3.5. Communication

*Strategic objective:*

-To increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.

The adequate protection of World Heritage sites requires the communication of *World Heritage Convention* intrinsic ideas and concepts to all stakeholders. It is important to target information to relevant groups. A wide spectrum of information must be made available at all levels and targeted at, and adapted to, the different levels of the public (e.g. for small children, the general public, property owners, government officials, students and decision makers). The use of new technology for communication, and the internet, is still insufficient and should be further promoted.

Communication should be horizontal as well as vertical, and cover a broad range of experience and fields of expertise. Communication must be carried out in a continuous way.

The education programmes for schools at some World Heritage sites are already well developed through UNESCO's Associated School Programme. All sites recognise this as an important field, whereas initiatives directed at other stakeholders at the sites are neglected.

There is an urgent need to develop national strategic plans for education and scientific research and relevant results should be made accessible and widely communicated.

#### 4. Recommendations for World Heritage in Western Europe

**Table 26: Recommended actions and responsibilities**

<b>Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Strengthen the understanding of World Heritage conservation in the European Region by clarifying concepts, in particular those of 'outstanding universal value', World Heritage criteria, and authenticity and integrity, through training and capacity building in particular for States Parties and site managers	X	X	X	X	
Promote discussions through meetings and workshops on the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> and its concepts at all levels in the sub-region.		X		X	X
Encourage the development of transnational sites as a tool of international cooperation	X	X		X	
Encourage all State Parties to consider linking inscribed World Heritage Properties of similar type (ex. churches, palaces, Classical sites etc.) on a national and international level through the preparation of transboundary/transnational agreements, requesting clarification on the process of joining existing sites when the Cairns Suzhou decision is reviewed in 2007	X	X		X	
Disseminate best practice nominations as models and assist in documentation and information collection for better prepared nominations		X	X		
<b>Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Further disseminate the Berlin Appeal and follow-up on the cooperation with European institutions		X			
Strengthen collaboration among national and regional authorities as well as natural and cultural heritage agencies in order to encourage the development of integrated policy		X		X	
Analyse management frameworks in the sub-regional context and provide assistance for the development of model management systems		X	X	X	X
Promote updating of heritage legislation to reflect current approaches to buffer zones, landscape conservation, the integration of cultural and natural heritage and the concepts of integrity and authenticity. Develop and expand guidance on the Vienna Memorandum and other documents through specific regional workshops emphasising management of World Heritage properties in their broader landscape context		X		X	
Strengthen cooperation between natural and cultural heritage agencies and ensure coordination between the local and national levels			X	X	
Integrate World Heritage management into the wider regional, social and policy context at all levels				X	
Ensure a systematic approach to public and local involvement in heritage management and preservation				X	X
Assist in the development of management systems adapted to transboundary and transnational/serial properties		X	X		
Promote best practice through World Heritage site partnerships and twinning arrangements, particularly between Eastern and Western European countries and by thematic groups		X	X	X	X
Provide training for project proposal preparation and funding applications in several sub-regions		X	X		

<b>Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Facilitate training in the basic concepts of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , such as ‘outstanding universal value’ and Statement of Significance, and on World Heritage-related topics.		X	X	X	
Develop strategies and programmes for capacity building in the sub-region based on the results of the Periodic Reporting with the help of IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM		X	X		
Provide the States Parties with manuals, promotion material, best practices, and develop a tool-kit for site managers		X	X		
Ensure coordinated approaches to funding sources and encourage further acquaintance with funding institutions, including European Union institutions, and access to resources		X		X	
Based on a common strategic plan/programme, initiate short and long-term activities to enhance cooperation on World Heritage issues in the sub-region at the bilateral or multilateral levels by sharing expertise and developing partnerships		X		X	
Develop national and/or international research frameworks for World Heritage issues		X		X	
<b>Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Develop strategies for information, awareness-building and education, based on identified needs in sub-regions in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies		X	X	X	
Develop models and standards for information material		X	X		
Support community participation in heritage preservation and management				X	X
Raise awareness of World Heritage at all levels of society including site managers and local communities (e.g. education, conscious media policy)				X	X
Identify and disseminate best practice (e.g. Tentative Lists, nominations, management planning, serial/transnational sites)		X	X	X	
Ensure that complete documentation is provided in reply to the retrospective inventory paralleling the European Periodic Reporting and to consider submitting the follow-up actions to Circular Letter of 23 January 2006 (names changes, boundary and buffer-zone revisions, criteria changes etc.) in a timely manner, at the latest by 2008				X	
Encourage the development of baseline data within States Parties and ensure effective feedback between the World Heritage Centre and the responsible authorities		X		X	
Develop preventive and proactive approaches (including updating of techniques and cross-sectoral approaches to risk management) to conservation by all stakeholders involved and integrate them into management planning		X	X	X	X
Encourage responsible approaches to tourism in and around World Heritage sites and encourage the use of effective tools and tourism planning models as well as codes of conducts		X		X	X
Ensure effective management of World Heritage properties and regularly monitor their conditions				X	X
Ensure that properties are adequately staffed according to site specific needs				X	X
Disseminate the final synthesis reports and decision by the Committee to all States Parties for transmission to national institutions, site managers and other stakeholders		X		X	

## APPENDIX

Table 27: Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
Austria	Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape	C (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	no		no date	no	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1996			yes	yes	no		1/2007	no	yes	no	no	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn	C (i) (iv)	1996			yes	no	no	1/1993		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
France	Amiens Cathedral	C (i) (ii)	1981			no	yes	no			yes	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	very sufficient	yes						
	Bourges Cathedral	C (i) (iv)	1992			no	no	no			yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Canal du Midi	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1996			no	no	no			no	yes	no	no	needs more resources	no	yes <sup>38</sup>	no	yes	no	No	no	yes	yes	insufficient	no						
	Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica	N (ii) (iii) (iv)	1983			no	no	no			yes	yes	yes	no	patchy	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient							
	Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1991			no		no			yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Chartres Cathedral	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1979			no	yes	no			no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe	C (i) (iii)	1983			no	no	no		1/2006	no	yes	yes	yes	good	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no <sup>39</sup>	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay	C (iv)	1981			no	no	no			no	no	no	no	adequate	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley	C (i) (iii)	1979			no	no	no				yes	yes	no	good	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						



State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	W/IF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	Bank Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance			
																																	no	yes	no
France	Historic Centre of Avignon	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1995			no	no	no			no	yes	no	no	adequate	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes									
	Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne	C (ii) (iv)	1997			no	no	no			yes	yes	no	no	vulnerable	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	insufficient	no									
	Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay	C (i) (iii) (vi)	1979			no	no	no		no date	no	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no <sup>40</sup>	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no									
	Palace and Park of Fontainebleau	C (ii) (vi)	1981			no	no	no		12/2006	no	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no									
	Palace and Park of Versailles	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1979			yes	yes	yes	1/2003		yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes									
	Paris, Banks of the Seine	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1991			no	no	no			no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	insufficient	yes									
	Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy	C (i) (iv)	1983			yes		yes	10/1990 revised in 1996		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes									
	Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct)	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1985			yes	yes	yes	5/2003		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes									
	Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles	C (ii) (iv)	1981			no	yes	no			yes	yes	yes	no		no	no	no	yes	no <sup>41</sup>	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the 'Triumphal Arch' of Orange	C (iii) (iv)	1981			no	no	no			yes	yes	yes	yes	patchy	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes									
	Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1982			yes	yes	yes	no date		yes	yes	no	yes	good	yes	no <sup>42</sup>	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes									
	Strasbourg - Grande île	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1988			no	no	no			no	no	no		good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes									
	Vézelay, Church and Hill	C (i) (vi)	1979			no	no	no			no	no	no		needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	no <sup>43</sup>	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no									
France/	Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (France)	N (i) (iii)	1997	1999		yes	no	no		no date	yes	yes	yes	no	adequate	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no										

<sup>38</sup> State Party notes an error in the criteria at time of inscription and wish to reintroduce criteria.

<sup>39</sup> Only statement was mural paintings noted as significant.

<sup>40</sup> Request made, but not indicated in questionnaire.

<sup>41</sup> Request made, but not indicated in questionnaire.

<sup>42</sup> Request made, but not indicated in questionnaire.

<sup>43</sup> Request made, but not indicated in questionnaire.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	W/HF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	Bank Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
Spain		C (iii) (iv) (v)														no																
	Pyrenées - Mont Perdu (Spain)	N (i) (iii) C (iii) (iv) (v)	1997	1999		yes	yes	yes	no date		yes	yes	yes	no	good	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	very sufficient	no						
Germany	Aachen Cathedral	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1978			yes	yes	yes	1/1986		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	C (iii) (iv)	1991			yes	yes	no		no date	no	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1996			yes	no	yes	1/1992		no	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl	C (ii) (iv)	1984			yes	yes	yes	1/1986		yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes		yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg	C (iv)	1994			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Cologne Cathedral	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1996		2004	yes	yes	yes	1/1946		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Hanseatic City of Lübeck	C (iv)	1987			yes	no	yes	1/1988		yes	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg	C (iv) (vi)	1996			yes	no	yes	1/1998		yes	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Maulbronn Monastery Complex	C (ii) (iv)	1993			yes	no	yes	12/1990		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Messel Pit Fossil Site	N (i)	1995			yes	yes	no			yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar	C (i) (iv)	1992			no	no	yes	1/1992		yes	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1992	1992-1999		no	no	yes	1/1995		yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Pilgrimage Church of Wies	C (i) (iii)	1983			yes	yes	no		1/2006	no	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier	C (i) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1986			no	no	no			yes	no	yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Speyer Cathedral	C (ii)	1981			no	no	yes	1/1995		yes	yes	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim	C (i) (ii) (iii)	1985			no	no	no			no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
	Town of Bamberg	C (ii) (iv)	1993			yes	yes	yes	12/2003		yes	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Völklingen Ironworks	C (ii) (iv)	1994			yes	yes	yes	1/1999		yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square	C (i) (iv)	1981			no	no	no		1/2006	yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
Ireland	Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1993			yes	no	yes	12/2002		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Skellig Michael	C (iii) (iv)	1996			yes	no	yes	1/1995		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
Luxembourg	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications	C (iv)	1994			no	no	no			yes	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
Netherlands	Defence Line of Amsterdam	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1996			no	yes	yes	5/2005		no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes		no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour. Netherlands Antilles	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1997			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no					
	Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	yes	no date		no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Schokland and Surroundings	C (iii) (v)	1995			yes	no	yes	12/2004		yes	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Switzerland	Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair	C (iii)	1983			yes	yes	yes	1/1969		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Convent of St Gall	C (ii) (iv)	1983			no	no	no			yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Old City of Berne	C (iii)	1983			no	yes	yes	1/1981		yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Blenheim Palace	C (ii) (iv)	1987			yes	no	no		7/2006	no	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	W/HF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	Bank Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
																																	yes
United Kingdom	Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1988			yes	no	yes	4/2002		no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no								
	Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1986			yes	yes	yes	9/2003		no	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes								
	City of Bath	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1987			yes	yes	yes	10/2004		no	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no							
	Durham Castle and Cathedral	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1986			yes	no	yes	no date		no	yes	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1987			yes	yes	yes	7/1996		no	yes	yes	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	N (i) (iii)	1986			yes	no	yes	4/2005		no	no	no	no	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no							
	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	N (iii) (iv)	1995	2004		yes	no	yes	9/1995		no	no	yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>44</sup>	insufficient	no							
	Henderson Island	N (iii) (iv)	1988			yes	yes	yes	5/2004		no	yes	yes	no	very good	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Ironbridge Gorge	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1986			yes	yes	yes	12/2001		no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no							
	Maritime Greenwich	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1997			yes	yes	yes	10/1998			yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	C (ii) (iv)	1995			yes	yes	yes	9/2005		no	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes							
	St Kilda	N (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) C (iii) (v)	1986	2004, 2005		yes	no	yes	1/1996		yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>45</sup>	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
United Kingdom	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	C (i) (ii) (iii)	1986			yes	yes	yes	1/1999		yes	no	yes	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes		

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourist Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Existing Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	Bank Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
																																yes
	Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	C (i) (iv)	1986			yes	no	yes	12/2001		no	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Tower of London	C (ii) (iv)	1988			no	no	no		no date	no	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1987				yes	no	no		12/2005	no	no	no	good	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	insufficient	no							

<sup>44</sup> Only regarding extension in 2004.

<sup>45</sup> Only regarding mixed site inscription decision in 2004.





**UNESCO**  
**WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE**



**STATE OF CONSERVATION OF  
WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES IN  
NORDIC – BALTIC EUROPE**



**PERIODIC REPORTING**

**SECTION II**

Prepared by the Nordic World Heritage Foundation

**March 2006**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. Introduction: Methodology of Analysis</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>2. The State of Conservation of World Heritage sites in Nordic–Baltic Europe</b>	<b>126</b>
2.1. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	126
2.1.1. Justification for Inscription	126
2.1.2. Boundaries and Buffer zones	128
2.2. Statement of Authenticity/Integrity	129
2.3. Management	129
2.3.1. Protection	131
2.3.2. Management Plans	132
2.3.3. Funding	132
2.3.4. Staffing Levels (Human Resources)	133
2.3.5. Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques	134
2.3.6. Visitors	135
2.3.7. Scientific Studies	135
2.3.8. Education, Information and Awareness Building	136
2.4. Factors Affecting the Properties	137
2.5. Monitoring	138
2.6. An Integrated Perspective on Management	139
2.7. Conclusions	140
<b>3. World Heritage in Nordic–Baltic Europe: Trends and Challenges</b>	<b>141</b>
3.1. Overall Framework for the Implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>	141
3.2. The Credibility of the World Heritage List	141
3.3. Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management	141
3.4. Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training	142
3.5. Communication	142
<b>4. Recommendations for World Heritage in the Nordic–Baltic Europe</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>145</b>



**List of Tables**

- Table 1:** Agencies responsible for the preparation of Section II of the Periodic Report
- Table 2:** Application of cultural criteria to different types of sites in the Nordic and Baltic countries
- Table 3:** World Heritage criteria as applied to sites having participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise
- Table 4:** Representation of values
- Table 5:** Boundaries and buffer zones
- Table 6:** Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity
- Table 7:** The current use of World Heritage properties
- Table 8:** Management systems
- Table 9:** Legislation concerning World Heritage sites in the sub-region
- Table 10:** Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06, by State Party
- Table 11:** Specific management plans
- Table 12:** Funding
- Table 13:** Access to adequate professional staff I
- Table 14:** Access to adequate professional staff II
- Table 15:** Training for stakeholders
- Table 16:** Tourism/visitor management plans
- Table 17:** Scientific studies and research
- Table 18:** Signage at World Heritage properties
- Table 19:** Emblem on publications
- Table 20:** Awareness of the World Heritage property among various groups
- Table 21:** State of conservation
- Table 22:** Threats affecting World Heritage properties
- Table 23:** Monitoring programmes
- Table 24:** Reactive monitoring reports
- Table 25:** Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database
- Table 26:** Benefits of World Heritage status
- Table 27:** Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee
- Table 28:** Recommended actions and responsibilities
- Table 29:** Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

## 1. Introduction: Methodology of Analysis

Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise identified strengths and weaknesses in the overall application of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Nordic and Baltic sub-region.

All the Nordic and Baltic countries have an adequate legal framework for implementing the *Convention*. The eight different countries are all represented on the World Heritage List. However, the Baltic countries lack funding and encounter problems regarding management coordination. Improved communication between various authorities and other stakeholders is needed. It is also desirable to further strengthen the position of NGOs in the Baltic countries. A Nordic World Heritage Foundation was established (2002) to strengthen the Nordic coordination and the implementation of the Global Strategy at an international level.

Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention* establishes that States Parties are to submit reports on their application of the *Convention*. The General Assembly of States Parties and the General Conference of UNESCO reached consensus in 1997 that these reports should be submitted through the World Heritage Committee and address both the overall application of the *World Heritage Convention* (Section I) and the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties (Section II). Consequently, the World Heritage Committee, at its twenty-second session, in 1998, adopted a format for Periodic Reports and a regional approach for their preparation and examination on the basis of a six-year cycle.

In 2002, the World Heritage Committee, at its twenty-sixth session, requested that regional programmes to strengthen the implementation of the *Convention* be developed on the basis of Periodic Reports, with the aim of contributing to the four Strategic Objectives (the ‘Four Cs’) adopted in Budapest:

- strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List
- ensure the effective **Conservation** of the World Heritage properties
- promote the development of effective **Capacity Building** in States Parties
- increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication**

The European region was to report in 2006 on all sites inscribed on the World Heritage List up to 1998. Europe is the region with the highest number of sites, with 48 reporting countries and 244 sites concerned. The region has been divided into 5 sub-regions. At a regional meeting in Latvia in June 2003, the Baltic States Parties decided to coordinate the Baltic Periodic Reporting with the Nordic States Parties, thus the Nordic and Baltic sub-region (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden) was constituted.

This World Heritage Synthesis Report for the Nordic and Baltic countries is based on the state of conservation reports (Section II) from World Heritage properties in the sub-region. The Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF) has been the technical coordinator and facilitator of the Periodic Reporting process, and has produced the Sub-regional Synthesis Report Section II by contracting a Swedish consultant.

A sub-regional meeting for Section II was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, 26 April 2005, where advisory input and support to the States Parties was provided by the Rapporteur of the Working Group on Periodic Reporting in Europe and by ICOMOS. The structure of this Sub-regional Synthesis Report was adopted during a meeting in Durban, South Africa, on 10 July 2005. From 8 to 9 November 2005, 61 delegates representing 38 European countries, international experts, the Advisory Bodies to the *World Heritage Convention* (ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, met in Berlin, Germany, to review the progress of Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Europe since the meeting held jointly with the Council of Europe in Nicosia, Cyprus, in May 2003. During this meeting,

elements for an Action Plan for Section II for Europe were agreed upon, and the ‘Berlin Appeal’ for the region was launched.

To secure the quality of the report, as well as the support of the States Parties for the conclusions and recommendations, drafts of the Synthesis Report were distributed twice to the Nordic and Baltic Focal Points for comments.

There is a discrepancy in the quantity and type of information provided by States Parties in the Periodic Reporting questionnaires. Some States Parties have provided extensive data and elements of analysis, describing mechanisms, procedures, regulations, and administration involved at the local or regional level, whilst others did not provide the same depth of information. Levels of detail provided for each site may therefore vary.

All quantitative data is presented as reported in the questionnaires, and statistics calculated on the basis of the answers received. However, Section II reports present several inconsistencies, incoherencies or contradictory answers, which affect the readability of the statistics. In order to reflect as much as possible the realities at the site level, data is presented as submitted by the States Parties and no attempt has been made to correct the quantitative data provided, even when inconsistencies were noted.

With reports received on all 21 properties, the overall implementation rate is 100 %. The properties are all cultural, except for one mixed site. All countries have used the web-based version of the questionnaire developed by the World Heritage Centre.

**Table 1: Agencies responsible for the preparation of Section II of the Periodic Report**

State Party	Reports	Reports prepared by the main responsible body	Report prepared through cooperation
Denmark	2	2 (national level)	-
Estonia	1	-	1 (national and local levels)
Finland	4	3 (local level)	1 (regional level)
Latvia	1	-	1 (national and local levels)
Lithuania	1	1 (national level)	-
Norway	4	-	4 (national and regional levels)
Sweden	8	2 (national level) 1 (regional level)	3 (regional level) 2 (national and regional levels)

For several organizations, it was the first time such an exercise was carried out. Thus, responses varied. Data made available during the preparation phase was considered good in the Baltic States, Finland, and Denmark, whereas in Norway the opinion was very good (1 site) or average (3 sites). In Sweden, much of the work was delegated to local stakeholders and the response varied from very good (1), good (3), average (1), bad (1) to very bad (2).

The user-friendliness of the questionnaire was considered very good (1), good (7), average (7), bad (5) and very bad (1). Almost all users considered Periodic Reporting beneficial for the site.

It is encouraging to note the cooperation among several organizations in the preparation of most site reports. The process of writing this Sub-regional Synthesis Report, in cooperation with the countries’ Focal Points, has strengthened the impression of existing cooperation and local support.

In Denmark, one NGO (ICOMOS Denmark) completed the site reports before submitting them to the stakeholders for comments. Although this working method implies that all questions are interpreted in a coherent manner, stakeholders were not as involved in the exercise as intended.

## 2. The State of Conservation of World Heritage sites in Nordic and Baltic Europe

This chapter presents the state of conservation of properties in the Baltic and Nordic countries inscribed on the World Heritage List up to 1998, and is based on the information received in Section II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaires submitted by all States Parties.

### 2.1. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The meaning of World Heritage terms and concepts, such as ‘outstanding universal value’, in many reports remains poorly understood. This is reflected in the answers given in the questionnaire and through the meetings held during the preparation of the Periodic Reporting exercise.

#### 2.1.1. Justification for Inscription

An analysis of the application of cultural criteria<sup>46</sup> to the different types of sites in the Nordic and Baltic countries show that the criteria applied to archaeological sites are (iii) and to a lesser extent (iv) and (i). There are no cultural landscapes included in this Periodic Reporting exercise. For historic monuments, historic towns and modern heritage, the predominant criterion is (iv). The *Laponian Area* (Sweden) is the only mixed site and is inscribed according to cultural criteria (iii) and (v), and natural criteria (i), (ii) and (iii).

**Table 2: Application of cultural criteria to different types of sites in the Nordic and Baltic countries**

Typology	Total	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
Archaeological Sites	3	1	0	3	2	0	0
Cultural Landscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic Monument(s)	7	1	3	2	5	0	0
Historic Towns/Urban Ensemble	7	1	4	1	5	3	0
Modern Heritage	3	0	0	1	3	1	0
Mixed Cultural and Natural Sites	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3: World Heritage criteria as applied to sites having participated in Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise**

State Party	C (i)	C (ii)	C (iii)	C (iv)	C (v)	C (vi)	N (i)	N (ii)	N (iii)	N (iv)	Total	Total number of sites	Change Proposed	Criteria Proposed
Denmark	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1 <sup>47</sup>	C (ii)
Estonia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
Finland	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	
Latvia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
Lithuania	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	
Norway	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	
Sweden	1	2	3	7	3	0	1	1	1	0	19	8	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	

No World Heritage site has had new criteria added after the inscription, and only the report from *Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church* (Denmark) suggests that additional criteria (criterion ii) should be considered.

<sup>46</sup> In the revised *Operational Guidelines*, which entered into force on 2 February 2005, the numbering of criteria has been changed (*Operational Guidelines*, II.D 77). This report refers to criteria according to the original classification at the time of inscription of the site on the World Heritage List.

<sup>47</sup> The proposal for criteria change is not consistent with the answer given in Table 27, question 17.01.a on decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee.

The outstanding universal value of the World Heritage properties has been identified in the nomination process, but is not always stated by the Committee in its decision. Only 13 sites had the outstanding universal value of the site defined by the Advisory Bodies or by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription. Two reports state that the World Heritage value has changed positively since the time of inscription.

Many of the original nomination files for the Baltic and Nordic properties inscribed before 1998 lack a clearly defined Statement of Significance. Most Statements of Significance are replicas of those found in the ICOMOS or IUCN evaluations provided at the time of the site's inscription on the World Heritage List. The Statement of Significance should, however, also reflect changes in the authenticity and/or integrity of the property and include any relevant developments since the inscription.

Some of the reports are unclear as to what is considered to be the Statement of Significance. Only three sites state that the World Heritage Committee approved a Statement of Significance which defined the outstanding universal value for the site at the time of the inscription. No property has presented a revised Statement of Significance, and the option to provide a new Statement of Significance on question 02.15 in the questionnaire has not been frequently used. Of 18 sites requested to provide a new statement, only 9 have done so. Nine Nordic and Baltic properties would also like changes to UNESCO's official description of the site.

**Table 4: Representation of values**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>02.04</b>	Have new criteria been added after the original inscription?	0	0%	21	100%	0	100%
<b>02.06</b>	If no, should the site be re-considered for additional criteria?	1	5%	20	95%	/	100%
<b>02.08</b>	Was the Outstanding Universal Value of the site defined by the Advisory Bodies in their evaluation or by the Committee at the time of inscription?	13	62%	8	38%	0	100%
<b>02.10</b>	Has the value changed since inscription?	2	10%	19	90%	0	100%
<b>02.12</b>	Has the World Heritage Committee approved a Statement of Significance for the site, which defined the Outstanding Universal Value?	3	14%	18	86%	0	100%
<b>02.13</b>	If yes, does this Statement of Significance still adequately define and reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site?	6	86%	1	14%	/	33%
<b>02.14</b>	If no, has a revised Statement of Significance subsequently been developed for the site?	0	0%	18	100%	/	86%
<b>02.16</b>	Is UNESCO's official description of the site satisfactory?	12	57%	9	43%	0	100%
<b>02.18</b>	Does the name of the site adequately reflect the property and significance?	19	90%	2	10%	0	100%
<b>02.19</b>	If no, do you want to change the name of the site?	2	40%	3	60%	/	24%

Generally, the stakeholders are satisfied with the names of World Heritage sites and find that they adequately reflect the significance of the property. Only two sites (both in Norway) have suggested more specified site names: from ‘*Rock Drawings of Alta*’ to ‘*The Rock Art of Alta*’ and from ‘*Røros*’ to ‘*Røros Mining Town*’.

The fact that the Nordic and Baltic sub-region, until 1998, is represented with no natural and only one mixed site, should be addressed through continued harmonisation of Tentative Lists and identification of underrepresented types of heritage through regional cooperation within the framework of the Nordic Council of Ministers.

### 2.1.2 Boundaries and Buffer zones

Many of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List before 1998 were nominated without clear definition or demarcation of their boundaries. Only thirteen World Heritage sites in the sub-region find their boundaries adequate.

Four out of Sweden’s eight World Heritage properties report that they do not have buffer zones. All other countries state that all their sites have buffer zones, although at Norway’s four sites there are no formal definitions of buffer zones. Instead, the Norwegian Plan and Buildings Act define other legal means for a buffer zone.

**Table 5: Boundaries and buffer zones**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
03.01	Are the boundaries of the site adequate to reflect the site's significance?	13	62%	8	38%	0	100%
03.03	Is there a buffer zone for the site?	17	81%	4	19%	0	100%
03.05	If no, is a buffer zone needed to protect the site's significance?					/	29%
	Yes	3	50%				
	No	1	17%				
	Further work needed	2	33%				

Eight properties find that the current boundaries do not fully cover the site’s significance and would therefore like minor extensions or changes.

Buffer zones protecting a site’s significance are seen as an important function at almost all properties. Only the *Laponian Area* (Sweden), the only mixed site, does not consider a buffer zone necessary, indicating that regulations according to Swedish national legislation are regarded just as effective as a buffer zone. The fact that the Baltic and Nordic countries all have effective national legislation through various Plan and Building Acts, Environmental Codes and Local Plans, makes the need for new buffer zones less critical. Increasing development pressure, particularly in the Baltic countries, makes buffer zones more relevant as an instrument for protection. Only six sites consider their buffer zones adequate, and many of the properties with existing buffer zones would like to further clarify delineation and functions.

Issues surrounding boundaries and buffer zones have revealed two significant problems. Firstly, it is evident that the original maps in many cases have insufficient or inaccurate delineation of boundaries and buffer zones. Secondly, communication between staff at World Heritage sites and those working with GIS-technology could be improved in the Nordic and Baltic area. Basic education in the GIS concept and its use should be provided to all concerned parties.

## 2.2. Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

The maintenance of a property's World Heritage value is the responsibility of each State Party. The statement of authenticity and/or integrity is crucial to retain this value.

Evaluations carried out by ICOMOS/IUCN of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List before 1993 did not contain statements of authenticity and/or integrity for the property at the time of inscription. This concerns all Norwegian, two Finnish, and one Swedish site. It can be noted that Sweden and Finland have not re-assessed the authenticity and/or the integrity of the properties, whereas such re-assessment has taken place in Norway.

The *Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn* (Estonia), inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997, has also stated that no evaluation of the authenticity and/or integrity of the site was carried out by ICOMOS at the time of inscription. However, such an evaluation was made.

Significant changes to site authenticity and/or integrity since inscription are stated in three reports, but none see these changes as affecting the original outstanding universal value of the properties. In fact, changes may be either positive or negative.

**Table 6: Evaluation of changing authenticity/integrity**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Rate of answers
						answer	
<b>04.01</b>	Was an evaluation of the authenticity and/or integrity of the site carried out by ICOMOS/IUCN at the time of inscription?	13	62%	8	38%	0	100%
<b>04.03</b>	If no, has the authenticity and/or the integrity of the site been re-assessed since inscription?	6	46%	7	54%	/	62%
<b>04.05</b>	Have there been significant changes to the authenticity and/or integrity of the site since inscription?	3	14%	18	86%	0	100%
<b>04.08</b>	Will these anticipated changes affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as identified at the time of the inscription?	0	0%	15	100%	6	71%

Seven World Heritage properties do not foresee any major changes which might impact the future authenticity and/or integrity of the site. Other sites experience increasing or decreasing populations, tourism development, building construction and infrastructure as major factors influencing the sites. None of the properties anticipate that these changes will threaten the outstanding universal value as defined at the time of inscription.

## 2.3. Management

World Heritage properties in the Nordic and Baltic sub-region are most commonly used as visitor attractions. Nine sites are visitor attractions with entrance fees, while five are used as visitor attractions without entrance fee. Eight properties are currently used as urban centres and seven are used for religious purposes. Other uses include activities like concerts or theatre performances, parks or recreational area, dwellings, offices, archives and library. Some properties are also being used for research and education purposes.

**Table 7: The current use of World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
05.01	How is the site currently used?			100%
	Visitor attraction	9	43%	
	Urban centre	8	38%	
	National park	2	10%	
	Religious use	7	33%	
	Rural landscape	3	14%	
	Other	10	43%	

Almost all properties have established a steering group whose primary function is to inform, discuss and coordinate the work between the main responsible bodies. Although most steering groups are formally constituted, they do not always have a clear mandate. Six properties have no steering group, but have some managing committee with a similar function.

All World Heritage properties are managed under protective legislation. Estonia, Finland and Norway have a coordinator for the management of their sites. Sweden has a coordinator at two out of eight properties, while the other countries have none. Most reports state that a coordinator would be needed, but only a few properties are actively working towards appointing one.

**Table 8: Management systems**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Rate of answers
						answer	
05.02	Has a World Heritage site steering group or similar management committee been set up to guide the management of the site?	15	71%	6	29%	0	100%
05.05	How could the overall management system of the site best be described?					0	100%
	Management by the State Party	12	57%				
	Management under protective legislation	21	100%				
	Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party	4	19%				
	Management under traditional protective measures or customary law	5	24%				
	Consensual management	6	29%				
Other effective management system	2	10%					
05.06	Has a coordinator been appointed to oversee the management of the site?	11	52%	10	48%	0	100%
05.08	If no, is a coordinator needed?	8	67%	4	33%	/	57%
05.09	If so are there any plans to appoint a coordinator?	4	40%	6	60%	/	48%
05.10	Please indicate which level or levels of public authority are primarily involved with the management of the site.					0	100%
	National	18	86%				
	Regional	10	48%				
	Local	17	81%				
Other	4	19%					
05.11	Are the current management systems effective and/or sufficient?					0	100%
	Highly effective	1	5%				
	Sufficiently effective	16	76%				
05.12	Are any improvements needed?	12	57%	9	43%	0	100%



A majority of World Heritage properties have different levels of public authority involved in site management. Most sites (16) see their management system as sufficiently effective. Despite the fact that only four properties see their management system as not sufficiently effective, as many as 12 properties express the need for improvements and consider a coordinator and management plans necessary.

### 2.3.1. Protection

There is no special legislation for World Heritage sites in any of the States Parties in the sub-region, but generally some kind of national legislation is applicable for all properties.

**Table 9: Legislation concerning World Heritage sites in the sub-region**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>06.01</b>	Does the site have special legislation or administrative arrangements (such as specific spatial planning and zoning requirements)?	18	86%	3	14%	0	100%
<b>06.03</b>	Have there been any significant changes in the ownership, legal status, contractual or traditional protective measures for the site since the time of inscription?	4	20%	16	80%	1	95%
<b>06.05</b>	Are the current protection arrangements effective and/or sufficient?					4	81%
	Highly effective	3	18%				
	Sufficiently effective	12	71%				
	Not sufficiently effective	2	12%				
<b>06.06</b>	Are any improvements needed?	13	62%	8	38%	0	100%

**Table 10: Answers received for questions 06.05 and 06.06, by State Party**

State Party (number of sites)	Not effective	Sufficiently effective	Highly effective	Need for improvement
Denmark (2 sites)	0	1	1	1
Estonia (1 site)	0	1	0	1
Finland (4 sites)	0	4	0	2
Latvia (1 site)	0	0	0	1
Lithuania (1 site)	0	1	0	1
Norway (4 sites)	0	1	1	1
Sweden (8 sites)	2	4	1	6

Only *Vilnius Historic Centre* (Lithuania), the *Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn* (Estonia), *Fortress of Suomenlinna* (Finland) and the *Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå* (Sweden), have had significant changes in ownership since the time of inscription. Due to the political changes in post-Soviet countries, the *Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn* (Estonia) now has more privately owned houses than 15 years ago. For *Vilnius Historic Centre* (Lithuania), this factor presents the largest threat to the property. The privatisation of properties represents a structural threat as it diminishes control over the site and infrastructure development.

Most sites (15) see their protective arrangements as highly or sufficiently effective. Only two properties, both historic towns, see arrangements as not sufficiently effective. Thirteen properties would like to improve their protection regimes.

### 2.3.2. Management Plans

The eight management plans that exist were mostly developed during 2003 – 2005. The management plans were usually prepared by staff on site, and/or through a consultative process. Half the properties with a management plan state that the plan is based on the Statement of Significance. All but one property find their management plan either adequate to very effective.

**Table 11: Specific management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>07.01</b>	Is there a specific management plan for the site?	8	40%	12	60%	1	95%
<b>07.03</b>	If no management plan exists, is one under preparation or is the preparation of such a plan foreseen for the future?	12	92%	1	8%	/	62%

Nearly all properties currently without a management plan have such plans under preparation and expect to implement them by the end of 2008 at the latest. The only exception is *Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church* (Denmark).

It should be noted that there is no single accepted definition as to what a management plan is or should be, although some guidelines exist in the new *Operational Guidelines*. UNESCO should provide easy access to best practice models and guidelines for management plans for World Heritage properties.

### 2.3.3. Funding

Various funding mechanisms are used by the Baltic and Nordic States Parties. Government funding is the most common.

Almost all World Heritage sites concerned have provided information on the annual operating budget. Financial resources are spread across different stakeholders, and the total cost may be difficult to estimate. As World Heritage sites differ in character, some properties need more funds than others. However, as a large part of the funding is governmental, a relatively fair distribution of funding can be expected.

Norway provides an annual overall budget designated for the management of World Heritage sites, while Finland funds the management of World Heritage properties through specific national grants in the annual state budget. In Sweden, the recently established association ‘World Heritage Sites in Sweden’ has taken the initiative to discuss annual ‘earmarked’ government funding for World Heritage properties.

World Heritage status is a significant factor for many properties in raising additional funding through European Union (EU) projects and programmes in the Nordic countries. It is, however, worth noting that there are no national strategies for applying to these funds.

No site considers the funding available very sufficient, 12 find the funding sufficient and 9 insufficient. All, except *Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church* (Denmark) and *Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn* (Estonia), find that key issues of the management plans are being implemented.

Eleven sites indicate that funds for the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties adequate, whereas 10 do not. Five different sources provide funding for the conservation and protection of World Heritage properties. In addition to government grants, there are EU-grants, grants from special foundations, the church and private owners.

**Table 12: Funding**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
08.01	Can you provide information on the annual operating budget for the site in the last financial year?	17	81%	4	19%	0	100%
08.04	Has extra funding been drawn in through the World Heritage status?	15	71%	6	29%	0	100%
08.06	Does the site have sufficient funding available for the adequate management of the site?					0	100%
	Very sufficient	0	0%				
	Sufficient	12	57%				
	Insufficient	9	43%				
08.07	Are key aspects of the site's management plan being met (if one exists)?	8	80%	2	20%	/	48%
08.09	Is funding for the protection and conservation of the site adequate?	11	52%	10	48%	0	100%
08.12	Has the site received any of the following financial assistance?					6	71%
	World Heritage Fund	3	20%				
	UNESCO International Campaign	1	7%				
	National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies	2	13%				
	Bi-lateral cooperation	2	13%				
	Other assistance	13	87%				

Almost all World Heritage properties have received funding in addition to national grants. The Nordic countries have, to a large extent, been funded through EU-projects and programmes. The Baltic States, however, have received assistance through the World Heritage Fund, UNESCO International Campaign, National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank and other agencies or through bi-lateral cooperation.

The sub-region could cooperate to propose a general model for earmarked government funding. A starting point would be to consider the funding methods employed in Norway and Finland. The Baltic countries should, as new EU-members, be proactive in developing projects in line with the requirements for regional EU-funding. This calls for extended cooperation within the Nordic and Baltic sub-region.

### 2.3.4. Staffing Levels (Human Resources)

Access to professional staff regarding conservation, management, and interpretation is considered good. Two sites, both in Sweden (*Engelsberg Ironworks* and *Laponian Area*), have bad access to staff in interpretation. Access to professional staff regarding promotion is generally average, with only *Birka and Hovgården* (also Sweden) considering access in this field to be bad.

**Table 13: Access to adequate professional staff I**

Question		Very good	Good	Average	Bad	Very bad	Rate of answers
09.01	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff across the following disciplines?						100%
	Conservation	4 19%	10 48%	7 33%	0 0%	0 0%	
	Management	2 10%	12 57%	7 33%	0 0%	0 0%	
	Promotion	2 10%	9 43%	9 43%	1 5%	0 0%	
	Interpretation	3 14%	12 57%	4 19%	2 10%	0 0%	

**Table 14: Access to adequate professional staff II**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
09.02	Do you have access to adequate professional staff not covered above?	11	58%	8	42%	2	90%
09.04	Are there adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site?	11	52%	10	48%	0	100%
09.07	Do you have the support of regular volunteers for the site?	5	24%	16	76%	0	100%

All properties report access to professional staff in conservation, management, promotion and interpretation. Even though access to staff is considered to be good, eleven properties do not consider staff resources adequate to protect, maintain and promote the site.

It is a complex task to identify the number of staff members who are employed full-time on World Heritage issues on a site. As the sites are different in character, it is difficult to establish the number of persons working strictly on World Heritage related issues. Only five sites have regular support of volunteers.

### 2.3.5. Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

Training available for home-owners at site level is insufficient, whereas training courses for schools appears more easily available.

A variety of specialised expertise, training and services on or off-site are available for staff working at World Heritage sites. Most properties have access to experts in numerous fields from the national agencies, universities, county administrative boards, and county museums.

Only four sites state that all training needs are being met. As many as ten properties are uncertain about their specific needs, while seven sites state that training needs are not being met. The two main fields of training in need of improvement are management and communication.

**Table 15: Training for stakeholders**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
10.03	Is training available for stakeholders on the site (e.g. home-owners, schools etc.)?	10	48%	11	52%	0	100%

There seems to be no strategy in the sub-region for accessing expertise and training in the fields of conservation and management techniques. There is, however, a good supply of experts in the field of conservation at both national and regional level. Strategies and programmes for capacity building in conservation and management must be developed at the national level.

On-site training available for stakeholders, available only at 10 sites, is a fundamental awareness raising activity and should exist on all properties.

### 2.3.6. Visitors

Seventeen of the 21 World Heritage properties present visitor statistics. However, tourism/visitor management plans are absent at the great majority of sites.

**Table 16: Tourism/visitor management plans**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>11.01</b>	Are there visitor statistics available for the site?	16	76%	5	24%	0	100%
<b>11.04</b>	Are these facilities adequate?	10	48%	11	52%	0	100%
<b>11.06</b>	Is there a tourism/visitor management plan for the site?	3	14%	18	86%	0	100%

The annual visitor numbers available varies from 17,500 at *Petäjavesi Old Church* (Finland) to 717,000 visitors for *Vilnius Historic Centre* (Lithuania). It is worth noting that the designation of World Heritage status often leads to an increase in visitor numbers. Only one site states that this number is decreasing. Sites like *Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå* (Sweden) and *Rock Drawings of Alta* (Norway) had an increase the first years after inscription and have now reached a stable level. The other properties with stable levels of visitors are *Engelsberg Ironworks, Rock Carvings in Tanum* and *Royal Domain of Drottningholm* (Sweden). Most other properties have increasing numbers of visitors. Some sites experience a slow increase, while there is a rapid growth at other sites (e.g. *Vilnius Historic Centre* (Lithuania) has a 40% yearly growth).

There are different methodologies for counting visitors. Some sites obtain visitor numbers from tickets sold, while other sites are only capable of giving a qualified estimate. It is often the tourism office that provides this estimate. Some sites estimate visitor numbers from specific ways of entry. While many historic towns have difficulties estimating annual visitor numbers, *Vilnius Historic Centre* (Lithuania) provides an estimate by counting the number of booked hotel rooms.

Visitor facilities at most properties are generally well developed and equipped. However, many properties see room for improvements. As tourism pressure poses a growing threat to World Heritage properties, it is important to have adequate systems for registering the number of visitors and to have a tourism/visitor management plan.

### 2.3.7. Scientific Studies

Six sites have agreements concerning research frameworks/strategies. Many scientific studies and research programmes have been conducted specifically for the properties. Archaeological surveys are the most frequent, while surveys on the impact of World Heritage status are the least frequent.

**Table 17: Scientific studies and research**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
12.01	Is there an agreed research framework/strategy for the site?	7	33%	14	67%	0	100%
12.02	Have any of the following scientific studies and research programmes been conducted specifically for the site?					0	100%
	Risk Assessment	11	52%				
	Studies related to the value of the site	11	52%				
	Monitoring exercises	7	33%				
	Condition surveys	13	62%				
	Impact of World Heritage designation	4	19%				
	Archaeological surveys	15	71%				
	Visitor Management	10	48%				
	Transportation studies	6	29%				
Other	10	48%					

Many reports state that the property's designation as a World Heritage property has not influenced the design of the scientific studies and research programmes. The *Royal Domain of Drottningholm* (Sweden) sees the property's World Heritage status as the main reason for carrying out the technical documentation of the site. The World Heritage status has led to an increase in the number of studies for the development of management and conservation plans.

There is a need for systematic development and implementation of strategies for scientific research in order to approach research councils in a coherent and efficient manner. The States Parties should encourage research on World Heritage-related topics. This could lead to a more interdisciplinary and international approach, allowing shared and comparable results. Cooperation with universities and research councils on World Heritage issues needs to be improved. The results of research studies must be systematically collected and made accessible.

### 2.3.8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

**Table 18: Signage at World Heritage properties**

Question		Many	Adequate	Not enough	None	No answer	Rate of answers
13.01	Are there signs at the property to show that it is a World Heritage site?	1	9	10	1	0	100%

**Table 19: Emblem on publications**

Question		Yes	On some	No	No answer	Rate of answers
13.02	Is the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> emblem used on all of the publications for the property?	6	14	1	0	100%

**Table 20: Awareness of the World Heritage property among various groups**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>13.03</b>	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst:					2	90%
	Visitors	15	79%				
	Local communities	15	79%				
	Businesses	12	63%				
	Local authorities	15	79%				
<b>13.05</b>	Is there an agreed education strategy or programme for the site?	6	29%	15	71%	0	100%
<b>13.07</b>	If no, are there any plans to develop education programmes or work with schools?	13	87%	2	13%	/	71%
<b>13.08</b>	Are there special events and exhibitions concerning the site's World Heritage status?	13	62%	8	38%	0	100%
<b>13.12</b>	Does the site have a website?	15	71%	6	29%	0	100%

Six properties have developed an educational strategy. The responsible authority is often a museum or a similar institution. The educational strategy is mostly concentrated on schools, where classes are taken on guided tours, adopt monuments or rock art sites, and the teachers are offered special kits developed by UNESCO to educate their classes about World Heritage.

Thirteen of the 15 properties that do not have an education strategy have plans to develop education programmes. Half of the sites have developed special events and exhibitions presenting the site's World Heritage status.

Almost all sites maintain that the property's World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities at the property level. The World Heritage status is frequently used as a tourism marketing tool, and has also been a basic element in the development of Visitors Centres. Many of the properties have websites, but these are not necessarily dedicated to World Heritage issues.

Approximately half of the World Heritage properties have made efforts to involve local people in the management of the site. The people living in World Heritage areas are often neglected, however, when it comes to education, information and awareness-building. This should be addressed, as local communities can play a key role in safeguarding World Heritage properties.

## 2.4. Factors Affecting the Properties

**Table 21: State of conservation**

Question		Very good	Good	Adequate	Patchy	Needs resources	Very vulnerable
<b>14.02</b>	Please briefly describe the present state of overall conservation of the site.	3	4	8	3	3	0

The present state of conservation of the sites varies considerably, from 'very good' to 'needs more resources'. Reports describing the state of conservation of sites as 'Patchy' or 'Needs more

resources' come from *Birka and Hovgården, Hanseatic Town of Visby* and *Royal Domain of Drottningholm* (Sweden), *Bryggen* (Norway), and *Petäjävesi Old Church* (Finland).

**Table 22: Threats affecting World Heritage properties**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>14.03</b>	Has the site or setting been affected or could it be affected by any of the following problems?					0	100%
	Development pressure	11	52%				
	Environmental pressure	6	29%				
	Natural disaster(s)	2	10%				
	Number of inhabitants	2	10%				
	Visitor/tourism pressure	11	52%				
	Agricultural/forestry regimes	2	10%				
	Others	9	43%				
<b>14.04</b>	Are any of these problems/threats directly attributable to World Heritage status?	7	33%	14	67%	0	100%

Development pressure and visitor/tourism pressure are two factors considered most likely to negatively affect the site. These threats are also considered to be directly related to the World Heritage status. However, although tourism pressure is considered a threat to the World Heritage status, comparatively few sites have an agreed tourism strategy. Traffic pressure is another significant threat, along with the threat of fires at sites with wooden architecture. The survey of threats made in the Periodic Reports represents an important step towards addressing these threats, and the need for studies on carrying capacity and risk assessment is therefore evident, along with best practice guidance.

## 2.5. Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring World Heritage properties is two-fold: measuring to what extent the implementation of the management plan is successful, and identifying the physical condition of the site. Monitoring can be done systematically (regularly) or reactively (irregularly). Eleven properties have a formal monitoring programme.

**Table 23: Monitoring programmes**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>15.01</b>	Is there a formal monitoring programme for the site?	11	52%	10	48%	0	100%

It is evident that some of the sites have inadequate monitoring systems and that knowledge of monitoring methodologies is limited. Good monitoring practices require training and the use of relevant modern technology.

**Table 24: Reactive monitoring reports**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>07.06</b>	Has the site been the subject of (a) Reactive Monitoring Report(s) to the Committee?	2	10%	19	90%	0	100%



As stated in paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*: ‘Reactive Monitoring is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat.’

Only two properties report that they have been subject to a Reactive Monitoring Mission Report to the World Heritage Committee. The reports from *Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn* (Estonia), *Vilnius Historic Centre* (Lithuania), *Bryggen, Rock Drawings of Alta* and *Røros* (Norway) incorrectly state that they have not been subject to Reactive Monitoring Mission Reports. This may reflect the lack of knowledge of vital World Heritage information and documentation. Fourteen properties have not been subject to reactive monitoring.

**Table 25: Reactive monitoring (RM) reports according to the World Heritage Centre database**

State Party	World Heritage Site	Date Inscribed	Number of Bureau Sessions	Bureau sessions and years	Number of Committee Sessions	Committee sessions and years	Site’s reply to question 07.06
Estonia	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	1997	0	-	2	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	No RM
Latvia	Historic Centre of Riga	1997	0	-	3	27 <sup>th</sup> (2003) 28 <sup>th</sup> (2004) 29 <sup>th</sup> (2005)	Yes
Lithuania	Vilnius Historic Centre	1994	3	20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 21 <sup>st</sup> (1997) 24 <sup>th</sup> (2000)	3	19 <sup>th</sup> (1995) 20 <sup>th</sup> (1996) 22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	No RM
Norway	Bryggen	1979	1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	0	-	No RM
	Rock Drawings of Alta	1985	0	-	1	28 <sup>th</sup> (2004)	No RM
	Røros	1980	1	18 <sup>th</sup> (1994)	0	-	No RM
Sweden	Rock Carvings in Tanum	1994	2	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998) 23 <sup>rd</sup> (1999)	1	22 <sup>nd</sup> (1998)	Yes

## 2.6. An Integrated Perspective on Management

**Table 26: Benefits of World Heritage status**

Question		Yes	Yes	Rate of answers
16.01	What do you consider to be the main benefits of World Heritage status?			100%
	Conservation	12	57%	
	Social	6	29%	
	Economic	9	43%	
	Management	7	33%	
	Other	12	57%	

Strengthened conservation and maintenance are considered the main benefits of World Heritage listing. Other benefits include improved awareness regarding protection and conservation.

Weaknesses in the management, such as the absence of coordinators, management plans and strategies are identified. Better coordination and cooperation between responsible authorities is needed. Financial resources, distributed through yearly grants, prohibit long-term planning for the benefit of World Heritage properties. Better methods for analysing and evaluating effects on and impacts of World Heritage status need to be developed.

## 2.7. Conclusions

The status of World Heritage properties in the Baltic and Nordic countries is satisfactory. Still, there is a need for further systematic evaluation in order to improve conservation.

**Table 27: Decisions sought from the World Heritage Committee**

Question		Yes	Yes	No	No	No answer	Rate of answers
<b>17.01.a</b>	As a result of this reporting exercise, is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the criteria for inscription?	0	0%	20	100%	1	95%
<b>17.01.b</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the Statement of Significance?	2	11%	17	89%	2	90%
<b>17.01.c</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on a new Statement of Significance?	10	50%	10	50%	1	95%
<b>17.01.d</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the boundaries?	8	38%	13	62%	0	100%
<b>17.01.e</b>	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the buffer zone?	7	37%	12	63%	2	90%

This Periodic Reporting exercise has identified key weaknesses in the knowledge of World Heritage concepts. Properties with no clear Statement of Significance should formulate a statement and forward it to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre for adoption by the Committee. All sites should regularly also review their Statement of Significance and revise them if necessary.

Boundaries and buffer zones should be clear and well defined. Buffer zones need to be registered on official maps and plans. Some sites have answered the questions 03.04 and 17.01 differently, saying that their buffer zones are not ideal, but do not propose alternatives.

One of the main conclusions of this sub-regional Synthesis Report is that there is a need for general planning framework. All World Heritage properties have, or are currently developing, a management plan. However, there should also be developed strategies concerning tourism/visitor management, scientific research, education and monitoring.

### 3. World Heritage in the Nordic–Baltic Europe: Trends and Challenges

The World Heritage Committee adopted four Strategic Objectives at its twenty-sixth session in 2002. The ‘Four Cs’, as reflected in the Budapest Declaration, are Credibility, Conservation, Capacity Building and Communication. In this chapter, the main conclusions will be recapitulated under the headings of the Four Cs.

#### 3.1. Overall Framework for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

*Objective:*

- To improve the overall framework for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

*Main conclusions*

- Lack of institutional memory, as well as limited access to key World Heritage documents, is an obstacle for the work at World Heritage sites.
- A broader participation of stakeholders is needed for the effective conservation of World Heritage sites. Fundamental World Heritage concepts must be properly understood in order to attain such involvement.

#### 3.2. The Credibility of the World Heritage List

*Strategic objective:*

-To strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.

*Main conclusions*

- The lack of understanding of crucial World Heritage terms and concepts, such as ‘outstanding universal value’, authenticity and/or integrity, must be addressed.
- The representation of the different categories of properties is imbalanced. The geographical balance and representativity of categories of sites have, due to sub-regional Harmonisation of Tentative Lists, improved to some extent during the last seven years, and this cooperation should be continued.

#### 3.3. Effective Conservation of World Heritage through improved Governance and Management

*Strategic objective:*

-To ensure the effective conservation of World Heritage properties.

*Main conclusions*

- Many World Heritage sites still do not have management plans, although almost all sites are in the process of producing one. Hence, there is a need to discuss and analyse management principles, systems, functions, minimum standards and best practice. Good examples of management plans for World Heritage properties should be distributed.
- World Heritage sites should be incorporated in relevant overall planning processes.
- Improved maps, definitions of borders and buffer zones, should be encouraged. Modern technology should be used for this end.
- Research focusing on World Heritage issues should be encouraged at national and sub-regional level.

- Only half of the concerned World Heritage sites have monitoring mechanisms in place. There is a need for increased training in monitoring with the use of criteria and indicators. New monitoring technology must also be considered.
- As tourism has a major impact on World Heritage sites, strategies for sustainable tourism should be developed.
- Most of the countries do not have specific state funds for World Heritage. This matter may be of vital importance to further develop and enhance the management of the World Heritage issues.

### **3.4. Capacity Building: Transmitting Heritage to Future Generations through Education and Training**

*Strategic objective:*

-To promote the development of effective Capacity Building in the States Parties.

*Main conclusions*

- Basic World Heritage concepts need to be thoroughly discussed, analysed and promoted among personnel involved in the World Heritage work at site as well as national level. The States Parties must develop strategies and programmes for capacity building in conservation and heritage management. Sub-regional seminars and workshops, attended by representatives from different World Heritage sites, as well as from the advisory bodies, would be a constructive way forward.
- The loss of institutional memory is a major problem. Access to all World Heritage documentation must be facilitated through the development of technical solutions.
- There is usually little capacity building available for people living in or around World Heritage sites. World Heritage properties miss out on significant resources by not offering such training.
- Effective and efficient training can be achieved through sub-regional cooperation and coordination. Best practice examples should be made available.

### **3.5. Communication**

*Strategic objective:*

-To increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.

*Main conclusions*

- It is important to target information to relevant groups. Issues like language, accessibility and presentation are important. The use of new technology for communication should be promoted.
- Communication should be based on mutuality and not a directed top-down.
- There is an urgent need to develop national strategic plans for education and scientific research and relevant results should be made accessible and widely communicated.
- The results of the Periodic Reporting process should be communicated to relevant stakeholders.

#### 4. Recommendations for World Heritage in Nordic–Baltic Europe

The recommendations presented so far in this report will be further elaborated and systematised. This chapter outlines suggested actions and responsibilities. The Nordic World Heritage Foundation should act as a coordinator for the follow-up of the Nordic and Baltic cooperation, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations made in this report.

**Table 28: Recommended actions and responsibilities**

<b>Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Promote meetings and workshops on the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> and its concepts (at sub-regional, national and local level) based on the new <i>Operational Guidelines</i>		X	X	X	
Promote sub-regional harmonisation of Tentative Lists to achieve a better balanced and representative World Heritage List		X		X	
Promote the participation of local authorities and different stakeholders in the identification and nomination of World Heritage sites				X	X

<b>Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Enhance cooperation with the European Union and the Council of Europe	X	X		X	
Promote sub-regional cooperation for EU-funding		X		X	
Special national grants earmarked for World Heritage sites should be established				X	
Consider certain amendments to national legislation to enhance management and protection of World Heritage sites				X	
Ensure mainstreaming of World Heritage in national, regional, and local planning processes				X	X
Strengthen cooperation between natural and cultural heritage agencies			X	X	
Strengthen the implementation of the new <i>Operational Guidelines</i>		X	X	X	
Develop mechanisms for simplifying access to World Heritage documentation, and take measures to secure institutional memory		X		X	X
Develop and revise management plans in accordance with new requirements				X	X
Revise boundaries and buffer zones at World Heritage sites, if needed				X	X
Develop methodologies, criteria and guidelines for the management of buffer zones		X	X	X	
Develop and implement monitoring methodologies, criteria and indicators		X	X	X	
Consider the use of new technology in the monitoring process			X	X	X
Ensure that visitor/tourism management plans exists at all relevant sites				X	X

<b>Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Encourage the development of sub-regional networks for relevant capacity-building initiatives		X	X	X	
Facilitate training in the basic concepts of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , such as ‘outstanding universal value’ and Statement of Significance		X	X	X	
Facilitate training on the development of management plans and monitoring systems		X	X	X	
Promote cooperation and exchange of experiences at sub-regional, national and local level		X	X	X	X
Strengthen existing capacity building networks		X	X	X	
Use highly qualified World Heritage expertise (IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM) when needed			X	X	
Provide the States Parties with manuals, promotion material, best practices etc		X	X		
Develop a tool-kit for site managers		X	X		
Develop sub-regional and national strategies for scientific research		X		X	
Encourage international and interdisciplinary research on World Heritage related topics		X		X	
Systematically collect scientific studies relevant for World Heritage work and make them available to relevant parties		X		X	

<b>Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Identify information channels for reaching relevant groups at local, national and international level		X		X	X
Establish mechanisms for effective communication between site, national and UNESCO levels		X		X	X
Develop appropriate information material for defined target groups		X		X	X
Develop information material encouraging sustainable tourism, such as a ‘Code of Conduct’		X		X	X
Establish websites for all World Heritage sites focusing on World Heritage issues				X	X
Develop sub-regional and national strategies for education		X	X	X	
Strengthen higher level education for heritage conservation and management				X	
Include heritage education in established school curricula.				X	
Promote participation in ‘World Heritage in Young Hands’		X		X	
Distribute information on the results of the Periodic Reporting exercise to relevant stakeholders		X		X	

## APPENDIX

Table 29: Site-by-site summary of answers received in Section II reports and decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Existing Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from	If no, foreseen completed	Existing Research Framework	Existing Education Strategy	Existing Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New Change	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification	Existing Advisory Decision	Existing Committee Decision	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
Denmark	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church	C (iii)	1994		no	no	yes	no date		yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Roskilde Cathedral	C (ii) (iv)	1995		no	no	yes	no date		yes	no	no	yes	very good	no	no	yes	yes	yes		no	yes	yes	insufficient	no					
Estonia	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	C (ii) (iv)	1997		no	yes	no		6/2008	yes	no	no	no	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Finland	Fortress of Suomenlinna	C (iv)	1991		yes	yes		11/1975		yes	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Old Rauma	C (iv) (v)	1991		yes	yes	no		12/2005	no	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Petäjävesi Old Church	C (iv)	1994		no	yes	no		1/2006	no	no	no	no	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no
	Verla Groundwood and Board Mill	C (iv)	1996		yes	yes	no		12/2008	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Latvia	Historic Centre of Riga	C (i) (ii)	1997		yes	no	yes	1/1995		yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	yes	no	no	yes	no
Lithuania	Vilnius Historic Centre	C (ii) (iv)	1994		yes	no	yes	12/2003		no	no	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
Norway	Bryggen	C (iii)	1979		yes	yes	yes	3/2005		no	no	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Rock Drawings of Alta	C (iii)	1985		yes	yes	yes	1/2003		no	yes	no	yes	adequate	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Roros	C (iii) (iv) (v)	1980		yes	yes	no		1/2007	yes	yes	no	yes	good	yes	no			yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Urnes Stave Church	C (i) (ii) (iii)	1979		yes	yes	no		No date	no	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes		yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
Sweden	Birka and Hovgården	C (iii) (iv)	1993		no	no	no		12/2005	no	yes	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1996		yes	yes	no		12/2005	no	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Engelsberg Ironworks	C (iv)	1993		yes	no	no		12/2005	no	no	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Hanseatic Town of Visby	C (iv) (v)	1995		yes	no	yes	12/2003		no	no	no	no	more resources	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Laponian Area	N (i) (ii) (iii) (v)	1996		no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no		yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Rock Carvings in Tanum	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1994		yes	no	no		12/2005	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Royal Domain of Drottningholm	C (iv)	1991		yes	no	no		12/2005	no	yes	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no					
	Skogskyrkogården	C (ii) (iv)	1994		yes	yes	yes	1/2005		yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes

## Summary table of the main characteristics of World Heritage properties, based on answers received in the Periodic Reports - Section II

\* Information from the World Heritage Centre database.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from...	If no, foreseen completed...	Research Framework	Education Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification*	Existing Advisory Decision*	Existing Committee Decision*	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/ World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
Albania	Butrint	C (iii)	1992	1999	1997-2005	yes	yes	yes	1/2003		yes	no	yes	no	adequate	no	yes					yes	yes	no <sup>1</sup>	sufficient		no	yes	no	no	yes
Armenia	Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	C (ii) (iv)	1996	2000		yes	no	yes		1/2006		yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	no					
Austria	Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape	C (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	no		no date	no	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1996			yes	yes	no		1/2007	no	yes	no	no	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn	C (i) (iv)	1996			yes	no	no	1/1993		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
Belarus/ Poland	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieża Forest (Poland)	N (iii)	1979	1992		no	no	no		12/2006	yes	no	no	no	good	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieża Forest (Belarus)	N (iii)	1979	1992		yes	yes	yes	1/1993		yes	no	yes	yes	good	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
Bulgaria	Ancient City of Nessebar	C (iii) (iv)	1983			no	no	no	1/1981		yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Boyana Church	C (ii) (iii)	1979			no	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no			yes	no	no	no	no
	Madara Rider	C (i) (iii)	1979			no	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	no
	Pirin National Park	N (i) (ii) (iii)	1983			yes	yes	yes	8/2004		yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
	Rila Monastery	C (vi)	1983			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	C (ii) (iii)	1979			no	no	no		no date	yes	no	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes
	Srebarna Nature Reserve	N (iv)	1983		1992-2003	yes	yes	yes	12/2001		yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no		yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1979			no	yes	yes	1/1961		yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	no
	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	C (i) (iii)	1985			yes	yes	no	10/2000		yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes
Croatia	Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	no	yes	1/2000		yes	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient						
	Historic City of Trogir	C (ii) (iv)	1997			no	no	no		no date	no	no	yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	
	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1979			no	no	no		1/2007	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no

<sup>1</sup> Only regarding extension in 1999.



State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from...	If no, foreseen completed...	Research Framework	Education Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification*	Existing Advisory Decision*	Existing Committee Decision*	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
Croatia	Old City of Dubrovnik	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1979	1994	1991-1998	yes	yes	yes	no date		yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	
	Plitvice Lakes National Park	N (ii) (iii)	1979	2000	1992-1997	yes	yes	no		12/2006	yes	no	no	no	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	
Cyprus	Painted Churches in the Troodos Region	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1985	2001		no	yes	no			no	yes	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Paphos	C (iii) (iv)	1980			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
Czech Republic	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	C (iv)	1992			no	no	no		12/2006	yes	no	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	
	Historic Centre of Prague	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1992			no	no	no		6/2007	no	yes	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Historic Centre of Telč	C (i) (iv)	1992			no	no	no		6/2007	no	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec	C (ii) (iv)	1995			no	no	no		6/2007	no	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1996			yes	no	no		12/2007	no	no	no	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora	C (iv)	1994			no	yes	no		12/2006	yes	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
Denmark	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church	C (iii)	1994			no	no	yes	no date		yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Roskilde Cathedral	C (ii) (iv)	1995			no	no	yes	no date		yes	no	no	yes	very good	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	insufficient	no						
Estonia	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	C (ii) (iv)	1997			no	yes	no		6/2008	yes	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Finland	Fortress of Suomenlinna	C (iv)	1991			yes	yes		11/1975		yes	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Old Rauma	C (iv) (v)	1991			yes	yes	no		12/2005	no	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Petäjävesi Old Church	C (iv)	1994			no	yes	no		1/2006	no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Verla Groundwood and Board Mill	C (iv)	1996			yes	yes	no		12/2008	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
France	Amiens Cathedral	C (i) (ii)	1981			no	yes	no			yes	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	very sufficient	yes						
	Bourges Cathedral	C (i) (iv)	1992			no	no	no			yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Canal du Midi	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1996			no	no	no			no	yes	no	no	needs more resources	no	yes <sup>2</sup>	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	insufficient	no						

<sup>2</sup> State Party notes an error in the criteria at time of inscription and wish to reintroduce criteria.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from...	If no, foreseen completed...	Research Framework	Education Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification*	Existing Advisory Decision*	Existing Committee Decision*	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
France	Cape Girolata, Cape Porto, Scandola Nature Reserve and the Piana Calanches in Corsica	N (ii) (iii) (iv)	1983			no	no	no			yes	yes	yes	no	patchy	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient						
	Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1991			no		no			yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Chartres Cathedral	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1979			no	yes	no			no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe	C (i) (iii)	1983			no	no	no		1/2006	no	yes	yes	yes	good	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no <sup>3</sup>	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay	C (iv)	1981			no	no	no			no	no	no	no	adequate	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley	C (i) (iii)	1979			no	no	no				yes	yes	no	good	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Historic Centre of Avignon	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1995			no	no	no			no	yes	no	no	adequate	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne	C (ii) (iv)	1997			no	no	no			yes	yes	no	no	very vulnerable	no	no	no	yes	no	No	no	yes	yes	insufficient	no					
	Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay	C (i) (iii) (vi)	1979			no	no	no		no date	no	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no <sup>4</sup>	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no					
	Palace and Park of Fontainebleau	C (ii) (vi)	1981			no	no	no		12/2006	no	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no					
	Palace and Park of Versailles	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1979			yes	yes	yes	1/2003		yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Paris, Banks of the Seine	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1991			no	no	no			no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	insufficient	yes					
	Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy	C (i) (iv)	1983			yes		yes	10/1990 revised in 1996		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes					
	Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct)	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1985			yes	yes	yes	5/2003		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Roman and Romanesque Monuments of Arles	C (ii) (iv)	1981			no	yes	no			yes	yes	yes	no			no	no	yes	no <sup>5</sup>	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the 'Triumphal Arch' of Orange	C (iii) (iv)	1981			no	no	no			yes	yes	yes	yes	patchy	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					

<sup>3</sup> Only statement was mural paintings noted as significant.

<sup>4</sup> Request made, but not indicated in questionnaire.

<sup>5</sup> Request made, but not indicated in questionnaire.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from...	If no, foreseen completed...	Research Framework	Education Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification*	Existing Advisory Decision*	Existing Committee Decision*	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/ World Bank Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance		
France	Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1982			yes	yes	yes	no date		yes	yes	no	yes	good	yes	no <sup>6</sup>	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
	Strasbourg - Grande île	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1988			no	no	no			no	no	no		good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
	Vézelay, Church and Hill	C (i) (vi)	1979			no	no	no			no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	no <sup>7</sup>	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no							
France/Spain	Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (France)	N (i) (iii) C (iii) (iv) (v)	1997	1999		yes	no	no		no date	yes	yes	yes	no	adequate	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no							
	Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (Spain)	N (i) (iii) C (iii) (iv) (v)	1997	1999		yes	yes	yes	no date		yes	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	very sufficient	no							
Georgia	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	C (iv)	1994			no	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no		
	Historical Monuments of Mtskheta	C (iii) (iv)	1994			no	yes	no		12/2005	yes	no	yes	yes	very vulnerable	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes		
	Upper Svaneti	C (iv) (v)	1996			no	yes	no			no	no	no	yes	needs more resources	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
Germany	Aachen Cathedral	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1978			yes	yes	yes	1/1986		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	C (iii) (iv)	1991			yes	yes	no		no date	no	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1996			yes	no	yes	1/1992		no	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl	C (ii) (iv)	1984			yes	yes	yes	1/1986		yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes		yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg	C (iv)	1994			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Cologne Cathedral	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1996			yes	yes	yes	1/1946		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Hanseatic City of Lübeck	C (iv)	1987			yes	no	yes	1/1988		yes	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
	Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg	C (iv) (vi)	1996			yes	no	yes	1/1998		yes	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Maulbronn Monastery Complex	C (ii) (iv)	1993			yes	no	yes	12/1990		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
	Messel Pit Fossil Site	N (i)	1995			yes	yes	no				yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar	C (i) (iv)	1992			no	no	yes	1/1992		yes	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						

<sup>6</sup> Request made, but not indicated in questionnaire.

<sup>7</sup> Request made, but not indicated in questionnaire.

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Germany	Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1992	1992-1999		no	no	yes	1/1995		yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Pilgrimage Church of Wies	C (i) (iii)	1983			yes	yes	no		1/2006	no	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier	C (i) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1986			no	no	no			yes	no	yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Speyer Cathedral	C (ii)	1981			no	no	yes	1/1995		yes	yes	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim	C (I) (ii) (iii)	1985			no	no	no			no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Town of Bamberg	C (ii) (iv)	1993			yes	yes	yes	12/2003		yes	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Völklingen Ironworks	C (ii) (iv)	1994			yes	yes	yes	1/1999		yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square	C (i) (iv)	1981			no	no	no		1/2006	yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
Greece	Acropolis, Athens	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1987			yes	yes	no			yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Archaeological Site of Delphi	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1987			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Archaeological Site of Epidaurus	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1988			yes	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Archaeological Site of Olympia	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1989			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	no	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Archaeological Site of Vergina	C (i) (iii)	1996			no	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Delos	C (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)	1990			yes	yes	no			yes	yes	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Medieval City of Rhodes	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1988			no	no	no			yes	no	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Meteora	N (iii) C (i) (ii) (iv) (v)	1988			no	yes	no		no date	yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Lukas and Nea Moni of Chios	C (i) (iv)	1990			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Mount Athos	N (iii) C (i) (ii) (iv) (v) (vi)	1988			no	yes	no		no date	yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes

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Greece	Mystras	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1989			yes	yes	no			yes	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1988			no	yes	no			yes	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	C (ii) (iii)	1992			no	yes	no			yes	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae	C (i) (ii) (iii)	1986			yes	yes	no			yes	no	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
Holy See	Vatican City	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1984			no	no	no			no	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
Hungary	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue	C (ii) (iv)	1987	2002		no	no	no			yes	no	no	no		no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment	C (iv) (vi)	1996			yes	yes				no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings	C (v)	1987			no	no				no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no <sup>8</sup>	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Hungary/Slovakia	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst (Hungary)	N (i)	1995	2000		yes	no	yes	1/1997		no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst (Slovakia)	N (i)	1995	2000		yes	yes	yes	2/1997		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
Ireland	Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1993			yes	no	yes	12/2002		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Skellig Michael	C (iii) (iv)	1996			yes	no	yes	1/1995		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
Italy	18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	no	no		6/2006	yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no					
	Archaeological Area of Agrigento	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	no		12/2006	yes	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	C (iii) (iv) (v)	1997			no	no	no		10/2006	yes	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua	C (ii) (iii)	1997			yes	no	no		12/2007	no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no					
	Castel del Monte	C (i) (iii)	1996			no	yes	no		12/2006	no	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no					

<sup>8</sup> Not a statement of inscription.



State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from...	If no, foreseen completed...	Research Framework	Education Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification*	Existing Advisory Decision*	Existing Committee Decision*	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
Italy	The <i>Trulli</i> of Alberobello	C (iii) (v)	1996			no	no	no		12/2006	yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no					
	Venice and its Lagoon	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	1987			no	no	no		12/2006	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	yes	no	no	yes
Italy/ Holy See	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura ( <b>Holy See</b> )	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1980	1990		no	no	no			no	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura ( <b>Italy</b> )	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1980	1990		no	no	no		12/2008	no	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	sufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
Latvia	Historic Centre of Riga	C (i) (ii)	1997			yes	no	yes	1/1995		yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	yes	no	no	yes	no
Lithuania	Vilnius Historic Centre	C (ii) (iv)	1994			yes	no	yes	12/2003		no	no	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	
Luxembourg	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications	C (iv)	1994			no	no	no			yes	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment	N (iii) C (i) (iii) (iv)				no	no	no		1/2006	no	no	no	no	adequate	yes						yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	yes	no	no
Malta	City of Valletta	C (i) (vi)	1980			no	yes	no		no date	no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no				no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	yes	no
	Hal Saflieni Hypogeum	C (iii)	1980			no	yes	no		6/2006	yes	no	no	yes	adequate	no	yes		yes			yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
	Megalithic Temples of Malta	C (iv)	1980	1992		yes	yes	no		6/2006	no	no	no	yes	needs more resources	no	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
Netherlands	Defence Line of Amsterdam	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1996			no	yes	yes	5/2005		no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes		no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1997			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no					
	Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	yes	no date			no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Schokland and Surroundings	C (iii) (v)	1995			yes	no	yes	12/2004		yes	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Norway	Bryggen	C (iii)	1979			yes	yes	yes	3/2005		no	no	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Rock Drawings of Alta	C (iii)	1985			yes	yes	yes	1/2003		no	yes	no	yes	adequate	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Roros	C (iii) (iv) (v)	1980			yes	yes	no		1/2007	yes	yes	no	yes	good	yes	no			yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Urnes Stave Church	C (i) (ii) (iii)	1979			yes	yes	no		no date	no	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes		yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					

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Poland	Auschwitz Concentration Camp	C (vi)	1979			yes	yes	no		4/2006	yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	no		9/2006	yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Cracow's Historic Centre	C (iv)	1978			no	no	no		1/2008		yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	yes	no	
	Historic Centre of Warsaw	C (ii) (vi)	1980			no	no	no		9/2007	no	no	no	no	needs more resources	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no							
	Medieval Town of Toruń	C (ii) (iv)	1997			no	no	no		1/2007	no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes						
	Old City of Zamość	C (iv)	1992			no	no	no		12/2007	no	yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no						
	Wieliczka Salt Mine	C (iv)	1978		1989-1998	no	no	no		1/2008	yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
Portugal	Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores	C (iv) (vi)	1983			yes	yes	no		12/2006	no	yes	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
	Convent of Christ in Tomar	C (i) (vi)	1983			no	yes	no				yes	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Cultural Landscape of Sintra	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1995			yes	yes	yes	1/2005		yes	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes							
	Historic Centre of Évora	C (ii) (iv)	1986			yes	yes	no		12/2005	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Historic Centre of Oporto	C (iv)	1996			no	no	no		12/2008	no	yes	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
	Monastery of Alcobaça	C (i) (iv)	1989			no	yes	yes	1/2005		yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Monastery of Batalha	C (i) (ii)	1983				yes	yes	5/2002		yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon	C (iii) (vi)	1983				yes	no			yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes		
Romania	Churches of Moldavia	C (i) (iv)	1993			no	no	no		4/2006	yes	no	no	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes		
	Danube Delta	N (iii) (iv)	1991			yes	yes	yes	5/1995		yes	yes		yes	very good	no						yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	no		
	Monastery of Horezu	C (ii)	1993			no	no	no		8/2006	yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	yes	no	yes		
Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania	C (iv)	1993	1999		no	no	no		8/2006	yes	no	no	yes	more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	yes	no	yes		
Russian Federation	Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	C (ii) (iv)	1993			no	yes	yes	4/1920		yes	yes	no	yes	adequate	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	no		
	Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	C (ii)	1994			yes	yes	yes	8/2001		yes	no	yes	yes	patchy	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes							
	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	C (iv)	1992			yes	yes	yes	1/2002		yes	no	no	yes	very vulnerable	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no							
	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1990			yes	no	no			no	no	no	no	patchy	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes		



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Russian Federation	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1992			yes	yes	yes	1/1992		yes	no	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	yes	no	
	Kizhi Pogost	C (i) (iv) (v)	1990			yes	no	yes	1/1999		yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	
	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1990			no	no	yes			yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	
	Lake Baikal	N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1996			no	no	no			yes	no	no	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	yes	yes	no
	Virgin Komi Forests	N (ii) (iii)	1995			yes	no	no		1/2005	yes	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes
	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	N (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1996	2001		no	no	no		no date	yes	no	no	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no
	White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1992			yes	yes	yes	1/2002				no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes					
Serbia and Montenegro	Durmitor National Park	N (ii) (iii) (iv)	1980			no	no	yes	12/2004		no	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>9</sup>	sufficient	yes						
	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	C (i) (iii)	1979		1979-2003	no	no	no		7/2006	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	
	Stari Ras and Sopoćani	C (i) (iii)	1979			yes	yes	no		10/2007	yes	no	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no						
	Studenica Monastery	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1986			yes	yes	no			yes	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	no	
Slovakia	Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments	C (iv)	1993			no	yes	yes	3/2003		no	yes	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Banská Štiavnica	C (iv) (v)	1993			yes	yes	yes	3/2003		no	yes	no	yes	patchy	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes		no	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Vlkolínec	C (iv) (v)	1993			yes	yes	yes	6/2003		no	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
Slovenia	Škocjan Caves	N (ii) (iii)	1986			yes	yes	yes	1/2005		yes	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	
Spain	Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1984	1994		yes	yes	yes	1/1989		yes	yes	yes	yes	good		no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>10</sup>	sufficient	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Altamira Cave	C (i) (iii)	1985			yes	yes	yes	7/2001		yes	yes	yes	yes	good		no		yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	
	Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida	C (iii) (iv)	1993			no	yes	yes	2/1996		yes	yes	yes	yes	good		no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	Burgos Cathedral	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1984			yes	yes	yes	9/1997		yes	no	yes	yes	adequate		no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville	C (i) (ii) (iii) (vi)	1987			no	no	yes	no date			yes	yes	yes	adequate		no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						

<sup>9</sup> Only for boundary change.

<sup>10</sup> Only regarding extension in 1994.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from...	If no, foreseen completed...	Research Framework	Education Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification*	Existing Advisory Decision*	Existing Committee Decision*	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
Spain	Doñana National Park	N (ii) (iii) (iv)	1994	2005		no	no	yes	2/2004		no	yes	no	yes	good		no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	very sufficient	yes						
	Garajonay National Park	N (ii) (iii)	1986			no	yes	yes	6/1986	3/2006	yes	yes	yes	yes	very good		no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Historic Centre of Cordoba	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1984	1994		no	no	yes	5/2003		yes	no	yes	no	good		no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no <sup>11</sup>	sufficient	yes						
	Historic City of Toledo	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1986			no	yes	yes	2/1997		no	no	yes	yes	adequate		no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	C (ii) (v)	1996			yes	no	yes	9/2005		no	no	yes	no	good		no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Las Médulas	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1997			yes	no	yes	1/2002		yes	no	yes	yes	patchy		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1984			yes	yes	no		no date	yes	no	yes	yes	good		no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1985	1998		no	no	no		9/2005	no	yes	yes	yes	good		no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no <sup>12</sup>	sufficient	yes						
	Mudejar Architecture of Aragon	C (iv)	1986	2001		no	no	no		1/2008	yes	no	no	no	good		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>13</sup>	sufficient	yes					
	Old City of Salamanca	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1988			no	no	yes	9/1984		no	no	yes	no	adequate		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes
	Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches	C (iii) (iv)	1985			no	yes	yes	1/2000		yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate		no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes					
	Old Town of Cáceres	C (iii) (iv)	1986			no	no	yes	3/1990		yes	yes	yes	no	adequate		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1985			yes	yes			no date	yes	yes	yes	no	needs more resources		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no					
	Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1997			yes	yes	no				yes	yes	yes	good		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient						
	Poblet Monastery	C (i) (iv)	1991			yes	yes						yes	yes	good		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Route of Santiago de Compostela	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1993			yes	no	yes	no date		no	yes	yes	yes	patchy		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe	C (iv) (vi)	1993			yes	yes	no		1/2006	yes	no	yes	yes	good		no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1997			yes	yes	yes	10/1998		yes	no	yes	yes	good		no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
	Santiago de Compostela (Old Town)	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1985			no	yes	yes	10/1997		no	no	yes	no	very good		no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Works of Antoni Gaudí	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1984	2005		no						yes		yes	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>14</sup>							

<sup>11</sup> Only regarding extension in 1994.

<sup>12</sup> Only regarding extension in 1998.

<sup>13</sup> Only regarding extension in 2001.

<sup>14</sup> Only regarding extension in 2005.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from...	If no, foreseen completed...	Research Framework	Education Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification*	Existing Advisory Decision*	Existing Committee Decision*	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance
Sweden	Birka and Hovgården	C (iii) (iv)	1993			no	no	no		12/2005	no	yes	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1996			yes	yes	no		12/2005	no	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Engelsberg Ironworks	C (iv)	1993			yes	no	no		12/2005	no	no	no	yes	very good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Hanseatic Town of Visby	C (iv) (v)	1995			yes	no	yes	12/2003		no	no	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Laponian Area	N (i) (ii) (iii) C (iii) (v)	1996			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no		yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Rock Carvings in Tanum	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1994			yes	no	no		12/2005	no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Royal Domain of Drottningholm	C (iv)	1991			yes	no	no		12/2005	no	yes	no	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no					
	Skogskyrkogården	C (ii) (iv)	1994			yes	yes	yes	1/2005		yes	yes	yes	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
Switzerland	Benedictine Convent of St John at Münstair	C (iii)	1983			yes	yes	yes	1/1969		yes	yes	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Convent of St Gall	C (ii) (iv)	1983			no	no	no			yes	no	no	yes	good	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Old City of Berne	C (iii)	1983			no	yes	yes	1/1981		yes	yes	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes					
Turkey	City of Safranbolu	C (ii) (iv) (v)	1994			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no					
	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	N (iii) C (i) (iii) (v)	1985			no	no	no		no date	no	no	no	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes
	Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği	C (i) (iv)	1985			yes	no	no		no date	yes	no	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes					
	Hattusha	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1986			no	yes	no		no date	yes	no	no	no	good	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
	Hierapolis-Pamukkale	N (iii) C (iii) (iv)	1988			yes	no	yes	no date		yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Historic Areas of Istanbul	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1985			yes	no	no		no date	yes	yes	no	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
	Nemrut Dağ	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1987			yes	no	no		1/2007	yes	yes	yes	no	patchy	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
Xanthos-Letoon	C (ii) (iii)	1988			no	no	no				yes	no	no	no	good	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Ukraine	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra	C (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	1990	2005		yes	no	yes	4/2003		yes	yes	yes	yes	patchy	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>15</sup>	sufficient	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes

<sup>15</sup> Only for buffer zones.

State Party	World Heritage Site	Criteria	Date Inscribed 1	Date Inscribed 2	List in Danger	Steering Group	On-Site Coordinator	Management Plan	If yes, Management Plan from...	If no, foreseen completed...	Research Framework	Education Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Existing Monitoring Program	Overall State of Conservation	Request Name Change	Request Criteria Change	Request State Signif. Change	Request State Signif. New	Request Boundary Change	Request Buffer Zone Change	Request Original Justification*	Existing Advisory Decision*	Existing Committee Decision*	Adequate Management Funds	Adequate Funds – Protect/Conserve	WHF Assistance	UNESCO Int'l Campaign Assistance	National/Regional/UNDP/World Bank Assistance	Bi-lateral Cooperation	Other Assistance	
United Kingdom	Blenheim Palace	C (ii) (iv)	1987			yes	no	no		7/2006	no	yes	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church	C (i) (ii) (vi)	1988			yes	no	yes	4/2002		no	yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no						
	Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	C (i) (iii) (iv)	1986			yes	yes	yes	9/2003		no	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes						
	City of Bath	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1987			yes	yes	yes	10/2004		no	no	yes	no	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no						
	Durham Castle and Cathedral	C (ii) (iv) (vi)	1986			yes	no	yes	no date		no	yes	no	no	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Frontiers of the Roman Empire	C (ii) (iii) (iv)	1987			yes	yes	yes	7/1996		no	yes	yes	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	N (i) (iii)	1986			yes	no	yes	4/2005		no	no	no	no	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no					
	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	N (iii) (iv)	1995	2004		yes	no	yes	9/1995		no	no	yes	no	adequate	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>16</sup>	insufficient	no					
	Henderson Island	N (iii) (iv)	1988			yes	yes	yes	5/2004		no	yes	yes	no	very good	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	
	Ironbridge Gorge	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1986			yes	yes	yes	12/2001		no	no	no	no	adequate	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no						
	Maritime Greenwich	C (i) (ii) (iv) (vi)	1997			yes	yes	yes	10/1998			yes	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	C (ii) (iv)	1995			yes	yes	yes	9/2005		no	no	yes	yes	good	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	sufficient	yes						
	St Kilda	N (iii) (iv)	1986	2004, 2005		yes	no	yes	1/1996		yes	no	yes	yes	very good	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no <sup>17</sup>	sufficient	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	C (i) (ii) (iii)	1986			yes	yes	yes	1/1999		yes	no	yes	yes	needs more resources	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	
	Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	C (i) (iv)	1986			yes	no	yes	12/2001		no	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Tower of London	C (ii) (iv)	1988			no	no	no		no date	no	yes	no	yes	adequate	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	sufficient	no	no	no	no	no	yes	
	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church	C (i) (ii) (iv)	1987			yes	no	no		12/2005	no	no	no	no	good	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	insufficient	no						

<sup>16</sup> Only regarding extension in 2004.

<sup>17</sup> Only regarding mixed site inscription decision in 2004.