World Heritage reports 20

Periodic Report and Action Plan

Europe 2005-2006

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Periodic Report and Action Plan

Europe 2005-2006

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Foreword

As Chairperson of the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee, I had the pleasure to welcome the submission of both Sections I and II of the Periodic Report for the European region, compiling data from 48 States Parties and 244 World Heritage properties. It was by far the largest report submitted in the six-year cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise – it opened new approaches and methodologies which are now available for other regions of the world, including electronic data storage and evaluation tools. It also demonstrated that many European countries are actively involved in supporting specific World Heritage conservation initiatives in other parts of the world, both within and outside Europe, in a sharing of expertise and resources between rich and poor countries. More importantly, the Periodic Report for the European region highlighted the need for enhanced cooperation with key institutions such as the European Commission in order to strengthen international support for heritage preservation on a global level.

The report itself and the exhibition of European heritage organized in Vilnius on the occasion of the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee, also illustrated the rich cultural and natural diversity of Europe and its linkages across the globe.

I call on all partners involved in World Heritage conservation to further develop these partnerships for the benefit of future generations.

Ina Marčiulionytė

Preface

Since the adoption of the* World Heritage Convention *in November 1972 by the UNESCO General Conference, European States Parties have been very active partners in its implementation. With the exception of one country*, which is not a Member State of UNESCO, all States Parties in Europe have ratified the* World Heritage Convention*. Many of these States Parties have also served on the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau over the past thirty years and have actively and financially contributed to its implementation.

Europe has a long history in heritage conservation. The diversity of Europe's cultural and natural heritage, and of its cultural traditions and religious history, partly accounts for the high number of European properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (384). A majority of these sites are cultural properties – mainly architectural monuments, historic centres and archaeological sites. Natural heritage sites in Europe are mainly vast wilderness areas (some of them located politically but not geographically in Europe), national parks and sites of geological significance. In recent years, the diversity of Europe's cultural and natural heritage has increasingly become recognised by States Parties in Europe and has brought about a change in the perception of heritage. There has been a shift from the nomination of single monuments to the consideration and nomination of large-scale properties such as landscapes, urban areas, as well as of new categories of heritage. This has resulted in exemplary cooperative initiatives amongst States Parties in Europe and other regions of the world, who are actively cooperating on the elaboration of transnational serial nominations. In the context of the Committee's Global Strategy, Tentative List harmonization meetings have been organized by the World Heritage Centre in the Baltic sub-region, the Caucasus region, and in Central Europe. The majority of Tentative Lists in Europe however remains accumulative and is in need of systematic reviews, with the exception of the Nordic sub-region. As early as 1996, in cooperation with the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Nordic countries successfully harmonized their Tentative Lists on a sub-regional basis, focusing on underrepresented cultural heritage and natural heritage categories. The success of the implementation of the Global Strategy is clearly reflected in the increasing number of underrepresented types of properties and in the serial and transnational nomination being submitted by States Parties in Europe and subsequently inscribed by the World Heritage Committee.

Over the past twenty years, the World Heritage Committee has examined a great number of state of conservation reports on specific properties in Europe. Successful conservation and preservation efforts responding to threats to the sites such as armed conflicts and civil unrest in the South-Eastern European region, coupled with successful conservation measures, led to the removal of five sites from the List of World Heritage in Danger. The current List of World Heritage in Danger includes two European properties –* Cologne Cathedral *(Germany) and the* Walled City of Baku *(Azerbaijan). The main threats justifying these inscriptions on the List of World Heritage in Danger are predominantly urban development pressures, paired with inadequate administrative and legislative provisions for the protection of World Heritage properties.

** Liechstenstein. Since the production of this report in June 2006, Montenegro has become an independent State and has yet to ratify the* Convention*.*

Considerable international cooperation for the preservation and conservation of World Heritage properties has been generated through international assistance under the World Heritage Fund and through bi- and multilateral agreements. Recently, several States Parties in Europe have offered their financial support to the World Heritage Convention *through specific Funds-in-Trust arrangements and cooperation agreements signed with UNESCO. World Heritage Fund activities focused largely on the implementation of the* Convention *in European States Parties, specifically for improving site management and supporting conservation efforts mainly in developing countries, but also in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. In addition, a number of key institutions in Europe have established programmes for cultural and natural heritage. However, despite the wealth of information and the diversity of heritage-related activities, a systematic approach to funding through these programmes has yet to be established.*

In the context of the implementation of the Convention *by States Parties in Europe, considerable contributions to the preservation, management and presentation of World Heritage have been made in the region. The aim of this publication is to present the state of World Heritage in Europe, with its successes and challenges, and to propose an Action Plan to enhance the protection and conservation of World Heritage. This report is published as it was presented to and approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session in Vilnius in July 2006.*

Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention *establishes that States Parties are to submit reports on their application of the* Convention. *The present document, prepared by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre under World Heritage reporting mechanisms introduced in 1998 in application of Article 29 of the* Convention, *constitutes the first Periodic Report on the state of World Heritage in Europe. The Periodic Reporting process now also allows for the on-line submission of data regarding the overall application of the* World Heritage Convention *(Section I) and the state of conservation of specific properties (Section II). Furthermore, sub-regional reports were prepared by international experts in close cooperation with the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, and are presented in document* WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A *in the accompanying CD-Rom. Both an electronic evaluation tool of the on-line reports and a sub-regional network of experts (focal points) contributed to the analysis of the Periodic Reports.*

Part I of this report provides a brief history of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention *in Europe. Part II assesses the overall application of the* World Heritage Convention *(Section I), highlighting significant achievements and challenges in terms of conservation policies and practices, technical studies and promotional activities at the State Party level. Part III analyses the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties (Section II), providing insight on management issues and particular challenges or threats to sites. Part IV draws on the results of Sections I and II of the Periodic Reports to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each sub-region and to propose tailored recommendations for improved protection and conservation of the properties. The sub-regional analysis demonstrates that certain strengths and weaknesses are common to a number of States Parties. In reviewing the reports from a sub-regional perspective, specific needs and concerns were identified. These conclusions were drawn from general trends and stated challenges in the sub-regions, as well as from State Party inputs from a Europe-wide meeting (Berlin, Germany,*

...

...

8 - 9 November 2005), and formed the basis for the development of the Action Plan, presented in Part V of this report. Part VI presents the decision of the World Heritage Committee based on the conclusions of this report.

Two CD-Roms accompany this publication. The first contains Information document **WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A** *presenting the sub-regional synthesis reports for Sections I and II of the Periodic Reports, and providing additional sub-regional and site-specific data on the state of conservation of European properties. The second contains datasheets for the 48 States Parties that participated to Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise, and the 244 sites of Section II, summarizing the answers and information received.*

Overall, the answers provided in individual reports concerning the understanding of the requirements of the **Convention** *and the decisions formulated by the Committee emphasised the considerable efforts that still have to be made on a regional and local level to ensure the effective implementation of the* **Convention**. *Lack of documentation, loss of institutional memory, and need for capacity building have been identified by States Parties and site managers in all sub-regions, particularly in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. For Western European States Parties, the long history and tradition of heritage preservation and the experience gained through the implementation of the* **World Heritage Convention** *over the past thirty years, have brought to light the need for further revisions of legislative and administrative measures that take into account present-day circumstances in heritage conservation and preservation. Systematic dissemination of information and documentation, as well as the sharing of experiences at sub-regional, national and even local levels, would greatly assist heritage conservation efforts.*

A distinction emerged between the abundance of scientific and professional expertise in Western Europe and the insufficient exploitation of the knowledge of experts and technical studies in some areas of Central, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe. This is partly due to the lack of opportunities for experts, the lack of recognition of scientific studies and exchange, and the limited funding available to scientific institutions. Regional and sub-regional strategies for capacity building in administrative provisions, management of heritage, and conservation techniques, need to be developed in close collaboration with the Advisory Bodies and the States Parties.

*In recognition of the decreasing national budgets for heritage preservation, States Parties have realized the need for fundraising through grants from private foundations as well as lottery arrangements. The opportunities for fundraising in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe are more limited than in the other parts of Europe. Although European Union (EU) programmes are available to a number of European States Parties, a more systematic approach to these funding sources needs to be established. It also became evident that the European Parliament Resolution on World Heritage (***European Parliament resolution on the application of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in the Member States of the European Union** *(2000/2036(INI)), which was presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session in 2001, has not been implemented. While a number of countries contribute to conservation and preservation of heritage through particular cooperation agreements and Funds-in-Trust arrangements with*

UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre, enhanced cooperation in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe is needed. Regional and sub-regional strategies need to be developed to ensure a systematic approach to funding, drawing on the existence of European networks and specialised institutions and foundations in the field of heritage conservation.

The Periodic Reporting exercise carried out between 2001 and 2006 provided an opportunity to reflect on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention *in Europe and this report reflects the situation, at the State Party and site levels, as reported by the States Parties themselves in 2004 and 2005 respectively. This exercise has helped to increase interest in and awarness about the* Convention *among governments and institutions and has brought to light a number of challenges and concerns, as voiced by both the States Parties and the site managers. The sub-regional recommendations and overall Action Plan have been designed, in collaboration with sub-regional focal points and the Advisory Bodies, to respond to these concerns. The Periodic Reporting exercise is an important achievement for the whole region. It has resulted in the digital collection of all data made available by States Parties and has set the pace for increased cooperation between States Parties within the framework of the* World Heritage Convention*.*

Francesco Bandarin
Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre

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Introduction

Background

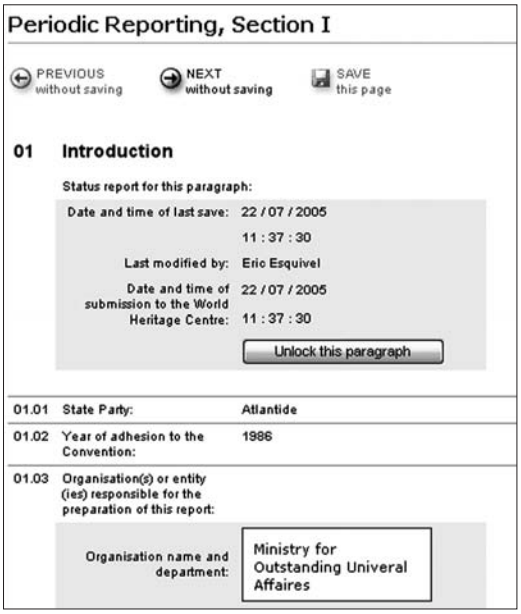
Periodic Reporting is the procedure by which States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* provide information in accordance with Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention*. It follows the decisions of the 11th General Assembly of States Parties and the 29th General Conference of UNESCO 'on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including information on the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories.'

To this end, the World Heritage Committee adopted a format for the Periodic Reports and determined that these reports be examined region by region on the basis of a six-year cycle. Since the management and protection of World Heritage properties is the responsibility of the States Parties, the Periodic Reports are to be prepared by the States Parties themselves. The Committee therefore requested the World Heritage Centre, at its 22nd session in December 1998, to assist the States Parties in this process and to synthesize these reports on a regional basis, making full use of the expertise of the Advisory Bodies, States Parties, competent institutions, and other expertise available within the regions.

The method and means for reporting were further developed and improved based on experience and information acquired through the preceding Periodic Reporting exercises in the Arab States (2000), Africa (2001-2002), Asia and the Pacific (2003), and Latin America and the Caribbean (2004). To facilitate the work of both the European States Parties and the World Heritage Centre, a questionnaire was developed, based upon the Periodic Reporting Format and Explanatory Notes, and adopted by the World Heritage Committee to facilitate the work of the States Parties.

In order to adequately manage the immense amount of information which was to be provided by the European States Parties, the World Heritage Centre created an electronic database to simplify the information management. This tool was developed in close cooperation with the Rapporteur and the Chairperson of the Working Group on European Periodic Reporting[1] and the Advisory Bodies, following the format of the questionnaire. Its development was funded by a major grant from the Flemish Funds-in-Trust and the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust. It allows all States Parties to respond electronically to the questionnaire. This will benefit future Periodic Reporting cycles, enabling all States Parties to submit information electronically and digitally update it as necessary. The questionnaire itself was revised for the European Periodic Report on the basis of previous experience, so as to provide data in a more suitable form for analysis.

Figure 1. **Example of Section I report using the electronic database**



1. An open working group was established at the meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus, in May 2003 for the European Periodic Reports. Mr Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary) was elected Chairperson and Mr Christopher Young (United Kingdom) Rapporteur. The working group, which consisted of all States Parties focal points, the Advisory Bodies and World Heritage Centre staff, did not meet formally, except at the Berlin Meeting in November 2005, but exchanged views via e-mail and the internet to prepare the Periodic Reports.

The on-line database was a breakthrough in terms of information management, in particular for the European region, where 48 States Parties reported on Section I, and 244 World Heritage properties (European sites included on the World Heritage List up to 1998) were reported on in Section II. The database for both Sections I and II was made available on-line in January 2004 in both English and French, accompanied by explanatory notes providing guidance for the preparation of the report. The World Heritage Centre has compiled all the data on both these sections and analysed the information received with the assistance of an *electronic analysis and statistical evaluation tool*.

The overall acceptance of the database and revised questionnaire was positive. It will be important to evaluate and refine this methodology for future cycles, in order for Periodic Reporting to become a truly dynamic and effective tool for States Parties, and for the successful implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

This report comprises the World Heritage Periodic Report on Section I and II for Europe, which provides an assessment of the overall application of the *World Heritage Convention* and proposals for a future Action Plan.

Methodology of the Report

One of the objectives of Periodic Reporting is to encourage States Parties to cooperate on a regional and sub-regional basis and exchange information and experiences in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. This regional and sub-regional approach to Periodic Reporting is a means of promoting collaboration among States Parties. Furthermore, this approach allows for the specific characteristics and needs of the sub-region to be identified and incorporated into an overall strategy and action plan.

The 2005 and 2006 examination of the European Periodic Report was requested by the World Heritage Committee, so that information provided by the 48 States Parties and 244 World Heritage properties inscribed up to 1998 could be analysed adequately. To this end, at its 21st session held in Helsinki, Finland, in 2001 (*WHC-01/CONF.208/24*), the World Heritage Centre presented to the World Heritage Committee the proposal to divide the European exercise into two sections. Accordingly, Section I was completed by all European States Parties in December 2004, whereas Section II was submitted for review in October 2005.

In the preparatory phase of the European cycle (2001-2002), different methodologies for data collection were discussed and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation started a pilot project with GRID-Arendal for Periodic Reporting. At the same time, the World Heritage Centre initiated a partnership with the Council of Europe, who had established a European Heritage Network (HEREIN) – an electronic databank on national policies. The aim was to create a synergy between Periodic Reporting (Section I) and HEREIN, and to further develop their system for data collection and information sharing on heritage policies in Europe. Although this partnership was endorsed by the World Heritage Committee in 2001, this tool was nevertheless not fully adaptable for the purpose of World Heritage Periodic Reporting and issues of information storage and rights (including copyright) were not solved. In addition, many of the 48 States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* were not part of the HEREIN project. Nevertheless, the HEREIN project was developed to include some World Heritage information[2]. As agreed with the Council of Europe, the future potential of information sharing with HEREIN will be further explored once the Periodic Report is finalized.

In commencing the regional Periodic Reporting process, the World Heritage Centre presented the Periodic Reporting exercise to the European States Parties at information meetings in 2002 and 2003 (see Table 3). The World Heritage Centre also informed all European States Parties by Circular Letters (see Table 1, below) and requested the identification of national focal points for both the cultural and natural heritage domains, and the integration of relevant State Party information for the Periodic Report.

The first joint European meeting of national focal points was held at the UNESCO-Council of Europe meeting in Nicosia (Cyprus) from 7 to 10 May 2003, which coincided with the '3rd Meeting of the European Heritage Network (HEREIN) national

2. See: http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural_Co-operation/Heritage/European_Heritage_Network_(HEREIN)/

Table 1. **Circular letters sent to Permanent Delegations, National Commissions and Focal Points in Europe (2002-2006)**

Nr.	Date	Reference	Subject/Object
14	27/11/02	CL/WHC/14/02	Periodic Reporting on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in Europe and North America
19	28/12/03	CL/WHC/19	Periodic Reporting on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in Europe
6	02/11/04	CL/WHC.06/04	LAST REMINDER for the Submission of Section I of the Periodic Reporting on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in Europe by **December 2004**
1	20/02/05	CL/WHC.01/05	Periodic Reporting on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in EUROPE - SECTION II - Submission date: **31 October 2005**
/	04/07/05	WHC/PR/EUR/CD/MR	Periodic Reporting on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties in Europe
1	23/01/06	CL/WHC.01/06/PS	Requests for Changes to names, boundaries, criteria or Statements of Significance (statement of outstanding universal value) of properties on the World Heritage List arising out of Section II Periodic Reports
3	08/03/06	CL/WHC.06/03	European Periodic Reporting on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties: presentation of results to the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, Lithuania, July 2006)

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The 30th session of the World Heritage Committee was held in Vilnius, Lithuania, in July 2006.

correspondents'. The participants of the meeting agreed to establish an open Working Group and to provide advice and support throughout the European Reporting process. The former Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, Mr Tamás Fejérdy, was elected as Chair and Mr Christopher Young as the Rapporteur of the Working Group.

Collaboration on sub-regional levels was initiated after the Nicosia Meeting. The Nordic-Baltic countries agreed to collaborate with the European Periodic Reporting process for their sub-region through the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF). Further sub-regional collaboration evolved in Central and South-Eastern Europe with meetings in Budapest (Hungary) for Central Europe, and Trieste (Italy) for South-Eastern Europe. The Russian Federation offered to coordinate the Eastern European exercise and meetings, whereas the Mediterranean countries and the Western European countries did not foresee coordination meetings in the sub-regional groups. The German-speaking countries met on two occasions and prepared a sub-regional report for their countries.

It should be noted that the sub-regional grouping of Europe is artificial and was chosen for the convenience of this exercise. However, motivations behind this grouping included previously established inter-regional collaboration, cooperation and coordination among some countries, and the geographical and geo-cultural locations of others – as was the need to accentuate the diversity of the implementation of the *Convention* in Europe.

Table 2. **Sub-regional grouping of States Parties in Europe (2005)**

Nordic and Baltic European sub-region	Western European sub-region	Mediterranean European sub-region	Central and South- Eastern European sub-region	Eastern European sub-region
Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden	Austria, Germany, Switzerland	Andorra, Portugal, Spain	Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia & Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine
	Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Monaco, United Kingdom	Cyprus, Greece, Holy See, Italy, Israel, Malta, San Marino, Turkey		
8 States Parties	**10 States Parties**	**11 States Parties**	**12 States Parties**	**7 States Parties**
5 Sub-Regional Synthesis Reports 48 States Parties				

Since 2001, Information Meetings (Table 3) have been organized during World Heritage Committee sessions to ensure that all States Parties are kept up-to-date. All the relevant documents and information for the completion of the on-line questionnaire have been presented as well as discussed and an e-mail network with all the focal points was established.

The Advisory Bodies identified their focal points for the European Periodic Reporting exercise, and were invited together with the Chair and the Rapporteur of the Working Group, to some of the sub-regional meetings. Some national and sub-regional meetings were organized within small working groups without the explicit participation of the Advisory Bodies or the World Heritage Centre. In general, sub-regional cooperation has been successful and was at times a natural outcome in some of the identified groups, who have held sub-regional coordination meetings and had continuous discussions. Although there has been little collaboration among countries in the Western European Group and the Mediterranean Group, national cooperation was greatly enhanced by the requirements of Periodic Reporting, which also brought together all relevant stakeholders within each country. Accordingly, meetings were mostly held on a national level (in particular in countries with more than 20 properties inscribed) in smaller working groups.

All the European States Parties and the sub-regional groups have established very different mechanisms for the preparation of their reports. Every State Party has invested great efforts into organizing the reporting process at the national level. Taking into consideration the vast diversity of languages in Europe (even within States Parties) as well as the variety of governmental structures and administrative arrangements, several States Parties translated the questionnaire into national languages to facilitate preparation of the report and established national working groups. Detailed timetables for the completion of the reports were set up to ensure that the documentation was compiled and translated.

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The* Historic Centre of Riga *(1997), Latvia, presents a variety of Art Nouveau and Jugendstil architecture.

Table 3. **European sub-regional meetings and information meetings on Periodic Reporting**

June 2002	Information Meeting during the 26th Session of the Committee	**Budapest, Hungary**
January 2003	Information Meeting for all European States Parties, UNESCO Headquarters	**Paris, France**
May 2003	First Joint European and World Heritage Network Meeting	**Nicosia, Cyprus**
July 2003	Periodic Reporting Information Meeting, during 27th Session of the Committee	**Paris, France**
July 2003	Periodic Reporting Meeting for Site Managers from German-speaking Countries (Austria, Germany, Switzerland)	**Brühl, Germany**
September 2003	Periodic Reporting Meeting for the Nordic and Baltic Countries	**Riga, Latvia**
September 2003	Periodic Reporting Meeting for Cultural Heritage for the Russian Federation and Eastern European CIS countries	**Moscow, Russian Federation**
March 2004	South-Eastern Europe Periodic Reporting Meeting	**Trieste, Italy**
March 2004	Europe Periodic Reporting Information Meeting, (as part of the Information Meeting of the States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*)	**Paris, France**
April 2004	2nd Periodic Reporting Meeting for Site Managers from German-speaking countries	**Potsdam, Germany**
April/May 2004	Follow-up Meeting, Russian Federation and CIS Countries, Section II	**Moscow, Russian Federation**
May 2004	Periodic Reporting Workshop for Central Europe	**Visegrad, Hungary**
May 2004	Periodic Reporting Meeting of the Iberian Peninsula	**Lisbon, Portugal**
June/July 2004	2nd Sub-Regional Meeting on Periodic Reporting for Nordic and Baltic Countries	**Stockholm, Sweden**
December 2004	Europe Periodic Reporting Information Meeting during the 7th Extraordinary session of the Committee	**Paris, France**
April 2005	Central-Eastern European Periodic Reporting Meeting, Section II	**Levoča, Slovakia**
April 2005	3rd Sub-Regional Meeting on Periodic Reporting for Nordic and Baltic Countries, Section II	**Copenhagen, Denmark**
July 2005	Lunchtime Meeting during the 29th Session World Heritage Committee on Periodic Reporting: Presentation and Results of the Sub-Regional Reports for Section I	**Durban, South Africa**
November 2005	Berlin Meeting: Periodic Reporting on World Heritage in Europe: Towards an Action Plan	**Berlin, Germany**

All national reports were entered into the on-line database, which was made available to all States Parties in January 2004, after each State Party had officially appointed focal points. The deadline date for submission of Section I reports was 31 December 2004, at which time 29 reports had been received either electronically via the database or in hard copy. Two States Parties from the Western European Group were the last to complete their reports, the last reports being submitted on 16 February 2005. The 100% reply rate (six weeks after the deadline) alone demonstrates the immense success of the on-line database and the methodology proposed for the preparation of the report. Section II received a similar and very positive response rate for the deadline of 31 October 2005, reaching 100% on 15 December 2005.

An *electronic analysis and statistical evaluation tool* has been developed in the World Heritage Centre which allowed for most of the statistical data in Sections I and II to be analysed. Many of the graphs and tables in this document have been prepared with this tool.

For the preparation of the sub-regional synthesis reports, the World Heritage Centre appointed international experts to assist in their preparation. This work was also supported by selected resource persons who have particular knowledge of the sub-regions and assisted with the overall analysis of the information contained in the sub-regional reports. The Nordic and Baltic sub-region was coordinated by the Nordic World Heritage Foundation. It co-arranged the sub-regional

Table 4. **Percentage of reports received for Section I by the deadline of 31 December 2004, by sub-region**

Sub-Region	31 December 2004 On-line and/or hard copy report
Nordic and Baltic sub-region	88%
Western European sub-region	40%
Mediterranean sub-region	82%
Central and South-Eastern sub-region	50%
Eastern European sub-region	43%

meetings and has been responsible for the drafting of the sub-regional synthesis report. For Western Europe, the Rapporteur of the Working Group fulfilled this task; for Central Europe and South-Eastern Europe (SEE) the respective Chairpersons of the UNESCO Working Group undertook the role; for Eastern Europe, the Chair of the Russian World Heritage Committee was chosen; and for Mediterranean Europe, the national focal point for Italy was selected.

Sub-regional meetings were organized for both Section I and II (see Table 3). In addition, other training meetings were held to explain Periodic Reporting processes including a meeting in Chisinau, Republic of Moldova (6-9 May 2005), which resulted in a declaration by the National Commissions for UNESCO of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

The World Heritage Centre held informal meetings with the Chairperson and the Rapporteur of the Working Group in October 2004, March 2005 and March 2006. The international experts responsible for the sub-regional synthesis reports participated in the March 2005 and March 2006 meetings, which were convened to review the draft reports as well as to jointly define the framework for an Action Plan as a follow-up to the Periodic Reporting on Section I. In terms of the Action Plan, the Chair and Rapporteur, as well as the experts, emphasised that the completion of Section I apart from Section II had disadvantages, in particular with regard to the formulation of final conclusions, follow-up actions and sub-regional programmes. Administrative and legislative provisions for the implementation of the *Convention* and the identification of training needs and capacity building are closely related to site-specific issues. Therefore, the Action Plan presented in Part V of this synthesis report draws on the results of both Sections, and takes into account the results of different meetings, the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data received, and in-depth comments and review by consultants, the Advisory Bodies, and the World Heritage Centre.

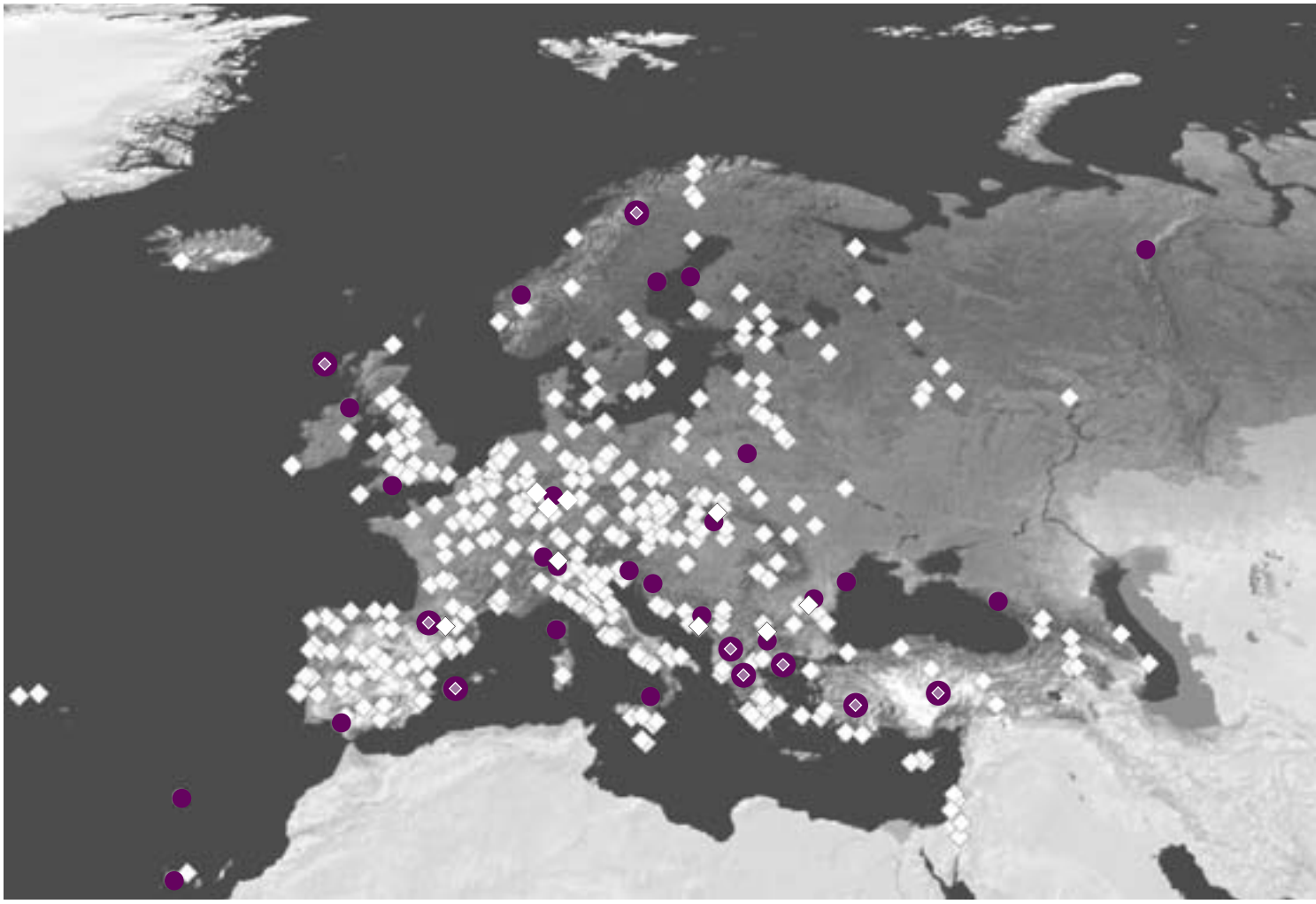
Follow-up to the preliminary results of Periodic Reporting on Section I, the preparation of recommendations for Section II, and reflections on the process and methodology applied in the European Reporting cycle, were the subject of a two-day meeting held in Berlin (Germany) between 8 and 9 November 2005. At the invitation of the German authorities, this meeting assembled the representatives of the Working Group, and all European focal points for Periodic Reporting, with the participation of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre. The meeting considered the preliminary results of Periodic Reporting and in particular the means and methods needed to address the requirements effectively. This meeting resulted in the adoption of elements for an overall Action Plan for the Europe region, and the adoption of the Berlin Appeal (*see Box I in Part V of this report*). The Action Plan proposed in Part V of this report is based on these two documents as well as on the conclusions of the analysis of both sections of the Periodic Reporting exercise for all five sub-regions.

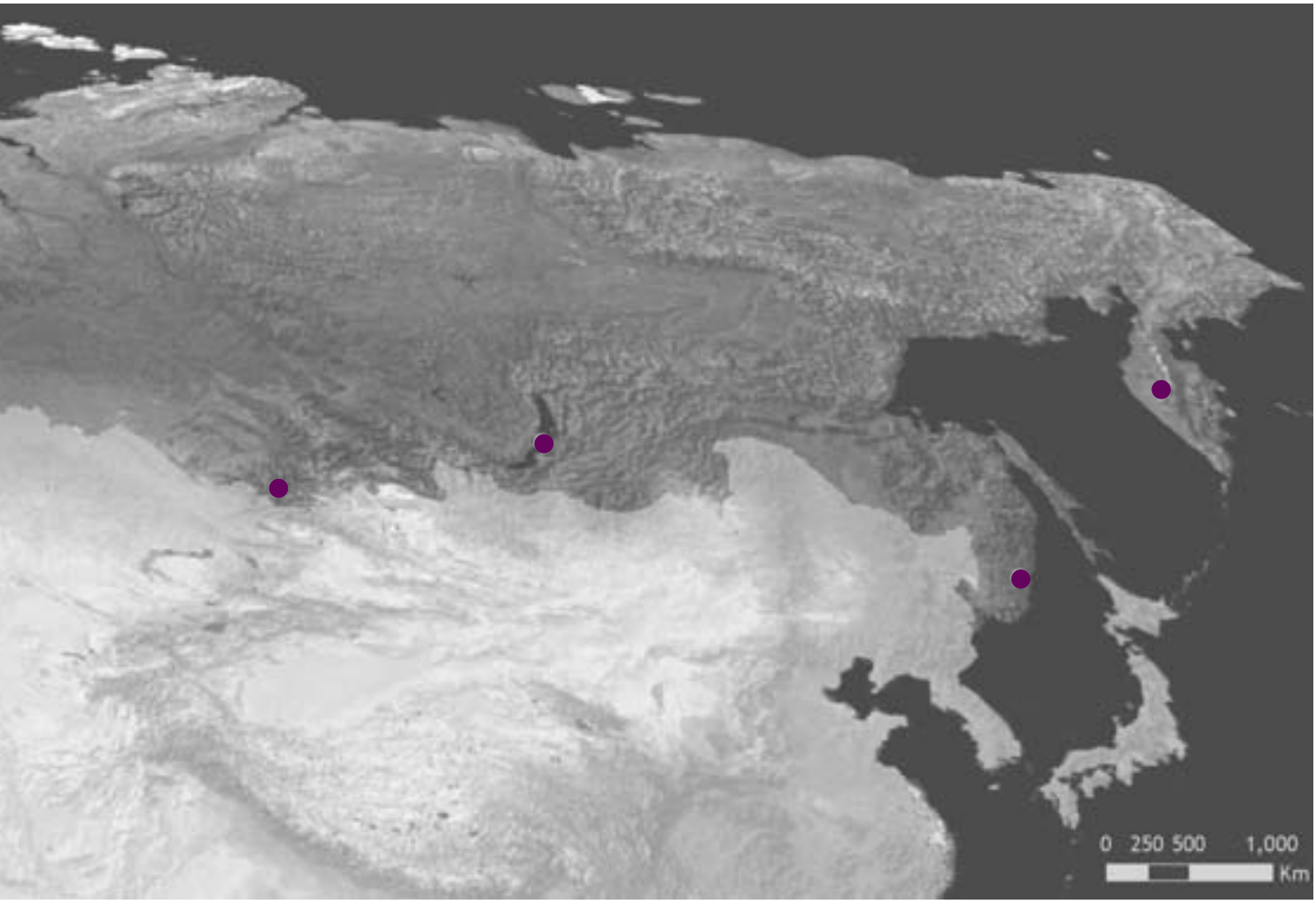
Structure of the Report

This report is structured according to the questionnaire for Periodic Reporting. It draws conclusions from the sub-regional synthesis reports and proposes preliminary recommendations for the development of a regional Action Plan for the strengthened application of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Europe region.

It is divided into six parts. Part I introduces the reader to the diversity of the natural and cultural heritage of Europe and gives an overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* over the past thirty years. It summarizes past research and information that is available in World Heritage Centre databases, technical reports and publications, working documents for the World Heritage Statutory Bodies and reports of the sessions of the World Heritage Committee and information available on European organizations and institutions. Part II contains an analysis of the States Parties reports on Section I on the application of relevant articles of the *World Heritage Convention* dealing with administrative and legal measures. Part III presents an analysis of the Section II reports received from States Parties regarding protection measures, management and threats to World Heritage properties. Part IV provides a reflection on the results of Part II and Part III by sub-region, and is based on the critical analysis of the sub-regional reports. Part V contains an Action Plan for Europe based on the results of the Periodic Reporting exercise, taking into account the results of the different meetings, the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data received, and the comments and in-depth review by consultants, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre. Part VI presents the decision of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, 2006).

Figure 2. **Map of Europe and of European World Heritage properties**





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◇ *Cultural Heritage Property*

● *Natural Heritage Property*

◈ *Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage Property*

1

The Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Europe

Introduction and Brief History

Venice and its Lagoon *(1987), Italy*

© UNESCO / Dominique Roger

Considering the wealth of cultural and natural heritage as well as the diversity of cultures and languages in Europe, this chapter is essential in order to emphasise the variation of application of the *World Heritage Convention* by States Parties in Europe. Since the adoption of the *Convention* in 1972 and of the Global Strategy in 1994, its implementation in Europe and especially Eastern and Central Europe, has seen considerable developments in terms of the identification of World Heritage and international assistance and training, particularly following the political changes in Europe in the 1990s.

The implementation of the *Convention* in Europe is a very dynamic process. Over the past thirty years, knowledge and experience in the conservation and preservation of natural and cultural heritage has changed and advanced considerably. In Europe, this change in perception of heritage preservation has greatly influenced the attitudes towards identification of heritage. It has brought about legislative renewal and adjustments, and furthered research and expert knowledge in this field. Changes in legal systems, institutions and administrations in many European countries have, however, caused a loss of institutional memory and an absence of records. Therefore, the data provided in the Periodic Reports has to be interpreted taking into consideration the changes which have taken place as well as the differences in the interpretation of terminologies. In this chapter, the World Heritage Centre has tried to complement the information provided by States Parties with additional data and available research.

An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Region

Geography and environment

Europe is geologically and geographically considered to be a peninsula, the westernmost part of Eurasia. It is often considered to be a continent, which may be more a cultural perception than a geographic definition, so a 'sub continent' may be more exact. Geographical Europe is delimited to the North by the Arctic Ocean, to the West by the Atlantic Ocean (including Iceland and Greenland), to the South by the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, and to the East by the Ural Mountains and the Caspian Sea. In any case this definition does not coincide with the 48 countries that are the subject of the European Periodic Reporting exercise. These include all of the Russian Federation (not just the western part to the Ural) as well as Turkey and Israel in addition to some overseas territories (ranging from the sub-arctic to the tropics) of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Norway. Europe also includes the subtropical islands of the Canaries (Spain), Madeira and Azores (Portugal).

© UNESCO

The* Laurisilva of Madeira *(1999), Portugal, is the largest surviving relict of a previously widespread laurel forest type.

The topography of Europe shows enormous variation within relatively small areas. The southern regions with the Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians and the Caucasus are more mountainous. Moving North and East the terrain descends to hilly uplands and low plains, which cover vast areas in the east. Uplands also exist along the northwestern seaboard, in the western British Isles and Norway.

This description does not do justice to the diversity of Europe, as the Iberian Peninsula, Italy, the Aegean Islands, etc. contain their own complex features. This generalisation regarding the topography of Europe already illustrates its complex geological features, as well as its many sub-regions, which include separate nation states and diverse cultural systems, thanks to Europe's rich historical development.

© UNESCO / Felipe Alcoceba

In* Hierapolis-Pamukkale *(1988), Turkey, calcite-laden spring waters have created a series of terraced basins. The site also hosts the ruins of a thermal spa built in the 2nd century B.C.

In terms of biogeographical regions, Europe encompasses tundra and arctic, temperate and arid regions (semi-arid and dry sub-humid). Europe also exhibits a fine pattern of biogeographical provinces and ecoregions, which explain its varied biological and agricultural diversity.

Historical developments

It would be impossible to describe the diverse and complex history of Europe from prehistory to today. However the rich cultural heritage of the region and its high number of cultural World Heritage properties and potential sites is

intrinsically linked to this history. Europe's cultural history starts in the Paleolithic period and was later enriched by the cultures of Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire. The influence of the Roman Empire remained strong in Europe for centuries after its decline. The vibrant cultures of Europe in the post-Roman period were all influenced by this legacy, as well as by Christianity and Islam, and successive waves of migration. The Byzantine Empire, in particular, provided an administrative, educational and overall cultural model to a large part of Eastern Europe, the Black Sea region and the Mediterranean area for over ten centuries.

Many of the characteristics of the Renaissance and the development of modern Europe can be traced back to the Middle Ages, which were a seminal era of European history. The Renaissance itself was an influential cultural movement, heralding modern history, discovery, exploration and scientific revolution and knowledge. It also marked the expansion of Europe and the building of large colonial empires by Denmark, Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom with vast holdings in Africa, the Americas and Asia[3].

Following this period, revolutionary ideas and democracy propagated across the continent. After much tension, civil unrest and wars, Europe entered a stable period. The Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century was another key occurrence, leading to economic and scientific evolution and an immense population increase.

Europe has a signicant number of different cultures and religions: West and East, North and South, Catholicism and Protestantism, Eastern Orthodoxy, Judaism and Islam – all of which influenced the diverse heritage of the region. Many cultural innovations and movements, which spread across the globe, originated in Europe.

Many States in Europe took their present form after the First World War. At the same time, both the First and Second World Wars destroyed cultural heritage leading to international protection efforts to safeguard this heritage.

© UNESCO / Michel Semeniako

Auschwitz Concentration Camp *(1979), Poland, was one of the first sites inscribed on the World Heritage List.*

3. Some of this history and related colonial heritage has been covered in the Periodic Reports of Africa, Latin America and Asia.

After the Second World War, the Cold War divided Europe more or less politically and economically in two: the communist East and the capitalist West. These developments also resulted in different heritage policies and perceptions. Europe today is evolving following the collapse of the divide in the 1990s, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the ongoing extension of the European Union to the East.

The *World Heritage Convention*

An overview of the involvement of States Parties in Europe commencing with the initial operational phase of the *World Heritage Convention* is presented in the following paragraphs.

States Parties

Among the first 20 States Parties to sign the *Convention* after its adoption in 1972, were Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, leading to its implementation in 1975. Europe has the most complete ratification rate of all regions.

© UNESCO / Hildegard Sünthör

In 1975, Switzerland was one of the first States Parties to ratify the* World Heritage Convention *after its adoption in 1972. Above: The* Convent of St Gall *(1983), Switzerland.

Many European countries ratified the *Convention* prior to 1991, with an average of two countries per year. A notable rise in numbers of European States Parties and increased participation in World Heritage activities is particularly visible after the change in the political landscape in the 1990s in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. This particular situation had a significant impact on the growth of the World Heritage List, and requests for International Assistance submitted from those States Parties also increased considerably.

A total of 17 countries became States Parties to the *Convention* in the years between 1992 and 1997. This is partly due to the additional number of countries in the South-Eastern and Central European sub-region following the political changes in the regions along with an increased awareness of the *World Heritage Convention*. With a total of 181 States Parties, the *Convention* has nearly reached its full membership capacity.

Table 5. **Year of Ratification of the *World Heritage Convention* by States Parties in Europe**

Year of ratification	States Parties
1973	-
1974	Bulgaria
1975	Cyprus, France, Switzerland
1976	Germany, Poland
1977	Norway
1978	Italy, Malta, Monaco
1979	Denmark
1980	Portugal
1981	Greece
1982	Holy See, Spain
1983	Luxembourg, Turkey
1984	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
1985	Hungary, Sweden
1986	-
1987	Finland
1988	Belarus, Russian Federation, Ukraine
1989	Albania
1990	Romania
1991	Andorra, Ireland, San Marino
1992	Austria, Croatia, Georgia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovenia
1993	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Slovakia
1994	-
1995	Estonia, Iceland, Latvia
1996	Belgium
1997	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
1998	-
1999	Israel
2000	-
2001	Serbia and Montenegro*
2002	Republic of Moldova
2003-2005	-

* In June 2006, Montenegro became an independent State and has yet to ratify the *Convention*.

© UNESCO / Satoshi Maruyama

The* Historic Centre of Český Krumlov *(1992), Czech Republic, is an outstanding example of a small central European medieval town.

Overseas territories

It should be noted that several other islands and territories in the Caribbean and the South Pacific participate in the *Convention* through the governments of France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. A number of World Heritage properties are located in these territories[4].

International Conventions

The 7th extraordinary session of the World Heritage Committee held in 2004, considered other standard-setting instruments employed by UNESCO, aiming at the protection of cultural heritage. It underlined the importance of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its 1954 and 1999 Protocols; the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage; and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. It specifically invited States Parties to consider adhering to other international, regional and sub-regional instruments related to the protection of natural and cultural heritage.

4. See also the Periodic Reports for the Latin America and the Caribbean (2004) and Asia and the Pacific (2003) for cross references.

Table 6. **Historical information concerning States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* in Europe**

State Party	Date of Deposit of the original instrument of ratification / acceptance /accession	Notes	State Party
Federal Republic of Germany German Democratic Republic (GDR)	23 August 1976 12 December 1988	Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany, with effect from 3 October 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State	Germany 23 August 1976 (ratification)
U.S.S.R Belarusian SSR Ukrainian SSR	12 October 1988 12 October 1988 12 October 1988	After the dissolution of the former USSR, the Russian Federation informed the UN Secretary-General that as at 24 December 1991 the Russian Federation maintained full responsibility for all the rights and obligations of the USSR under the Charter of the United Nations and multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. Belarus and Ukraine ratified the *Convention* in 1988 in their quality of UNESCO member States (since 1954).	Russian Federation 12 0ctober 1988 (ratification) Belarus 12 October 1988 (ratification) Ukraine 12 October 1988 (ratification) Armenia 5 September 1993 (notification of succession) Azerbaijan 16 December 1993 (ratification) Estonia 27 October 1995 (ratification) Georgia 4 November 1992 (notification of succession) Latvia 10 January 1995 (acceptance) Lithuania 31 March 1992 (acceptance) Republic of Moldova 23 September 2002 (ratification)
Yugoslavia	26 May 1975	On 11 September 2001, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia notified its succession to UNESCO treaties to which the former Yugoslavia was a party. As of 4 February 2003, the name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro.	Serbia and Montenegro* 11 September 2001 (notification of succession) Bosnia and Herzegovina 12 July 1993 (notification of succession) Croatia 6 July 1992 (notification of succession) Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia 30 April 1997 (notification of succession) Slovenia 5 November 1992 (notification of succession)
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	15 October 1990	The Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was dissolved on 31 December 1992 and, as of 1 January 1993, was separated into two distinct States: the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic	Czech Republic 26 March 1993 (notification of succession) Slovakia 31 March 1993 (notification of succession)

* In June 2006, Montenegro became an independent State and has yet to ratify the *Convention*.

Table 7a and 7b. **Participation in international conventions for the protection of cultural and natural heritage**

State Party	UNESCO						Council of Europe				
	Hague Convention 1954	Hague Protocol 1954	UNESCO Convention 1970	Hague 2nd Protocol 1999	Underwater Convention 2001	Intangible Convention 2003	London Convention 1969	Delphi Convention 1985	Granada Convention 1985	Valetta Convention 1992	Unidroit 1995
Albania	Accs	Accs	Accp								
Andorra									Rat	Rat	
Armenia	Notif	Notif	Notif							Rat	
Austria	Rat	Rat		Rat			Rat		Sig		
Azerbaijan	Accs	Accs	Rat	Rat						Accs	Accs
Belarus	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat							
Belgium	Rat	Rat					Rat		Rat	Sig	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Notif	Notif	Notif				Succ		Succ		
Bulgaria	Accs	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat		Den		Accs	Rat	
Croatia	Notif	Notif	Notif		Rat		Den		Succ	Rat	Rat
Cyprus	Accs	Accs	Rat	Rat			Den	Sig	Rat	Rat	Accs
Czech Republic	Notif	Notif	Notif						Rat	Rat	
Denmark	Rat	Rat	Rat				Rat		Rat	Sig	
Estonia	Accs		Rat						Rat	Rat	
Finland	Accs	Accs	Rat	Accp					Rat	Rat	Rat
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs			Succ		Succ		
France	Rat	Rat	Rat				Den		Rat	Rat	Sig
Georgia	Notif	Notif	Notif						Rat	Rat	Sig
Germany	Rat	Rat					Den		Rat	Rat	
Greece	Rat	Rat	Rat				Rat	Sig	Rat	Sig	
Holy See	Accs	Accs					Den			Rat	
Hungary	Rat	Accs	Rat						Accs	Rat	Rat
Iceland			Rat				Rat				
Ireland									Rat	Rat	
Israel	Rat	Accs									
Italy	Rat	Rat	Rat				Rat	Sig	Rat	Sig	Rat
Latvia	Accs	Accs							Rat	Rat	
Lithuania	Accs	Accs	Rat	Accs					Rat	Rat	Rat
Luxembourg	Rat	Rat					Rat		Sig	Sig	
Malta							Den		Rat	Rat	
Monaco	Rat	Rat								Rat	
Netherlands	Rat	Rat							Rat	Sig	Sig
Norway	Rat	Rat							Rat	Rat	Accs
Poland	Rat	Rat	Rat							Rat	
Portugal	Rat		Rat				Den	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat
Republic of Moldova	Accs	Accs							Rat	Rat	
Romania	Rat	Rat	Accp				Sig		Rat	Rat	Rat
Russian Federation	Rat	Rat	Rat				Accs		Accs	Sig	Sig
San Marino	Rat	Rat								Sig	
Serbia and Montenegro	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs					Succ		
Slovakia	Notif	Notif	Notif	Rat					Rat	Rat	Accs
Slovenia	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs			Den		Succ	Rat	Accs
Spain	Rat	Accs	Rat	Rat			Accs		Rat	Sig	Accs
Sweden	Accs	Accs	Rat				Den		Rat	Rat	
Switzerland	Accs	Accs	Accp	Rat			Den		Rat	Rat	Sig
Turkey	Accs	Accs	Rat					Sig	Rat	Rat	
Ukraine	Rat	Rat	Rat							Rat	
United Kingdom			Accp				Den		Rat	Rat	

State Party	UNESCO	Council of Europe			UNEP			
	Ramsar Convention 1971	Bern Convention 1979	Florence Convention 2000	CITES 1973	Bonn Convention 1979	Basel Convention 1989	Biodiversity Convention 1992	Alpine Convention 1991
Albania	Accs	Rat		Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs	
Andorra		Rat				Accs		
Armenia	Accs		Rat			Accs	Accp	
Austria	Accs	Rat		Accs		Rat	Rat	Rat
Azerbaijan	Accs	Accs	Sig	Accs		Accs	App	
Belarus	Notif			Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Belgium	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Notif					Accs	Accs	
Bulgaria	Sig Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Croatia	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Cyprus	Accs	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Czech Republic	Notif	Rat	Rat	D Succ	Rat	Succ	App	
Denmark	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	App	Rat	
Estonia	Rat	Accs		Accs		Accs	Rat	
Finland	Rat	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Accp	Accp	
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs	
France	Rat	Rat	Sig	App	Rat	App	Rat	Rat
Georgia	Accs			Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs	
Germany	Rat	Rat		Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat
Greece	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Holy See								
Hungary	Accs	Accs		Accs	Rat	App	Rat	
Iceland	Accs	Rat		Accs		Accs	Rat	
Ireland	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Israel	Rat			Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Italy	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat
Latvia	Accs	Rat		Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Lithuania	Accs	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Luxembourg	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Malta	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Monaco	Accs	Accs		Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Rat
Netherlands	Accs	Rat		Rat	Rat	Accp	Accp	
Norway	Sig Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Poland	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Portugal	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Republic of Moldova	Accs	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Romania	Accs	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Russian Federation	Rat			Cont		Rat	Rat	
San Marino			Rat				Rat	
Serbia and Montenegro	Notif			Accs		Accs	Rat	
Slovakia	Notif	Rat		D Succ	Rat	Succ	App	
Slovenia	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Rat
Spain	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Sweden	Sig Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Switzerland	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat
Turkey	Accs	Rat	Rat	Accs		Rat	Rat	
Ukraine	Notif	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
United Kingdom	Rat	Rat		Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	

Accs: Accession
Accp: Acceptance
App: Approval
Cont: Continuation
Den: Denunciation
D Succ: Declaration of Succession
Notif: Notification
Rat: Ratification
Sig: Signature
Succ: Succession

The World Heritage Committee

Active involvement of European countries in the work of the *Convention* through participation in World Heritage Committee membership is illustrated in Table 8 below. Eastern and South-Eastern European representation in the Committee commenced in the early years of the *Convention*, with Cyprus, Bulgaria, Poland and Turkey becoming members from the late 1970s to the late 1980s. This was followed by a long period without any Eastern European State Party being represented in the Committee until 1997, when Hungary was elected, followed by the Russian Federation in 2001 and Lithuania in 2003 (see Table 8).

Table 8. **European States Parties with overview of World Heritage Committee membership (1978-2005)**

State Party	Date of Ratification of the *Convention*	Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee	Total of years
Albania	10/07/1989	-	-
Andorra	03/01/1997	-	-
Armenia	05/09/1993	-	-
Austria	18/12/1992	-	-
Azerbaijan	16/03/1994	-	-
Belarus	12/10/1988	-	-
Belgium	24/07/1996	1999-2003	4 years
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/07/1993	-	-
Bulgaria	07/03/1974	1978-1983; 1985-1991	11 years
Croatia	06/07/1992	-	-
Cyprus	14/08/1975	1980-1987; 1991-1997	13 years
Czech Republic	01/01/1993	-	-
Denmark	25/07/1979	-	-
Estonia	27/10/1995	-	-
Finland	04/03/0987	1997-2003	6 years
Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	30/04/1997	-	-
France	27/06/1975	1976-1978; 1978-1985; 1987-1993; 1993-1999	21 years
Georgia	04/11/1992	-	-
Germany	23/08/1976	1976-1978; 1980-1987; 1991-1997	15 years
Greece	17/07/1981	1985-1991; 1997-2003	12 years
Holy See	07/10/1982	-	-
Hungary	15/07/1985	1997-2003	6 years
Iceland	19/12/1995	-	-
Ireland	16/09/1991	-	-
Israel	06/10/1999	2005-2009	4 years
Italy	23/06/1978	1978-1985; 1987-1993; 1993-1999; 1999-2001	21 years
Latvia	10/04/1995	-	-
Lithuania	31/03/1992	2003-2007	4 years
Luxembourg	28/09/1983	-	-
Malta	14/11/1978	1995-2001	6 years
Monaco	07/11/1978	-	-
The Netherlands	26/08/1992	2003-2007	4 years
Norway	12/05/1977	1983-1989; 2003-2007	10 years
Poland	29/06/1976	1976-1978	2 years
Portugal	30/09/1980	1999-2005	6 years
Republic of Moldova	23/09/2002	-	-
Romania	16/05/1990	-	-
Russian Federation	12/10/1988	2001-2005	4 years
San Marino	18/10/1991	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	11/09/2001	-	-
Slovakia	01/01/1993	-	-
Slovenia	28/10/1992	-	-
Spain	04/05/1982	1991-1997; 2005-2009	10 years
Sweden	22/01/1985	-	-
Switzerland	17/09/1975	1978-1985	7 years
Turkey	16/03/1983	1983-1989	6 years
Ukraine	12/10/1988	-	-
United Kingdom	29/05/1984	2001-2005	4 years

A number of World Heritage Committee meetings were held in Europe in the years from 1980 to 2002. The following sessions were hosted in European States Parties: **1980** – 4th session held in Paris (France); **1983** – 7th session held in Naples (Italy); **1995** – 19th session held in Berlin (Germany); **1997** – 21st session held in Naples (Italy); **2001** – 25th session held in Helsinki (Finland); **2002** – 26th session held in Budapest (Hungary) and **2006** – 30th session held in Vilnius (Lithuania).

Identification of World Heritage in Europe

The World Heritage List

Since the first sites were inscribed in 1978, the World Heritage List has continuously increased. In Europe, the total number of properties currently inscribed is 379[5]. The total number of cultural heritage properties in Europe comprises 339; this is more than half of the overall cultural heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, which total 628. On the other hand, the number of natural heritage properties in Europe is relatively low: 31 natural properties in comparison to a total of 160. The same applies for mixed heritage sites which number 9 in Europe in comparison to 24 in total inscribed on the World Heritage List.

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Plitvice Lakes National Park *(1979, 2000), Croatia, was inscribed on the World Heritage List for both geological and ecological values.*

The increasing predominance of some regions and types of heritage has widened the gap, both between cultural and natural heritage and between countries. Within Europe, the reasons for these gaps have to be seen in relation to several factors. In terms of the number of properties, several States Parties who were very active in the early years of the *Convention* acquired sufficient knowledge and practice in the preparation of nominations and submitted nominations on average every second year. Other countries experienced constraints in terms of technical capacities for the preparation of nominations and lack of effective legal systems and management structures, which hindered the nomination and inscription process. The predominance of architectural monuments, religious properties and historic urban heritage can be explained by the historically rooted concept and approach to heritage preservation which very much concentrated on single monumental entities. In recent years, the diversity of cultural heritage is being recognised by inclusion of technological and agricultural heritage, cultural landscapes, and cultural routes, and by recognition of cultural associations encompassing intangible values of monuments and landscapes.

The analysis of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists undertaken by ICOMOS and IUCN, as requested by the 24th and the 26th sessions of the World Heritage Committee, provides more detailed studies of the types of heritage included on the World Heritage List[6]. Cultural heritage properties in Europe inscribed on the World Heritage List consist predominantly of historical centres or cities and religious monuments, followed by architectural ensembles and archaeological sites. Although an increasing amount of industrial heritage properties have been inscribed in recent years as well as cultural landscapes, these types of sites are relatively under-represented.

Only 19 of the 48 States Parties in Europe have natural heritage sites, while mixed heritage sites are located in six States Parties. Natural heritage properties are mainly wilderness areas and national parks and sites of geological significance. Only recently (2004), have two natural sites in the Arctic region been inscribed.

The global analysis made by IUCN of the representation of the different biomes concluded that the following systems were underrepresented or missing from the World Heritage List: lake systems, tundra and polar systems, temperate grasslands and cold winter deserts. Concerning Europe, nominations within these biomes should, as a matter of priority, include the sub-polar arctic tundra and the large river

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Polar and sub-polar systems such as those found in Iceland (above) are still underrepresented on the World Heritage List.

5. This includes the transboundary World Heritage property of Uvs Nuur Basin (N(ii) (iv), 2003), shared by Mongolia and the Russian Federation. This figure rose to 384 following the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee. Figures refer to numbers of sites prior to the 30th session in Vilnius in July 2006 as submitted in the original synthesis report to the Committee.
6. WHC.04/28.COM/INF.13A and WHC.04/28.COM/INF.13B

deltas in Russia. In addition, serial and transboundary nominations should be considered in order to raise the level of submitted files and simultaneously reduce the number of nominations.

IUCN also referred in its analysis of the World Heritage List to the importance of national, regional and other international protected area systems for natural heritage preservation, in particular the regional networks such as Natura 2000, the Ramsar sites[7], and the UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and Geoparks. The degree of human intervention in many parts of Europe may limit the possibilities of future natural World Heritage nominations but may provide opportunities for cultural landscapes. Since 1995, the World Heritage Centre has cooperated with the Council of Europe in the preparation of the European Landscape Convention to enhance the protection of this type of property in Europe. Furthermore, cooperation with other international instruments has been strengthened, for example, through the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands or UNESCO MAB programme, or European conventions and programmes such as European Landscape Convention, Pan-European Strategy, European Diploma of Protected Areas, etc.

To assist States Parties in identifying natural sites with outstanding universal value in Europe, and following the IUCN/WCPA Parks For Life Action Plan (1994), an identification study 'Potential Natural World Heritage sites in Europe' was finalized in 1998. In addition, the category of geological and fossil sites was addressed during a special World Heritage session organized at the International Geological Congress held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in June 1998, to identify potential sites. The number of incoming nominations and cultural landscapes on Tentative Lists illustrates the need for thematic studies to identify sites of potential outstanding universal value within the region.

Although the number of World Heritage properties in Europe is very high, a great number of Eastern and South-Eastern European States Parties have three or less World Heritage properties inscribed. Table 9 below, lists European States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* by number of sites inscribed on their territories.

Despite the already high number of European sites on the World Heritage List when compared to other regions of the world, nominations from this region are still largely dominant. It is also worth mentioning that several States Parties in Europe, notably in the Western European sub-region, have provided expert and financial assistance to States Parties in other sub-regions for the preparation of Tentative Lists and nominations.

Table 9. **Number of World Heritage properties by European State Party (2005)**

Number of World Heritage sites*	State Parties in Europe
0 WH sites	Monaco, San Marino
1 WH site	Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia Iceland, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia
2 WH sites	Albania, Estonia, Holy See, Ireland, Latvia
3 WH sites	Armenia, Cyprus, Georgia, Malta, Ukraine
4 WH sites	Belarus, Denmark, Lithuania
5 WH sites	Israel, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia
6 WH sites	Croatia, Finland, Switzerland
7 WH sites	the Netherlands, Norway, Romania
8 WH sites	Austria, Hungary
9 WH sites	Belgium, Bulgaria, Turkey
12 WH sites	Czech Republic, Poland
13 WH sites	Portugal
14 WH sites	Sweden
16 WH sites	Greece
23 WH sites	Russian Federation
26 WH sites	United Kingdom
30 WH sites	France
31 WH sites	Germany
38 WH sites	Spain
40 WH sites	Italy

* Figures in this table include transboundary or transnational properties.

7. Designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance under the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971).

Tentative Lists

In recent years, activities of the World Heritage Centre have concentrated on European sub-regions currently underrepresented on the World Heritage List and where, in the past, nominations had not been successful partly due to the lack of technical capacities or insufficient information and documentation. These activities were concerned mostly with the Caucasus region, the Baltic States and Central Eastern Europe.

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Birka and Hovgården *(1993), Sweden, is an archaeological complex which illustrates the elaborate trading networks of Viking-Age Europe.*

Following the requirements in *Operational Guidelines* and the Committee's repeated recommendation to States Parties to harmonize Tentative Lists on a regional and sub-regional level, the World Heritage Centre in close collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, encouraged and co-organized sub-regional Tentative List harmonization meetings seeking to address the shortcomings and gaps in certain types of natural and cultural heritage in these sub-regions.

A number of Tentative Lists have been revised following these meetings in response to the request of the World Heritage Committee that potential natural heritage sites be included in the Tentative Lists. These harmonization meetings have also inspired States Parties to include potential transboundary and transnational proposals in their revisions of Tentative Lists. Accordingly, in the years 2003 and 2004, the number of revised Tentative Lists submitted to the World Heritage Centre increased considerably. This can also be explained by the heightened awareness of potential World Heritage sites by States Parties in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, together with a better knowledge of the procedures and the scope of documentation required for Tentative Lists and subsequently nomination dossiers (Chart 1).

Table 10. **Tentative Lists harmonization meetings and activities in Europe**

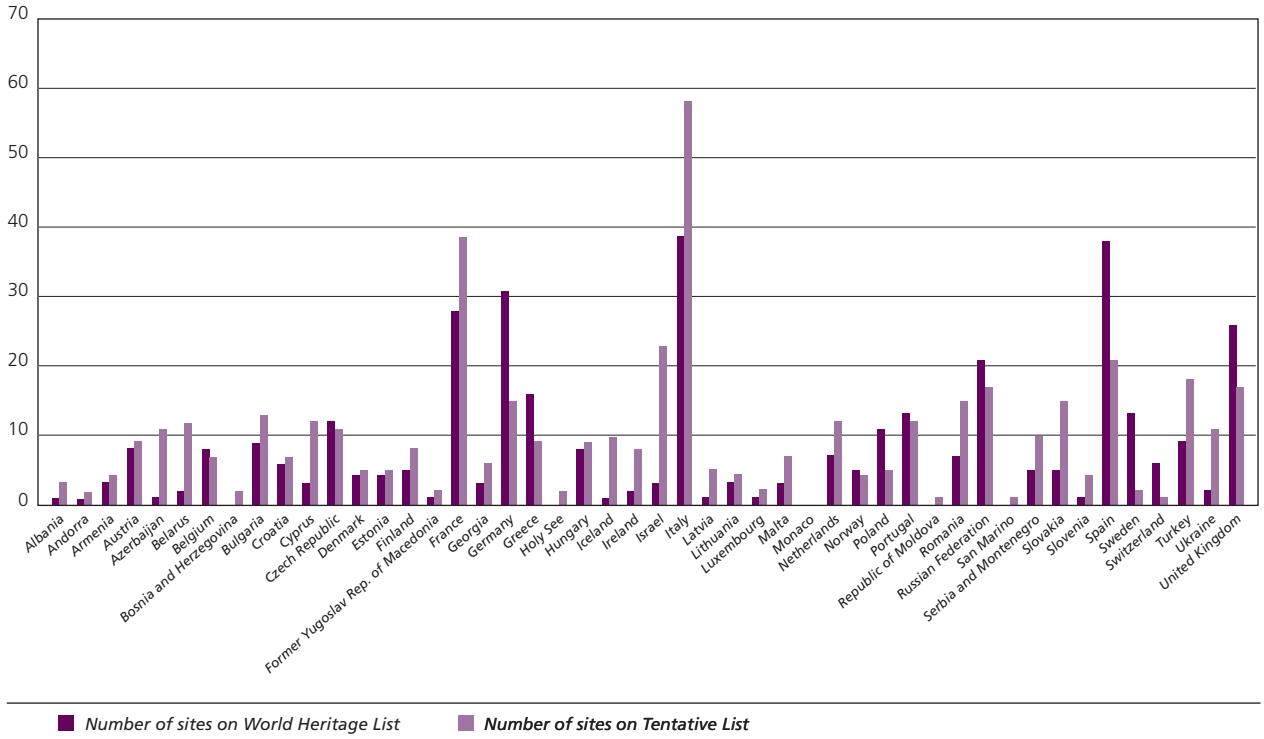
Sub-Region	Title	Place and date	Funding source
Nordic countries	Nordic World Heritage: Proposals of new areas for the UNESCO World Heritage List Nordic Report – Nord 1996:31 Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM)	Interdisciplinary working group Nordic Countries 1994-1996	NCM
Baltic countries	Harmonization of Tentative Lists in the Baltic sub-region	Latvia June 2003	World Heritage Fund (WHF), Nordic World Heritage Fund (NWHF), German Foundation
Caucasus region	Harmonization Meeting for Tentative Lists in the Caucasus region	Georgia October 2002	WHF
Central European sub-region	International workshop on identification of cultural sites in the Ukraine and the harmonization of Tentative Lists of neighbouring countries in Eastern Europe	Ukraine May 2003	WHF
Central European sub-region	International workshop on identification of potential natural World Heritage sites	Ukraine October 2004	WHF

In the Nordic countries, sub-regional coordination of national Tentative Lists began as early as 1986. Within the framework of the Nordic Council of Ministers cooperation, an interdisciplinary project was started in 1994 focussing on the identification of natural heritage and cultural landscapes in the Nordic countries. The report, published in 1996, was the first example of a successful initiative to harmonize Tentative Lists within a region. Nominations presented since then have largely been based on the recommendations of this project.

In terms of cultural heritage, the analysis by ICOMOS[8] shows that in Europe archaeological properties, architectural monuments, historic towns/urban centres and religious properties are predominant on these Tentative Lists. However, in comparison to other regions of the world, the number of cultural landscapes and symbolic properties

8. ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan (*WHC-04/28.COM/INF.13A*).

Chart 1. **Number of sites on the World Heritage List and the Tentative List by State Party (2004)**



included on these Lists is also much higher. While modern heritage figures predominantly on European Tentative Lists, it is barely acknowledged in other regions.

The high number of properties on European Tentative Lists is due to an accumulation of sites over time, and is not necessarily a realistic prognosis for future nominations. Regional and local pressures on national authorities often result in ad hoc decisions that sites be included on Tentative Lists and that nominations be prepared. A serious revision of Tentative Lists is necessary, taking into account the recommendations of the Committee, the *Operational Guidelines*, the gap analyses of the Advisory Bodies, regional harmonization and a conscious application of the notion of 'outstanding universal value'.

Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List

At the 18th session of the World Heritage Committee in 1994, the Global Strategy for a Representative and Credible World Heritage List was adopted. By adopting this Strategy, the Committee wanted to broaden the interpretation of World Heritage to better reflect the full spectrum of our world's cultural and natural diversity and to provide a comprehensive framework and operational methodology for implementing the *World Heritage Convention*.

Concurrent with the development of the Global Strategy, the Committee began considering the possibility of including cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List. At its 16th session in 1992, the World Heritage Committee adopted three categories of World Heritage cultural landscapes and revised the cultural criteria used to justify inscription of properties on the World Heritage List in order to ensure the recognition of 'the combined works of nature and of man'. Since 1992, 53 cultural landscapes across the globe have been inscribed on the List, of which 33 are in Europe, illustrating the overwhelming response to this concept in the region.

The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies have contributed to the implementation of the Global Strategy through global and regional studies and have assisted States Parties in the preparation of Tentative Lists and nominations along with encouragement to States Parties to select sites from underrepresented categories. A number of regional and thematic meetings on cultural landscapes were organized by the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies and the European States Parties concerned, in order to address the issue of cultural landscapes.

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Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape *(1997), Austria.*

Table 11. **Meetings on cultural landscapes and natural heritage in Europe**

Date	Conference	Location
April 1996	Expert Meeting on European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value WHC.95/CONF.201/INF.09	Vienna, Austria
October 1998	International Symposium - Monument - Site - Cultural Landscape Exemplified by the Wachau (Austria, October 1998) Proceedings, Verlag Berger, 1999	Dürnstein, Austria
September/October 1999	Expert Meeting on Cultural Landscapes in Eastern Europe WHC.99/CONF.209/INF.14	Bialystok, Poland
March 2000	Cultural Landscapes: Concept and Implementation WHC.00/CONF.202/INF.10	Catania, Italy
June 2000	Thematic Expert Meeting on Potential Natural World Heritage sites in the Alps WHC.00/CONF.204/WEB.2	Hallstatt, Austria
July 2001	World Heritage Thematic Expert Meeting on Vineyard Cultural Landscapes WHC.01/CONF.208/INF.7	Tokaj, Hungary
July 2001	States Parties Meeting Towards a Joint Nomination of Areas of the Alpine Arc for the World Heritage List WHC.01/CONF.208/INF.6	Turin, Italy

At these meetings, experts from States Parties reviewed Tentative Lists in terms of regional and thematic definitions of categories of natural and cultural heritage of potential outstanding universal value. As a result, States Parties were encouraged to revise their Tentative Lists, to harmonize them with the neighbouring States Parties, and to prepare nominations of properties, based on the Tentative List, from categories currently not well represented on the World Heritage List.

The increase of cultural landscapes inscribed on the World Heritage List in Europe is a direct result of these thematic meetings and a reflection of the change in the perception of heritage, shifting from the nominations of single monuments to larger properties such as landscapes, historic urban areas, as well as transnational and serial sites. Evidently, the success of the Global Strategy is reflected in the increasing number of underrepresented types of properties and serial and transnational nominations being submitted and inscribed, consequently leading to enhanced international collaboration through networks and working groups.

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Roskilde Cathedral *(1995), Denmark, was Scandinavia's first Gothic cathedral to be built of brick.*

In response to the increasing number of nominations, and in support of the evaluation process of nominations undertaken by the Advisory Bodies, thematic and comparative studies have been carried out. Some were also carried out in response to the emergence of new types of nominations, for which comparative studies are needed to assess outstanding universal value.

Although most studies also concern other parts of the world, some particularly concern European heritage, such as Brick Gothic cathedrals (1995); Teutonic Order castles in Eastern Europe (1997); Roman theatres and amphitheatres (1999); coal-producing sites in Europe, Japan and North America (2001); Orthodox monasteries in the Balkans (2003); Historic fortified towns in Central Europe (2003) and Historic vineyard landscapes (2004) for cultural heritage; and Potential Natural World Heritage sites in Europe (WCPA, 1998) for natural heritage.

A number of specific initiatives were undertaken in the framework of the Global Strategy to review the situation of the World Heritage List in Europe, and to identify gaps and specific categories important to this region.

One key exercise was a cooperation project by the European group of the IUCN World Commission for Protected Areas (WCPA, formerly CNPPA), who commissioned a study, presented at the 'European Regional Working Session on Protecting Europe's Natural Heritage' in Rügen, Germany, in

1997. The conclusions[9] were: a) the emphasis on the rich heritage linking culture and nature, including the recognition of the great potential of cultural landscapes in the region; and b) the identification of outstanding natural features, including geological heritage, boreal forests, and specific features such as the Wadden Sea. Other organizations, such as the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) and Progeo proceeded with the identification of specific paleaontological, fossil and geological heritage sites. Furthermore, a number of specialised workshops were organized, such as the one on Karst (Slovenia, November 2004) to discuss the potential of such sites in Europe, the possibility of transboundary and transnational cooperation, and to assist States Parties in their identification.

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The* Škocjan Caves *(1986), Slovenia, are an exceptional system of limestone caves.

Valuable collaboration with the Council of Europe took place concerning the protection of geological and fossil sites, which led to the participation of both UNESCO and World Heritage experts from different States Parties in the preparation of a Recommendation by the Council of Europe. Recommendation Rec (2004) 3 on the Conservation of the Geological Heritage and Areas of Special Geological Interest was adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 5 May 2004.

In addition, sub-regional collaboration for natural heritage among States Parties developed in a number of regions, such as the Alpine region, where the first natural World Heritage site was inscribed as recently as 2002. Meetings of all States Parties concerned, together with representatives of the Alpine Convention[10], were organized in 2000 and 2002 and reports were subsequently presented to the World Heritage Committee[11]. The Committee encouraged States Parties to collaborate on potential serial and transboundary nominations, and a number of natural heritage nominations within the Alpine region were presented. However, none of the nominations included transboundary or transnational properties, although discussions among States Parties resumed in 2005.

Examination of the State of Conservation

Over the past ten years, within the framework of the strategic objectives of the 'Four Cs'[12], the conservation of World Heritage properties has become one of the main concerns of the World Heritage Committee. To ensure effective management and conservation of World Heritage properties, the monitoring of the state of conservation is essential.

Systematic Monitoring Exercises

Recognising the need for an appropriate monitoring system to effectively measure the state of conservation of World Heritage properties, the World Heritage Committee and the Advisory Bodies focused their attention on this subject in the early 1980s. Monitoring reports on sites were being presented to the Committee by ICOMOS, IUCN and the World Heritage Centre in different formats. In response to the Committee's desire for a more systematic approach, the Advisory Bodies initiated experimental monitoring exercises during the expert meeting organized in Cambridge (United Kingdom) in 1993. This led to specific systematic efforts in a number of European countries, such as Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. A number of States Parties, notably in Central and South-Eastern Europe are developing or have begun systematic monitoring exercises. Concerning urban heritage, a systematic review process has been carried out by UNDP in the Mediterranean sub-region. The efforts of systematic exercises led them to Periodic Reporting, adopted by the Committee in 1998.

Reactive Monitoring

In recent years, the number of properties inscribed in Europe and which have reported to the World Heritage Committee has increased dramatically[13].

The figures in this table are illustrative of the changing situation in Europe, with a notable increase in reports being presented and examined by the World Heritage Committee. This rise in reactive monitoring reports is due to (a) the numerous European sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the high number of new nominations from European States Parties which continue to be inscribed; (b) increase in threats ranging from civil unrest and war (e.g. the Balkans), urban developments and infrastructure, natural threats (e.g. floods and earthquakes), human-related disasters (e.g. impact of mining and oil spills), and lack of appropriate management, staffing and resources; and (c) general deterioration of monuments and sites. State of conservation reporting is a time-consuming exercise for all actors involved, but is an important contribution to ensuring the credibility of the *World Heritage Convention*.

9. Synge, H. (ed). *Parks for Life. Proceedings of the IUCN/WCPA European Regional Working Session on Protecting Europe's Natural Heritage.* The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Federal Republic of Germany and IUCN – The World Conservation Union. Gland, 1998.
10. Adopted on 7 November 1991.
11. *WHC-2000/CONF.204/WEB.2* and Umwelt Dachverband (ed): *Proceedings of the Regional Thematic Expert Meeting on Potential Natural World Heritage sites in the Alps, Hallstatt, Austria 18 to 22 June 2000.* Vienna: text.um 4/01, 2001.
12. In 2002, during its 26th 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.
13. See also Part III for greater detail and analysis on this issue.

Table 12. **Reactive Monitoring reports on European World Heritage sites (1986-2005)**

Reactive Monitoring Reporting	Total of reports presented to Bureau, extraordinary Bureau and Committee	Total of reports examined by World Heritage Committee
Number of reports / decisions	480	326*
Average per year	26.7	16.3

* This figure excludes state of conservation reports of which the Committee took note (Annexes to the Committee reports on sessions of Extraordinary Bureau from 1992-2001).

Between 1986 and 2005, European reports examined by the World Heritage Committee amount to approximately 25% of the worldwide total. Many sites have been reported on continually over several years, especially those properties which were discussed for danger listing or were inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

List of World Heritage in Danger

The reasons for which some of the European World Heritage properties, listed in the tables below, were inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger have also changed in recent years. Successful conservation and preservation efforts in Croatia and in Serbia and Montenegro, following the threats to the sites caused by armed conflicts and civil unrest in the South-Eastern European region, have led to the removal of those sites from the List of World Heritage in Danger. Bulgaria successfully addressed threats to the water levels of a major wetlands system, whereas Poland undertook appropriate measures by installing dehumidifying systems in salt mines.

Threats in terms of urban development projects and the upgrading of infrastructure, as well as inadequate administrative and legislative provisions for protection of a World Heritage property, are the reasons for the recent inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger of the *Walled City of Baku* in Azerbaijan, and *Cologne Cathedral* in Germany.

In the case of Butrint, the threats to the property identified by the Committee in 1992 – mainly looting of the archaeological remains – have been addressed and monitored carefully by the national authorities and three international expert missions[14].

© UNESCO / Arthur Chen

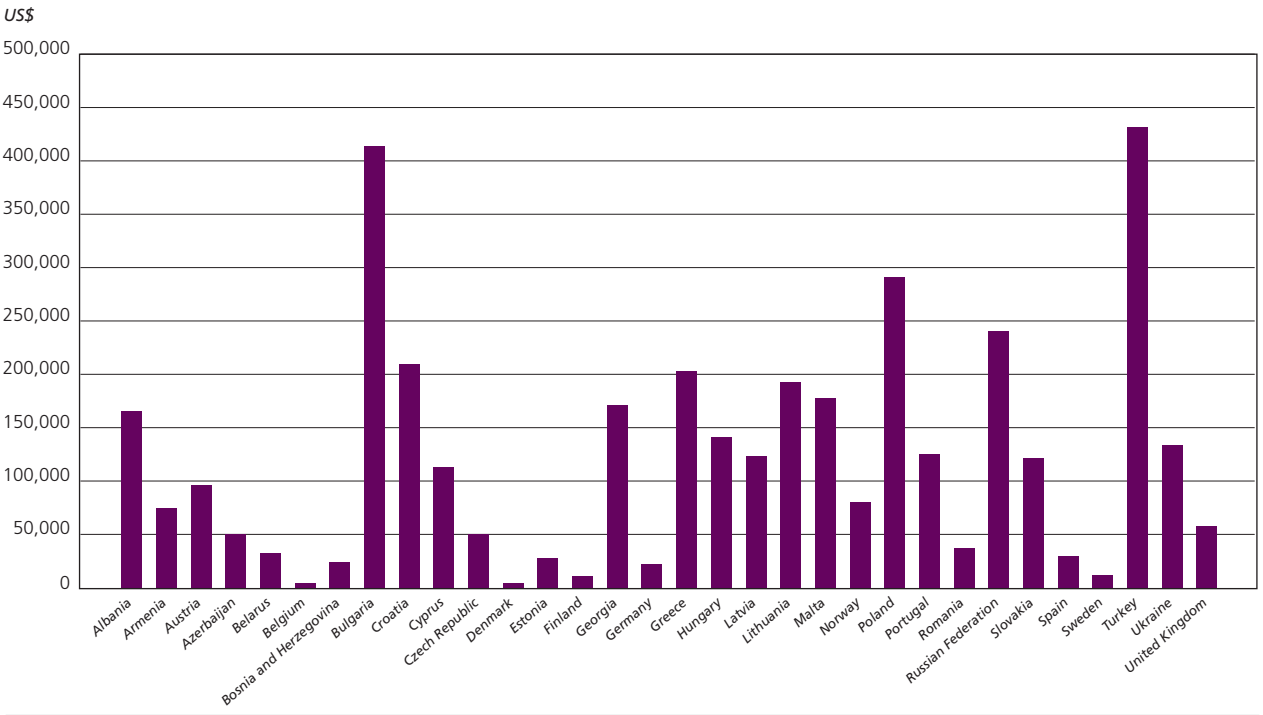
Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower *(2000), Azerbaijan.*

Table 13. **List of World Heritage in Danger in Europe (1979-2005)**

State Party	World Heritage site	Year of Inscription on the World Heritage List	Year of Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger
Serbia and Montenegro	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	1979	1979-2003
Poland	Wieliczka Salt Mine	1978	1989-1998
Croatia	Old City of Dubrovnik	1979, 1994	1991-1998
Croatia	Plitvice Lakes National Park	1979, 2000	1992-1997
Bulgaria	Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983	1992-2003
Albania	Butrint	1992	1997-2005
Azerbaijan	Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower	1999	2003
Germany	Cologne Cathedral	1996	2004

14. See also Part III of this report.

Chart 2. **Approved International Assistance requests in Europe (1978 – 2004)**



Cooperation for World Heritage

International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

The granting of International Assistance is based on priorities set out in the *Operational Guidelines*. Within the European context, International Assistance takes on a different role in comparison to the other regions of the world, largely because only countries in Eastern and Central Europe have priority access to the World Heritage Fund, whereas Western European countries primarily contribute to the Fund and to extrabudgetary resources.

International Assistance (Chart 2) has been requested predominantly by States Parties in Central and Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe, whose World Heritage properties amount to more than 100 sites collectively. Most of these have received funding for conservation projects, training and the preparation of nominations and Tentative Lists. In recent years, a new focus emerged in the framework of the Global Strategy towards the harmonization of Tentative Lists and regional cooperation. The change in the political landscape of Central and South-Eastern Europe in the 1990s brought about a considerable increase in assistance requests for the preparation of first-time nominations, as well as for urgent conservation measures. The current situation in these countries still requires additional financial assistance for World Heritage, in particular capacity building and identification of heritage.

Several States Parties in Western Europe participated in International Assistance activities through their voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund and by providing support through international experts to conservation projects and campaigns for World Heritage properties located in other countries. The particular agreements established with some of these States Parties are discussed in detail in the paragraph on Bi- and Multilateral Cooperation.

The type of assistance provided ranges from preparatory assistance for nominations and the preparation of Tentative Lists, to conservation projects, international meetings and seminars. Some States Parties have received funding (e.g. Norway, Israel, Greece, Denmark, Finland) for a range of training activities and seminars of global or regional relevance, including travel funding for experts from Central and Eastern Europe, or from other regions of the world. A number of States Parties have received funding for sites which have been the subject of extensive conservation and rehabilitation programmes. With the enlargement of the European Union, access to the World Heritage Fund is no longer possible for new European Union members.

UNESCO Activities in Support of World Heritage in Europe

UNESCO's Division for Cultural Heritage has provided valuable assistance to selected World Heritage properties in the region, such as the Old City of Dubrovnik (Croatia) (UNESCO major safeguarding programme), Historic Areas of Istanbul (Turkey) (Division for Cultural Heritage), or the Caucasus region (Division of Cultural Policies and Intercultural Dialogue).

Major World Heritage Cooperation Projects in the European region were also carried out by the UNESCO Field Offices.

The UNESCO Moscow Office, which is the Cluster Office for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus (Georgia until 2006), the Republic of Moldova, and the Russian Federation, is carrying out decentralised World Heritage Fund and Regular Programme projects. The Field Office also provides assistance for the preparation of nominations and re-nomination of properties for other values. It has also assisted the Russian National Committee for World Heritage in the organization of the meetings and training workshops held in connection with Periodic Reporting. In addition, extrabudgetary projects are developed by the Office in order to assist in the management and conservation of cultural and natural World Heritage sites in the region. International cooperation and coordination with other organizations and partners, such as the UNDP/GEF Project 'Demonstration of sustainable conservation of biodiversity in four Russian Kamchatka Protected Areas' is one of the key functions of the Office.

The UNESCO Venice Office (Regional Bureau for Science in Europe, ROSTE)[15] actively promotes the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage in South-Eastern Europe (SEE) and in the Mediterranean sub-region, as part of a larger environmental integration effort that transversally involves all the key development activities reflecting the multi-faceted mandate. A recent example is given by the joint UNESCO-ROSTE-IUCN international workshop on 'MAB Biosphere Reserves and transboundary cooperation in the SEE region', held in Belgrade and Tara National Park, Serbia and Montenegro, 13-17 June 2004. Other concrete actions focus on fostering initiatives of territorial development, by assisting the Member States in designing appropriate capacity-building programmes and training activities. Cooperation between the UNESCO-ROSTE and the World Heritage Centre in particular, is devoted to fostering initiatives to protect and promote natural and cultural heritage in South-Eastern Europe, by integrating these assets into the national and regional territorial policies of the various countries.

Special efforts are being made by the Venice Office to contribute to reconstruction and reconciliation following the tragic destruction of cultural heritage, such as in Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina). All these actions are to be seen as part of a larger policy and attempt, in the South-Eastern European sub-region, to foster intercultural dialogue and scientific and technical cooperation among countries by promoting cross-border cooperation.

Bi- and Multilateral Cooperation

Through the UNESCO Associate Experts' Scheme, young professionals with skills in the heritage fields have been funded by a number of European Member States. In addition, some European States Parties have also chosen other mechanisms for staff support at the World Heritage Centre, including secondments.

In response to the increasing challenges in conservation and preservation of cultural and natural sites, a number of States Parties in the Western European sub-region have provided specific contributions to the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and UNESCO. Framework agreements with UNESCO, involving several sectors of the Organization (e.g. France and Belgium), have been signed to help support and develop the conservation and management of heritage. Other States Parties (Spain, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom) have signed Funds-in-Trust agreements offering their support in the implementation of the *Convention*, in particular for the promotion of the Global Strategy and improving site management and supporting conservation efforts. In principle, assistance is provided to States Parties in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arab States. However, select projects and programmes in Eastern Europe have received assistance within the framework of these agreements, including Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Through bilateral cooperation, development agencies in many European countries (e.g. Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Spain and Sweden) have made contributions to World Heritage conservation in other regions of the world.

Established in 2002 in Oslo, the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF) was an initiative of the Norwegian Government, in cooperation with the Nordic governments, to support the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. The Foundation was granted the status of an international centre under the auspices of UNESCO at the 32nd General Conference in October 2003. It supports World Heritage activities in other parts of the world through mobilising funds for conservation. The Foundation also acts as the focal point for the Nordic countries and has coordinated the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Nordic and Baltic sub-region. A number of other foundations also support World Heritage activities such as the German World Heritage Foundation.

European Heritage Networks and European Cooperation

The protection of cultural and natural heritage was a central idea in the establishment of European institutions. In the following paragraphs, the key institutions and their relationship to World Heritage policies are briefly reviewed. However, the wealth of information concerning World Heritage related activities cannot be given justice in this brief overview.

Council of Europe (CoE)

The Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France) founded in 1949, consists of 46 countries.[16] The Council of Europe's cooperation programme for cultural and natural heritage entails devising common policies and standards, developing transnational cooperation networks, providing technical

15. In March 2006, UNESCO-ROSTE was renamed the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe (BRESCE).
16. The Council of Europe has received an application from another country (Belarus) and granted observer status to 5 more countries (the Holy See, the United States, Canada, Japan and Mexico).

support for member states, and organizing schemes to increase awareness of heritage values. Policy development is at the core of the Council of Europe Programme on Culture, both at the political level, identifying democratic, participatory and empowering policies to ensure public access to culture and to encourage intercultural dialogue, and at the field level, to ensure access and creativity, and to sustain Europe's cultural richness in its identities and diversity.

The European Heritage Network (HEREIN) is an information system of the Council of Europe, linking European governmental departments responsible for cultural heritage conservation. Since the 4th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Cultural Heritage (Helsinki, Finland, 1996), it has been developed as an instrument for implementing and monitoring the European conventions on architectural and archaeological heritage. Table 7 provides an overview of the ratification status of cultural and natural heritage conventions in Europe including the Council of Europe instruments.

European Union (EU)

The activities of the European Union in the field of both culture and environment are diverse and multifaceted. They provide legislative measures mainly in the environmental area[17]. Environmental policies through European Union legislation have made significant progress. The Environment Action Programme takes a broad approach and will give strategic direction to the European Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, when the Community expands its boundaries. Of the 48 States Parties in Europe, 25 are members of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

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Skellig Michael *(1996), Ireland.*

The European Parliament, the parliamentary body of the European Union with elected Members of Parliament of the European Union countries, passed a specific resolution on World Heritage in 2001: *European Parliament Resolution on the application of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in the Member States of the European Union* (2000/2036(INI)). This resolution states that 'heritage is a key element of society' and that 30% of the World Heritage properties are located in European Union countries. The Resolution acknowledges the Committee's Global Strategy and calls for Member States of the European Union to each reconsider their Tentative List. It further calls on the Commission 'to strengthen programmes to aid the training of professionals working in the field of conservation of cultural heritage' and 'before approving projects financed by the Structural Funds, to examine the impact they may have on the cultural and natural heritage in the Member States of the Union'. The resolution was provided to the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session in Helsinki, Finland (2001).

The European Commission (EC) is the executive organ of the European Union, based in Brussels, which monitors the proper application of the Union treaties and the decisions of the Union institutions.

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)[18] was set up in 1975 mainly to redress regional imbalances through participation in the development and structural adjustment of regions whose development is lagging behind, as well as the conversion of declining industrial regions. It is the main instrument of the Community's regional policy. Among its programmes is INTERREG, a system of cross-border cooperation projects between regions at the Community's internal and external borders.

The European Union and the Council of Europe have launched a series of initiatives and programmes to protect and enhance heritage preservation. Overall, World Heritage properties have benefited from these programmes.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)[19] was established in 1991 and assists 27 countries from central Europe to central Asia. The EBRD mobilises significant direct foreign investment beyond its own financing. It provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses. The EBRD is the largest single investor in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS. One of its projects, for example, relates to tourism and traffic management in the World Heritage site of the historic city of Dubrovnik.

Nongovernmental organizations in Europe

There are numerous NGOs in the European region working on natural and cultural heritage. These include the following organizations, which have worked with the World Heritage Centre in the past:

- Europa Nostra, Pan-European Federation for Heritage (the Hague, the Netherlands);
- Ecovast, the European Council for the Village and Small Town (Eastleigh, United Kingdom);
- Europarc (Grafenau, Germany);

17. http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/s15006.htm
18. Articles 158 to 162 of the EC Treaty.
19. For further information see http://www.ebrd.com/

Table 14. **Example of programmes and initiatives by the European Union and the Council of Europe**

Council of Europe	European Union
SOCRATES programme: support to educational projects in the field of cultural heritage involving schools and universities; within this the Leonardo da Vinci programme supports training in traditional crafts, restoration of cultural heritage.	**Culture 2000** programme: supports projects for the conservation of European heritage of exceptional importance.
European Heritage Days: held in different cities since 2001 as a joint European Union and Council of Europe activity.	**EUROMED Heritage** programme: regional programme fostering development of cultural heritage in Mediterranean Europe.
Heritage Laboratories: projects which focus on World Heritage properties and natural heritage programmes for bio-diversity	**European Parliament Resolution on World Heritage:** Resolution adopted on 16 January 2001 with regard to the implementation of the Global Strategy in the European region as well as the protection of World Heritage sites (2000/2036 (INI)). Presented to the 25th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2001 as INF.16.
	Asia-ProEco (replacing ASIA URBS): support to urban development projects launched jointly by Asian and European cities.
	Interreg III: Community initiative that aims to stimulate interregional cooperation in the EU between 2000-06. It is financed under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). This phase of the Interreg initiative is designed to strengthen economic and social cohesion throughout the EU. The Community Initiative Interreg III promotes the development of projects of this kind across borders. One of the chapters of the Innovative Actions provides incentives for regions to build cooperation with each other on the theme of the regional identity.

- Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) (Quebec, Canada) and its regional groups (European region: North-West Europe; Central and Eastern Europe; South Europe and Mediterranean; and Euro-Asia).

World Heritage Training and Education

Training

In the past, training assistance under the World Heritage Fund was provided to States Parties in Central and Eastern Europe for national and regional training activities in general. The Global Training Strategy encourages a more proactive use of the World Heritage Fund and ensures that training activities are carried out as a result of Periodic Reporting and the Global Strategy.

World Heritage conservation and management issues are included in ICCROM's international and sub-regional training programmes, notably in the Mediterranean and the North Eastern European sub-regions. In the framework of ICCROM's ITUC Programme (Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation) launched in 1995, a number of training activities and seminars were held in the Baltic States. These increased awareness of the need for integrated approaches to territorial and urban conservation among key authorities and decision-makers, and increasing the ability of managers and professionals to integrate concern for heritage conservation into mainstream developmental decision-making. ICCROM has also provided a training course for Azerbaijani professionals in the management of heritage sites (Rome, June 2004) and an information course on the *World Heritage Convention* for Italian experts and administrators in March 2002.

In Eastern Europe, cooperation meetings between site managers focused on enhancing capacity building for natural heritage with the aim of potential nominations. Seminars in the Russian Federation and for Russian site managers were financed by the German Agency for Nature Protection. In some instances, regional seminars and training workshops were financed and organized by other agencies, such as the Europarc Workshop on Natural World Heritage in Poland in 2001 for (potential) World Heritage site managers from Central and Eastern Europe. In Sopron (Hungary), a meeting was organized in 2003 on site management planning for site managers from 9 countries in North-Eastern, Central and South-Eastern Europe, with financial assistance from the World Heritage Fund.

Education

Numerous UNESCO Chairs have been established both in cultural and natural heritage fields in the European region, such as in heritage studies, biodiversity and World Heritage[20].

In past years, a number of countries in Europe have actively participated in UNESCO's Young People's World Heritage Education Project launched in 1994 and supported this work through funding for meetings such as those in Bergen,

20. http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.phpURL_ID=1324&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

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Doñana National Park *(1984, 2005), Spain, is notable for the great diversity of its biotopes.*

Norway (1995); Dubrovnik, Croatia (1996); Karlskrona, Sweden (2001); Bratislava, Slovakia (2002); Veliky Novgorod, Russian Federation (2002); Rhodes, Greece (2003); and Newcastle, United Kingdom (April 2005).

Conclusions

The information and analysis provided in this chapter illustrates the significant participation by States Parties in Europe in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. Almost all countries in Europe are States Parties to the *Convention*, with the exception of Liechtenstein, and have actively participated in the work of the World Heritage Committee. In Eastern Europe only Bulgaria and Poland served on the World Heritage Committee in the early years between 1976 and 1984. However, several countries from the Western European sub-region and Mediterranean Europe have served several terms on the World Heritage Committee. After the change in political situation in Europe in the 1990s, an increased participation in the *World Heritage Convention* and membership in the Committee by Central and Eastern European and Baltic countries occurred.

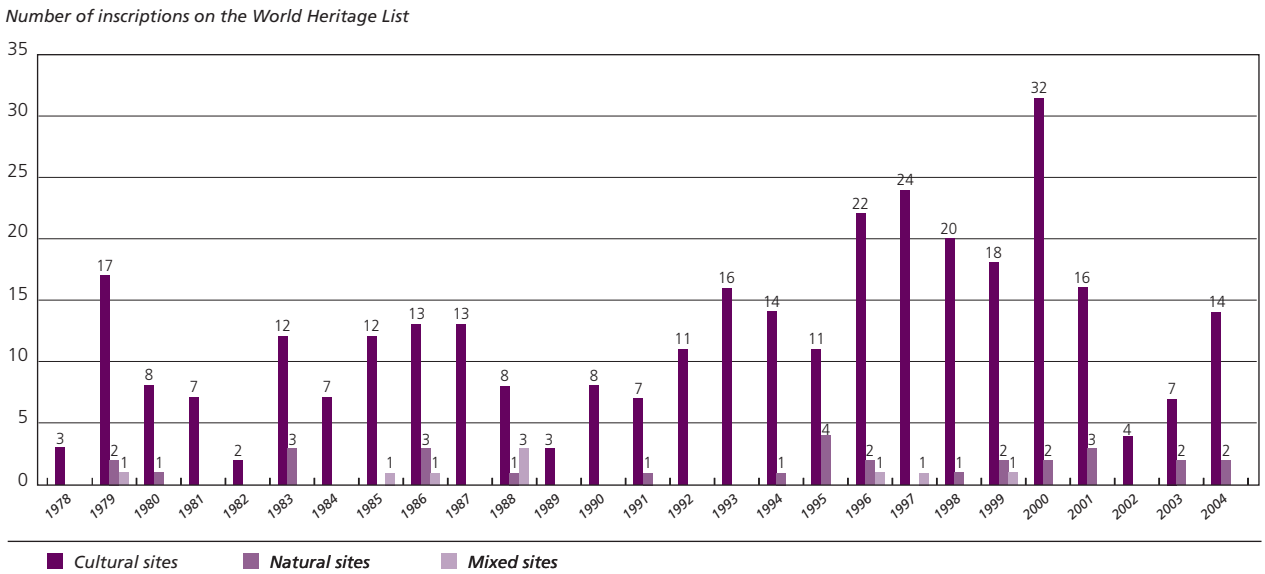
Nominations to the World Heritage List were submitted by European States Parties beginning with three properties in 1978 and 20 properties in the following year. The total number of properties inscribed in Europe is 368 of which 329 alone are cultural heritage properties, 31 natural properties and 8 mixed cultural and natural heritage properties. The number of nominations submitted increased hugely in the years between 1993 and 2000 after which the rate of submissions dropped slightly (Chart 3).

A great number of States Parties in Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and South-Eastern Europe have between one and three properties inscribed. In terms of types of heritage, historic centres, religious monuments and architectural ensembles have been predominant. In recent years however, the potential of underrepresented categories such as industrial heritage, cultural landscapes and modern architecture, is being recognised. Active participation in international meetings to address under-represented natural heritage from Europe has increased the awareness of national authorities of the potential of Alpine heritage, forests, and geological or fossil sites.

In the context of the Global Strategy, a series of Tentative List harmonization meetings have focused on priority areas such as the Baltic region, Ukraine and its neighbouring countries, and the Caucasus region. The recommendations of these meetings have yet to be fully implemented with a number of Tentative Lists still to be revised.

Noteworthy progress achieved in the implementation of the Global Strategy includes the exemplary project initiated by the Nordic countries in 1995, within the framework of the Nordic Council of Ministers meetings. It was the first active attempt at a regional harmonization of Tentative Lists and

Chart 3. Number of European inscriptions per year



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Messel Pit Fossil Site *(1995), Germany, is the richest site in the world for understanding the living environment of the Eocene, between 57 million and 36 million years ago.*

resulted in a report, published in 1996. As a result of this study, the Nordic countries have identified heritage of underrepresented categories such as cultural landscapes and natural heritage properties and have selected the most outstanding example from the region for their Tentative Lists. In recent years, successful nominations have been submitted according to this study. This sub-regional cooperation is unique and should be adopted by other regions.

In Western Europe and in Mediterranean Europe, harmonization of Tentative Lists is lacking. A systematic approach, based on most recent studies and scientific information, has not been followed in view of the high number of sites included on some of these Lists.

Systematic monitoring activities have been carried out in Europe, notably in Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom which were the basis for discussions on the overall monitoring process. State of conservation reporting on properties inscribed on the World Heritage List has increased drastically with issues ranging from development pressures, natural disasters, deterioration of cultural sites and lack of appropriate management. The sites currently inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger are partly threatened by development pressures or lack of appropriate protection and management mechanisms. Five sites were inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in South-Eastern Europe, which were included because of armed conflict and post-conflict management issues. None of these sites remain on this List today. This success in addressing the threats is the result of the determined commitment of States Parties to the *Convention* and focused international cooperation.

Although a number of States Parties, mainly in the Baltic States, Central and Eastern Europe, and South-Eastern Europe, have been granted International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund, there is a discernable imbalance in the concentration of funding provided to some States Parties. World Heritage Fund assistance[21] is linked in particular to conservation programmes and concentrated safeguarding initiatives, and a considerable number of diverse activities in support of World Heritage receive funding through the World Heritage Fund, UNESCO field offices, bilateral agreements and funds-in trust arrangements. Furthermore, the chapter on European Heritage Networks and European Cooperation illustrates a number of activities and programmes available to European countries. A systematic approach to funding under these programmes is not apparent, despite the European Parliament Resolution on World Heritage presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2001. This fragmentation of funding has yet to be addressed.

A number of international training courses have concentrated on specific natural and cultural heritage issues, such as wooden heritage, cultural heritage management and ICCROM's Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation programme (ITUC). Natural World Heritage training activities have also been organized in cooperation with other institutions and organizations, such as EUROPARC and WCPA.

The* Wooden Churches of Maramures *(1999), Romania, are examples of vernacular religious wooden architecture.

21. For an evaluation of international assistance see document *WHC-05/29.COM/14B*

2

The Application of the *World Heritage Convention* by States Parties in Europe

Results of Section I of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra *(1990, 2005), Ukraine*

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The Application of the *World Heritage Convention* by States Parties in Europe – Results of Section I of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

This chapter provides an analysis of the information contained in the Periodic Reports submitted by the European States Parties. It is also based on the sub-regional synthesis reports prepared by international experts for Western Europe, the Mediterranean sub-region, the Nordic and Baltic sub-region, Central and South-Eastern Europe and Eastern European sub-regions as well as on the individual State Party reports. Comparisons on a regional and sub-regional level are made.

Introduction and Methodology of Analysis

All 48 States Parties in Europe have submitted the Periodic Report on Section I in hard copy. Most States Parties also provided their reports electronically via the on-line database/questionnaire with a few exceptions, where additional assistance from the World Heritage Centre was provided to complete the electronic reports. The data analysis of the Section I reports has been assisted by the electronic analysis and statistical evaluation tool. The majority of figures and graphs contained in this report have also been produced with this statistical evaluation tool.

The integration of both cultural and natural heritage in one Periodic Report has been successful, although a great number of countries have experienced difficulties due to lack of institutional cooperation and sharing of information. At times, this is reflected in the lack of information provided, specifically concerning the natural components of the questionnaire.

The reason for the absence of certain data in nearly all European Periodic Reports should be considered in the light of the specificities of the sub-regions. Differences in understanding of the World Heritage terminologies and particularly the monitoring terms have resulted in a variety of diverse responses. Moreover, changes in administrative and legislative systems, as well as reorganization of responsibilities within ministries and agencies, have caused a loss of institutional memory.

Based on a long and continuous tradition, the understanding of heritage and its conservation has evolved considerably in Western Europe over the last 20 years. Eastern Europe has experienced great changes due to political and economic developments and pressures, and has had to adapt to new political situations. Within the European context, heritage tradition and memory play a vital role in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, which is itself a dynamic process. The Periodic Reporting exercise in Europe highlights some of these issues.

Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

State Party Responses

Within the European States Parties, the majority of reports were prepared by Ministries of Culture and their relevant departments. Only in a few cases were reports prepared jointly with natural heritage authorities. Although natural heritage institutions and specialised agencies were consulted at the national and/or regional level, the majority of State Party Periodic Reporting mainly concerned cultural heritage issues.

Identification of Cultural and Natural Heritage Properties

Inventories of natural and cultural heritage of national importance, referred to in Articles 3, 4 and 11 of the *Convention*, form the basis of the identification of potential World Heritage sites. The following three points clarify on which level, and to what extent national inventories and Tentative Lists are used as a planning tool for World Heritage nominations.

National Inventories

State Party Responses

Inventories of cultural and natural heritage have been established in all States Parties in Europe, although the levels at which these are prepared vary from sub-region to sub-region. The overall responsibility lies with the national authorities, while regional and local participation in this process has been mentioned in most cases.

Natural heritage inventories have been prepared in most countries and special mention has been made of protected areas listed under the European Union Natura 2000 programme, especially in the Western European sub-region and the Nordic countries. Nearly all States Parties in the sub-regions have used these inventories for selecting World Heritage sites.

Observations

The inventories of cultural and natural heritage in some of the Eastern European countries and the Baltic States have been based on lists of cultural monuments compiled during the Soviet era. Although these lists have been partly revised, some States Parties in Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and South-Eastern Europe, have mentioned that these inventories are incomplete and that revisions should be made, taking into account recent research and the diversity of heritage.

Tentative Lists

According to the decisions of the Committee at its 24th session (Cairns, December 2000) and the 12th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO Headquarters, 1999), Tentative Lists are to be used as a planning tool to help

reduce imbalances in the World Heritage List. This has been reflected in the *Operational Guidelines* (2005, paragraphs 70-73).

State Party Responses

Out of the 48 States Parties in Europe, only two have not presented Tentative Lists: Monaco and the Holy See. The majority of Tentative Lists have been revised in recent years, in response to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee, whereby States Parties are required to prepare Tentative Lists of both cultural and natural heritage prior to their nomination. A great number of Tentative Lists were revised between 2002 and 2004 in compliance with the *Operational Guidelines*.

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St Peter's Basilica in* Vatican City *(1984), Holy See.

All Tentative Lists are prepared by the cultural and natural heritage authorities. In several cases, States Parties' proposals for inclusion of sites on the Tentative Lists are based on a consultative process, whereby regional and local authorities, specialist groups and institutions and the public are involved. This increased involvement of the regional and local authorities, as well as national ICOMOS Committees, was mentioned in the majority of reports. The variety of properties included on Tentative Lists remains very diverse, however, an increasing number of natural heritage sites and cultural landscapes have been included.

Observations

Tentative Lists have been compiled for most of Europe on the national level. However, an increasing involvement of regional and local institutions and communities can be seen in many States Parties. Greater importance is also being attached to the Tentative Lists as a planning tool at the national as well as the regional level. However, considering the high number of sites on some Tentative Lists, the attempt to correct the imbalance of the World Heritage List is not realistic. In many cases Tentative Lists have not been compiled on the basis of a systematic review and sound inventories, but rather through ad-hoc revisions in view of new nominations and are partly outdated.

Harmonization meetings for Tentative Lists have been carried out in the Baltic countries, the Nordic countries and in the Caucasus region, with particular focus on the identification of types of heritage reflecting the diversity of the sub-regions and on heritage currently underrepresented on the World Heritage List.

Some States Parties in Eastern Europe have noted that access to information on cultural and natural heritage is often limited, and that documentation is incomplete and requires substantive revision and supplement.

Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List

The States Parties listed both properties that had been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List and the current status of these properties. Details on the process by which nominations were prepared, the motivations, obstacles and difficulties encountered, as well as perceived benefits, were also supplied.

State Party Responses

The difference in responses illustrates that not all States Parties understood the type of information that was requested. The listing of properties and their inscription status also included properties which are on the Tentative Lists and had not been submitted as nominations. Furthermore, the information on the status of some nominations was incorrect, i.e. nomination of properties which the Bureau did not recommend or Committee did not inscribe, were listed as 'withdrawn', etc. This inconsistency of information can be explained by the lack of information available within some States Parties due, in part, to changes in the responsibilities of national authorities and institutions, as well as a loss of documentation. However, lack of understanding of terminologies and linguistic differences are a common cause for inconsistencies in responses provided.

Only two States Parties have no sites inscribed on the World Heritage List: Monaco and San Marino.

The principal authority for submitting nominations is found within with the central governments. The responsibility for preparation of nominations is shared between the regional and local governments, specialist institutions and experts. The almost equal involvement of regional/local authorities, organizations and site managers, in the preparation of documentation is very visible in the Eastern European sub-region, whereas the responsibility of site managers is less than in most other sub-regions.

The majority of States Parties in Europe indicated that the preparation of nomination dossiers was, by and large, carried out by the central government and local authorities, with some input from site managers. Increasingly the involvement of local inhabitants and authorities at the early stages of the nomination process is mentioned in the Western European and Nordic sub-regions.

In analysing the answers provided regarding the motivations for nominating sites and the perceived benefits, European States Parties do not consider increased funding

a primary motivation for nomination of a property, nor has funding been seen as a primary benefit. Around 50% of States Parties consider enhanced conservation as the key motivation for nomination, and a high number of States Parties replied that honour and prestige was the key motivation.

Some States Parties in the sub-regions of Central Europe and South-Eastern Europe mentioned that if the site was under threat this could be a motivation for initiating the nomination process. In other sub-regions this hardly applies due to the well-established legal provisions and protection mechanisms.

The main obstacles and difficulties encountered during the nomination process were lack of staffing, lack of funding and development pressures. Several States Parties located in the Eastern European and South-Eastern European region mentioned that the inadequacy of available documentation, as well as difficulties in accessing information, had been an obstacle in preparing nominations. Other issues mentioned in the reports were complications encountered in the delimitation of boundaries and buffer zones of properties stemming from increased pressures of urban development and, for natural sites, the potential threats from mining and other extraction industries.

Observations

Increased awareness of the *World Heritage Convention* among all States Parties has considerably raised public attention to the importance of nominations. Political interest and economic prospects associated with World Heritage listing have increased the pressures on central governments to submit new nominations. However, it is evident that there is a considerable gap between awareness of the international significance of the *World Heritage Convention*, and the understanding at regional and local levels of the recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee.

There is still a need for better integration of cultural and natural heritage conservation concerns on a regional and local level. Pressures for nominations are immense and improvement in information management, institutional support and assistance is particularly needed in some Eastern European States Parties and South-Eastern Europe.

The variation in responsibilities is due to the different management structures in Europe.

Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

General Policy Development

States Parties in Europe have provided information on the measures and policies established to integrate conservation and protection into comprehensive planning programmes.

State Party Responses

All States Parties in Europe have legislations and regulations for cultural heritage protection and separate legislations for natural heritage conservation. The majority of States Parties have regional and local regulations, while only a few have specific World Heritage related planning regulations. National strategies are, in some cases, being developed to enhance natural heritage conservation.

Only a small number of States Parties in Europe have specific planning legislations for World Heritage. However particular mention of legislations and regulations for World Heritage has been made by Germany, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania and Switzerland. A number of countries have created special agencies responsible for World Heritage.

The requirement of management plans for World Heritage sites has become a principal concern for the World Heritage Committee. The answers received for Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise indicate that most States Parties have understood the importance of management plans or are in the process of designing management plans for their sites[22]. In the United Kingdom for example, management plans have been completed for most sites and several more are being prepared, while in Germany management plans are not required.

Interestingly, changes to legislation and regulations are foreseen in all sub-regions, however not all changes support conservation. A new system of heritage protection is planned in the United Kingdom, whereby pilot projects are being carried out in view of legislative changes for the 2006/2007 biennium.

As mentioned in Part I, the rate of ratification of other International Conventions by European States Parties is very high. Tables 7a and 7b show that the Biodiversity Convention of 1992 and the Ramsar Convention of 1971 have almost equally as many States Parties as the *World Heritage Convention*. The level of integration of the requirements of international conventions is different in all States Parties, although the measures required by the conventions are either integrated into national laws, implemented through government actions or taken into account in policy planning.

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Hungary was one of the first countries to ratify the Ramsar Convention. Above: **Hortobágy National Park -** ***the Puszta (1999).***

22. Section II results of the Periodic Reporting exercise and answers received from site managers, contradict this claim (See Part III).

Observations

The detailed information provided by some States Parties concerning legislative provisions and policy development has shown that protecting World Heritage properties and the importance given to this protection has guided preservation planning and the elaboration of policies in general. Greater understanding and experience of heritage preservation and protection has progressed considerably over the past 30 years. Accordingly, some European States Parties are making changes to their legislation and adopting new management policies to specifically integrate World Heritage concerns.

The need for assistance in setting-up adequate management mechanisms/plans has been mentioned by several States Parties. Although management mechanisms have increasingly been established, the extent to which these ensure adequate preservation in terms of World Heritage status is questionable, especially considering the high number of conservation and preservation issues raised in state of conservation reports, presented to the World Heritage Committee over the past 10 years.

Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

States Parties in Europe have provided information on services which have been set up for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage.

State Party Responses

In all countries, the state authorities are responsible for the implementation of legislation. In most countries, services for cultural heritage and natural heritage are separate. In general, the organizational structure and levels of services for cultural heritage is more elaborate than for natural heritage. A common point mentioned in all reports is the sharing of responsibilities between national and regional authorities and specialised agencies and local organizations. Institutional integration of the cultural and natural heritage is generally achieved through cooperation between the national authorities rather than legislative frameworks. However, in Eastern Europe institutional integration is very low.

There are slight variations in the role of the private sector in all sub-regions. While in Western Europe the private sector participates in heritage conservation issues as some heritage sites are occasionally privately owned, in Eastern Europe and Central and South-Eastern Europe the private sector is primarily a funding partner, providing sponsorships and funds for conservation and restoration efforts.

Local communities are very active in nearly all sub-regions, participating in discussions, projects, consultative processes and hearings. In Eastern Europe, the local communities more commonly provide assistance through voluntary participation in heritage conservation work.

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The* Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity *(1993), Slovakia, where several monuments have been transferred into private ownership.

The important role of NGOs in Europe is equally highlighted. A network of foundations, associations and charitable bodies is actively providing expertise and funding for cultural and natural heritage, in particular in the Western European sub-region, the Nordic countries and Mediterranean Europe. The history and tradition of heritage conservation originates from some of these associations, which were founded in the middle of the 19th century, and today continue to play an important and proactive role in heritage conservation.

Lottery funding for heritage conservation, often involving considerable amounts, has been mentioned by some States Parties, particularly in Germany and in the United Kingdom. Fundraising is also carried out by some of these institutions and foundations. More details are found in the sub-regional reports.

Increasingly, States Parties have established special World Heritage agencies, occasionally within the National Commissions or in the national agencies. These coordinate the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and manage both the natural and cultural heritage aspects.

Observations

Information on human and financial resources was rarely given, although in general, lack of staffing and financial means was mentioned.

In Western Europe, NGOs such as foundations and associations for heritage conservation and protection issues play an active and historical role. In other parts of Europe, the increased involvement of private institutions and charitable foundations reflects greater awareness of the importance of heritage preservation and changes in society, and is also a response to the limited resources available for conservation and protection activities.

In general, financial and human resources are considered insufficient in many States Parties, while the Eastern European States Parties have mentioned in particular a need for institutional capacity building.

Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

State Party Responses

States Parties in Europe have provided information on a range of documents, research and publications, technical studies and conference proceedings which are related to heritage issues in general and not necessarily related to World Heritage issues.

In recent years, numerous studies relating to specific World Heritage properties and the typology of sites have been carried out in several States Parties. Consequently, it is worth mentioning that several research projects, as well as survey methods, were carried out on a bilateral and international level, and were of particular benefit to World Heritage sites and related issues.

The long tradition in heritage preservation is one of the foundations for scientific expertise and professional knowledge in several countries. Therefore, a wide range of scientific studies, heritage conservation methodologies, and conservation and restoration techniques, as well as visitor/tourism management strategies have been developed. The State Party Periodic Reports should be consulted for more detailed information on the subject of studies and publications, although some of this information is available on the internet.

The loss of knowledge of traditional craftsmanship in relation to conservation has been mentioned, and some States Parties in Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe have indicated the need for wider dissemination of these studies, and the opportunity for national experts to participate in research studies and discussion at an international level.

Observations

Europe has a long history in scientific research and some of the oldest universities and institutions are located in the region, accounting for the wealth of information and heritage-related studies. In Eastern European countries there is a great wealth of scientific and professional expertise, which due to limited funding of scientific institutions has not been developed and has little influence at the international scientific level. Mention was also made of the limited access to international scientific literature within the region.

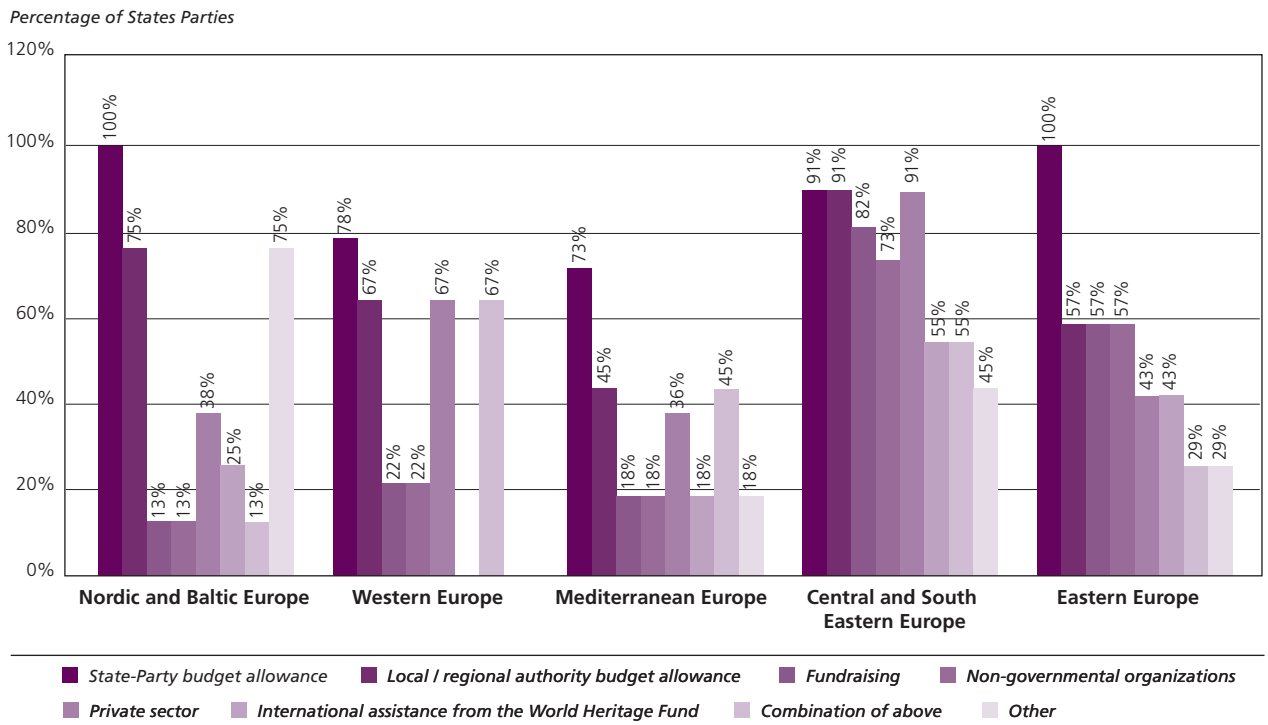
Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation

States Parties provided information on relevant financial measures that have been adopted for the identification, protection, conservation, preservation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural sites.

State Party Responses

For a vast majority of States Parties, principal funding is provided by State budgets. However, as with the complexity of management structures and services, funding sources vary according to the type of heritage, ownership and other partners involved. Interventions and funding for urban centres, state-owned monuments and buildings, religious monuments and private properties differ greatly, and multiple funding sources are mentioned frequently in all sub-regions. Natural heritage also receives funding from state budgets as well as additional funding though foundations and grant schemes. A number of sites in Western Europe, the Nordic and Baltic sub-region and Central and Eastern Europe have received European Union funding for heritage preservation (see also Part I).

Chart 4. Sources of funding for World Heritage in Europe, by sub-region



While in Western Europe and the Nordic countries funds from regional and local authorities are viewed as very important and at times comprise the main source of funding, some States Parties in Eastern European and Mediterranean Europe mentioned that funding from regional and local authorities was minimal.

In Central and South-Eastern Europe, significant funding is received through the private sector. The immense differences in levels of budgets and funds received for heritage in all sub-regions are very striking. States Parties only provided partial information on this subject (Chart 4).

Several States Parties have assisted in the establishment of (private) foundations for World Heritage, notably Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Norway and the Russian Federation.

In terms of additional funding for World Heritage, Belgium, France, the Flemish authorities, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom support specific World Heritage projects in all parts of the world through cooperation agreements and Funds-in-Trusts. Thirteen out of 48 States Parties have provided direct financial assistance to World Heritage or through (earmarked) contributions to the World Heritage Fund. World Heritage sites have benefited from such funding within the framework of European Union programmes.

Observations

From the information provided by States Parties, it is clear that State budgets for heritage preservation are rather limited and that complementary funding and fundraising is being sought through various public and private institutions and foundations, as well as among European programmes.

Training

States Parties have provided information on training and educational activities that have been employed for professional capacity-building, along with information on the establishment of national or regional centres for training and education in the field of protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

State Party Responses

In this section there is a notable difference in the needs identified in the sub-regions. Eastern European States Parties have underlined the need for institutional training and the creation of training opportunities for site managers. In South-Eastern Europe, the States Parties have underlined the need for education in specialised domains such as conservation and preservation of wall paintings, icons, and mosaics, as well as greater competence in languages and computer skills. Central Europe and South-Eastern Europe require capacity building of staff, particularly with regard to management planning and mechanisms.

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Mosaics in* Butrint *(1992,1999), Albania.

The high-level of answers provided in reply to the question concerning identification of training needs in the questionnaire illustrates that the majority of States Parties have identified training needs, with the exception of Western Europe, where seven States Parties have not explored these issues.

The need to explore training opportunities on a national and international level was mentioned by Eastern European States Parties. South-Eastern European countries require specialised training in conservation techniques. In general, most States Parties proposed further capacity-building and professional training programmes and expressed the need for better coordination in training.

The majority of States Parties in the Nordic and Baltic subregion, Western European and Mediterranean Europe have a number of universities and institutions specialising in heritage conservation and preservation. The list of these institutions is extensive and the State Party reports should be consulted for further information. Specialised courses in conservation techniques and building traditions are also mentioned. Particular World Heritage programmes and masters degrees related to World Heritage have been established in universities in Ireland and Germany, while Spain and Italy have organized training courses on World Heritage management.

World Heritage site manager meetings in the Nordic countries have been held for a number of years, dealing with specific themes such as tourism management, conservation and site accessibility. Similarly, some National Commissions and national authorities organize training and briefing sessions for staff and site managers.

Observations

The lack of information on national institutions and universities or other relevant bodies in South-Eastern Europe and in Eastern Europe illustrates an absence of adequate national institutions. There is little encouragement for scientific research in support of educational and training activities. Increased support to universities and better collaboration with current institutes are required, as well as ensuring participation at the international level in research and training activities.

International Cooperation and Fundraising

Information on cooperation with States Parties from other regions for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of World Heritage has been provided by States Parties in Europe.

State Party Responses

Various responses have been provided by States Parties. International cooperation in a number of States Parties is based on bi- and multilateral agreements in the field of heritage conservation; this is the case mainly in Western Europe, the Nordic countries and in Mediterranean Europe. In Eastern Europe, Central and South-Eastern Europe, international cooperation has occurred mainly at the expert level (participation in seminars and training courses).

International cooperation for States Parties in the South-Eastern part of Europe has been very limited, partly due to the rather isolated position of these countries and to changing political circumstances.

In Europe, around 77% of States Parties have cooperated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of World Heritage sites. Cultural heritage cooperation within the Nordic sub-region has in recent years been extended to the Baltic States, partly through the Nordic Council of Ministers' programme, and on bilateral cooperation levels. Western European States Parties have mentioned, in particular, bilateral assistance to States Parties for the preparation of nomination dossiers in other regions of the world, as well as cooperation agreements with UNESCO and Funds-in-Trust arrangements for World Heritage.

States Parties in South-Eastern Europe have mentioned that international cooperation has been insufficient and that networks need to be further developed. On the whole, numerous States Parties have established networks for cooperation in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and have created specific centres and foundations providing financial and expert assistance. A success story is the creation of the Nordic World Heritage Foundation with all Nordic countries represented on its Board. The Nordic World Heritage Foundation was established as a Foundation by the Norwegian Government in March 2002. The 32nd General Conference (2003) granted the Foundation the status of a regional centre under the auspices of UNESCO[23].

Differing information has been provided by States Parties concerning the question on twinned sites. Transboundary properties have in some cases been used as examples for twinning, although other transboundary properties were not mentioned as an example for cooperation.

Arrangements for collaboration among municipalities have been set up in several countries, especially through the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC). Specific site twinning within Europe and between World Heritage sites in other parts of the world exists particularly in Western Europe, and in the Nordic and Baltic countries; further twinning arrangements are being developed.

A low rate of participation in hosting/attending international training courses and seminars is visible in Eastern Europe, with less than half of the States Parties having hosted or participated in training courses and seminars.

In terms of measures taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to World Heritage situated on the territory of other States Parties, the participation of States Parties in other UN programmes is considerably higher in Western Europe and Mediterranean Europe than in any of the other sub-regions.

Observations

Cooperation through the programmes of the European Union has been mentioned by some States Parties, although a more detailed overview of the various activities has not been provided. In the future, the participation of several new European Union member countries in the various programmes will increase.

Bilateral agreements as well as cooperation agreements and Funds-in-Trust arrangements have greatly supported World Heritage activities around the world. Similarly, the creation of specific foundations and working groups for World Heritage has increased in recent years.

Due to the past isolation and post-war restructuring in a number of States Parties in South Eastern Europe, networking in this sub-region is very limited.

Information, Awareness Building and Education

State Party Responses

The inscription of a site on the World Heritage List greatly increases public attention to the *World Heritage Convention*. For the majority of European States Parties, the promotion of World Heritage properties and the *Convention* is achieved through publications, films, media campaigns, internet and other related activities such as Heritage days and festivities.

Around 51% of States Parties in Europe have reported that activities undertaken to increase public awareness through the above-mentioned activities and means are inadequate. Proposals to improve this situation include the organization of seminars/workshops, media events and publications, training of researchers and the dissemination of their findings, establishment of museums and the conducting of restoration and excavation activities.

23. Records of the General Conference, 32nd session, Paris, 29 September to 17 October 2003, v. 1: Resolutions.

States Parties provided diverging information on education programmes in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage. In several cases, university programmes were mentioned, as well as UNESCO programmes. Other international organizations and institutes such as ICCROM and universities in other countries were also mentioned.

UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network and the World Heritage in Young Hands have been well received in many European countries, although information on the level of participation is not very detailed. A number of States Parties have played leading roles in the development of the Teachers' Training Kit and in the organization of annual activities for children and students.

Observations

In general, the majority of States Parties feel that improvements in education, information and awareness-raising have to be made, and these countries are working on measures to remedy this situation. A more systematic approach to the development of educational programmes, information and promotional activities is needed.

Conclusions

Considering the substantial efforts invested by European States Parties in the completion of the Periodic Reports of Section I, and the overall 100% submission rate, the implementation of the Periodic Reporting exercise can be considered highly successful. However, some shortcomings of the reports include the lack of information due to a lack of documentation and information available within the competent institutions, difficulties in understanding questions and/or differences in interpretation, as well as a lack of co-ordination between the different institutions and agencies. At times, very formal answers were provided while other reports were very detailed. Confusion also occurred between questions relating to cultural and natural heritage in general, and those relating specifically to World Heritage. However, some States Parties have provided very detailed information and precise explanations on administrative structures, institutions and scientific studies, which is commendable. Regrettably, this report cannot do justice to all of these efforts.

For the most part, the requirements of the *Convention* have been fulfilled by States Parties. The following paragraphs provide a synthesis of the main strengths and weaknesses as reported by the States Parties, as well as a short summary of the main conclusions of Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise.

Strengths

- In replying and analysing the different aspects of the implementation of the *Convention* in the Periodic Report, States Parties in Europe have identified a number of weaknesses, as well as future actions;
- Cooperation at the regional and national level has increased, bringing together the different actors in the field of cultural and natural heritage and thereby contributing to the exchange of information;
- Inventories on natural and cultural heritage have been compiled by all States Parties and have been used as a basis for the Tentative Lists;
- Recognition of the diversity of heritage in Europe and of the underrepresented types of heritage has increased;
- Preparations of nominations of serial, transboundary and transnational properties have augmented and thereby enhanced international cooperation;
- Involvement of regional and local authorities, as well as public participation in the nomination process, have greatly increased;
- Positive legal and administrative arrangements have been undertaken in the field of heritage preservation and planned revisions are based on 'lessons learnt' from World Heritage;
- Active international cooperation for World Heritage has been strengthened;
- Interest taken by the authorities and the public in World Heritage has been heightened through promotion.

Weaknesses

- Minimal legislation covers both cultural and natural heritage under one system;
- Tentative Lists in general have not been systematically established or revised. With some exceptions, Tentative Lists remain cumulative, outdated and have not been prepared in a sub-regional context;
- Considerable imbalances remain in the number of cultural and natural properties on the World Heritage List within Europe;
- Certain types of cultural heritage are overrepresented;
- Management plans have not been systematically prepared or implemented;
- There is considerable divergence of information management, outdated systems and loss of institutional memory;
- Integrated policies are lacking for both cultural and natural World Heritage conservation;
- There are deficiencies in the coordinated approach to funding sources;
- There are staff shortages in the competent institutions responsible for heritage preservation and conservation;
- Lack of cooperation and coordination exists among national and regional agencies and institutions responsible for heritage preservation and conservation;
- There is limited capacity-building at institutional levels;
- Lack of resources at some national, regional and local levels has been noted.

The Periodic Reporting exercise has contributed to greater collaboration among States Parties within sub-regions, although Western Europe and Mediterranean Europe did not attain this sub-regional level of cooperation. The German-speaking countries did prepare a synthesis report for their area, which was integrated into the Western European sub-regional report.

The Application of the *World Heritage Convention* by States Parties in Europe – Results of Section I of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

Inventories of cultural and natural heritage have been used in all States Parties as the basis for the identification of World Heritage properties. Improvements to these lists are necessary in South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe, especially in conjunction with the revision of Tentative Lists which are at times outdated and do not reflect the diversity of cultural and natural heritage. Although harmonization meetings for Tentative Lists have been held in the Baltic sub-region, Ukraine and neighbouring countries, and the Caucasus region, the recommendations have yet to be applied. Furthermore, States Parties in these regions have highlighted a deficiency of documentation and difficulties of access to relevant information. Noteworthy is the initiative of the Nordic countries, which in 1996 harmonized their Tentative Lists on a regional basis and identified sites of underrepresented categories, particularly focusing on natural heritage. For Mediterranean and Western Europe, a revision and updating of Tentative Lists has not been completed, and these have a tendency to be cumulative rather than systematic and reflective.

Difference in numbers of nominations and inscription in the sub-regions can be explained by the long period of participation in the implementation of the *Convention* by some States Parties in Western Europe and the Mediterranean sub-regions. Lack of capacities and the shortcomings of inventories have been an obstacle for some of the other sub-regions. Serious consideration should be given to the possible grouping of World Heritage properties, which represent parallel categories, at a national level and at an international level. Awareness of the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage is increasing, and States Parties are investing great efforts into serial transnational nominations, which are a particular collaborative accomplishment. Similarly, increased regional, local and public participation in the nomination process can be seen among the majority of States Parties. This move from a purely central, government-driven exercise to a participatory process is at the heart of the *Convention* and needs to be supported in some sub-regions.

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The* Frontiers of the Roman Empire *(1987, 2005) is a transnational site between the United Kingdom and Germany. Starting from Hadrian's Wall (UK), the Roman Limes stretched over 5,000 km from the Atlantic coast of northern Britain, across Europe and North Africa.

Administrative and legal measures undertaken by States Parties in the field of identification, protection, conservation, preservation and presentation of World Heritage vary within the sub-regions. For most of Western Europe, the Nordic countries and the Mediterranean, the provisions are adequate and measures to improve planning policies and management mechanisms are being conceived. Ratification of international standards, legislative and policy reforms, as well as capacity-building are needed in South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe and special World Heritage policies are increasingly being developed in these countries. Only certain national legislations cover both cultural and natural heritage, and separate approaches vary especially in States Parties with federal systems.

Although the majority of States Parties in Western Europe, the Nordic countries and Mediterranean Europe, have a wide range of training facilities and extensive studies in heritage matters, the overall need for more specialized training as well as institutional capacity-building has been identified in all reports.

International cooperation is being carried out by all States Parties, although to various degrees. While a number of countries contribute to conservation and preservation of heritage through particular cooperation agreements and Funds-in-Trust arrangements with UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre, enhanced cooperation in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe is needed. Due to decreasing national budgets for heritage preservation, States Parties have recognised the need for fundraising through grants from private foundations, as well as lottery arrangements. The opportunities for fundraising in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe are rather more limited than in the other parts of Europe. Although European Union programmes are available to a number of European States Parties, a more systematic approach to these funds is needed, particularly given the rather complex procedures for funding applications.

Regional centres and national World Heritage committees are increasingly being set up within States Parties, which ensure a more systematic approach to the implementation of the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, the General Assembly and the application of the *Convention*.

States Parties have employed various means to promote and present the *Convention* at national levels and partly at the international level. However, awareness-raising and appropriate presentation of World Heritage sites need to be further explored at the regional and local levels.

The potential of educational programmes for heritage matters has not been fully explored although a number of States Parties in the different sub-regions have actively participated in the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network and the World Heritage Education Project.

3

The Application of the *World Heritage Convention* by States Parties in Europe

Results of Section II of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout *(1997), the Netherlands*

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The Application of the *World Heritage Convention* by States Parties in Europe – Results of Section II of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

Introduction

This chapter presents the state of conservation of European World Heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List prior to 1998. Europe is the region with the highest number of sites, comprising 39 reporting countries divided into 5 sub-regions (Nordic-Baltic countries, Western Europe, Mediterranean countries, Central and South-Eastern Europe, and Eastern Europe) with a total of 244 sites[24]. Nine States Parties did not participate to Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise. 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 with a particularly successful participation rate of 100%. All countries have used the web-based version of the questionnaire developed by the World Heritage Centre. In addition, a number of meetings in the sub-regions provided not only training for the focal points but also assisted in the analysis of needs.

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***The* White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement *(2003)*.**

The structure of this chapter follows, to a large extent, the headings of the Section II questionnaire. 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, such as observations of important facts or reported strengths and weaknesses. This chapter provides an analysis of this quantitative data. The appendix presents statistical data based on the answers to individual questions received in Section II. Answers are expressed both in absolute values (number of reports) and percentages. Response rates are expressed in percentages. A table summarizing the key answers received for each site can be found in the attached CD-Rom (Information Document *WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A*) presenting Section II synthesis reports for each of the five sub-regions based on Section II of the Periodic Reports. Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise also allowed the preparation of datasheets summarizing the main characteristics of each of the 244 sites and 48 States Parties that participated in the Periodic Reporting exercise. These datasheets can be found in the second CD-Rom accompanying this publication.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (Statement of Significance)

The first questions of the questionnaire focus on the information and data available on the site at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List and on the retention of the outstanding universal value of the property since its inscription on the World Heritage List. The aim is not only to verify which sites have complete and up-to-date Statements of Significance[25], but also to address the adequacy of the Statement of Significance in reflecting the outstanding universal value of the property. This also informs the World Heritage Centre on whether it is necessary to update information on properties or to re-nominate these sites should a re-nomination or extension be required according to the *Operational Guidelines* (adding new criteria, substantially modifying the buffer zones and property boundaries, etc).

The answers received in the reports brought to light a variety of issues, in particular a considerable misunderstanding of World Heritage terms and concepts, such as a property's Statement of Significance or the definition of the outstanding universal value of a site. These concepts are not traditionally found in all States Parties' national heritage terminology and are specific to the *World Heritage Convention*. They are therefore often misunderstood, misinterpreted or altogether ignored. This gives rise to lack of understanding and misinterpretation, worsened by the lack of institutional memory and poor coordination between different stakeholders – in some cases even between national institutions and their regional branches.

This problem underscores the need to reinforce staff training on World Heritage concepts at the national and local levels. In addition, communication and cooperation need to be promoted between the World Heritage Centre and States Parties, and between the different institutions and levels of management involved in the conservation of World Heritage sites within the States Parties themselves. Training and capacity building activities and the spreading of documentation related to the status and inscription of World Heritage properties can help improve the understanding of the *World Heritage Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines*.

Justification for Inscription

Across the European region, the majority of World Heritage sites are cultural properties. The most largely represented cultural criteria in this region are C (iv), followed by C (ii)[26]. The most common natural criteria is N(iii).

24. A total of 248 reports were received for these 244 sites due to transboundary sites.
25. The term Statement of Significance was used in compliance with the *Operational Guidelines* in force at the time of the exercise.
26. 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.

There is a particularly significant imbalance in the representation of cultural versus natural criteria. Most properties nominated in the earlier years of the World Heritage List were inscribed under cultural criteria. For example, before 1998, the Nordic-Baltic sub-region had no natural site and only one mixed property on the World Heritage List. The Mediterranean sub-region, hosting the largest number of sites in Europe, has only two natural sites, both inscribed before 1998.

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 its natural values – 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 sites belonging to less represented categories and less frequent criteria. A total of 19 properties[27] consider that their site should be reconsidered for additional criteria and propose a total of 25 additional criteria[28] – 14 cultural and 11 natural.

The responses by property and country differed widely in regards to the Justification for Inscription of World Heritage sites, which may partly reflect the imbalance in the understanding of this concept across the region. It also reflects the evolution of this concept through the history of the *Convention*'s implementation. While the outstanding universal value of each site was identified at the time of its inscription, the World Heritage Committee often made no official statement for sites inscribed in the early days of the *Convention*. The fact that Europe has a high number of early inscribed sites – in the Mediterranean sub-region, for instance, more than half of the sites were inscribed before 1993 – partly explains the confusion over justification for inscription concepts. Today, according to paragraph 155 of the new *Operational Guidelines*, a Statement of outstanding universal value is now required for all new World Heritage nominations. Generally, the responses of sites inscribed at a later time showed a better grasp of the concept since it had been built into the nomination process, including the Advisory Body evaluation and the statement by the Committee.

Almost 29% of site managers responded that the outstanding universal value of their properties had not been defined by the Advisory Bodies or the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription. Twenty-six site managers reported that the value of their sites had changed since inscription but these changes are often positive in nature or are not foreseen to negatively affect the authenticity/integrity of the site.

Similarly, the answers received to the question on Statements of Significance give a clear indication that site managers are unsure as to what constituted a Statement of Significance and as to the existence of a Statement for their properties. Confusion between Advisory Body recommendations and Statements of Significance was also common. In answer to the question on the decisions required from the World Heritage Committee, 10 sites request a change to the Statement of Significance of their sites, and 88 reports request an altogether new Statement of Significance. Again, there are different interpretations of the question in the reports. For instance, all Greek reports and all but one report from Turkey request a new Statement of Significance. Overall, many new Statements of Significance proposed are too short, incomplete or compile descriptive data on the history of the site. It must be remembered that 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. In the light of the various changes requested by the site managers, it may be advisable for States Parties, during next few years, to focus on re-nominations of already inscribed properties rather than on new nominations, so as to strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.

Boundaries and Buffer Zones

Questions relating to the boundaries and buffer zones of the site had a high rate of response. Many properties inscribed on the World Heritage List before 1998 were nominated without a clear demarcation of their boundaries and buffer zone. Thus, 23% of site managers consider their boundaries inadequate, and 42% of sites do not have a buffer zone. In most cases, the request for changes to boundaries consist of an enlargement of the site or the inclusion of the surrounding setting or landscape into the site.

A number of reports from Western Europe, the Mediterranean sub-region and the Nordic-Baltic countries, reported that a buffer zone was not needed. This was often the case in urban historic areas with clear geographical limitations, in

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Paphos *(1980), Cyprus, reported that the site was sufficiently protected and did not require a buffer zone.*

27. A discrepancy appears here between questions 02.06 and 17.01a. In answer to the first question, 19 site managers request additional or changes of criteria, but in answer to the second question – repeating the first – only 15 site managers request a change in criteria.
28. Several additional criteria could be proposed for each property. Six French sites requested additional criteria. Other States Parties include: Albania, Belarus/Poland, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Malta, Poland, the Russian Federation, Spain and the United Kingdom.

landscape settings or well defined specific monuments, or in parks or archaeological sites. Strong legal protection – as in the case of the Baltic and Nordic countries, which all have effective national legislation through various Plan and Building Acts, Environmental Codes and Local Plans – also makes the need for new buffer zones less critical. It must however be noted that increasing development pressure makes buffer zones and the definition of clear boundaries more relevant as an instrument for protection.

In Central and South-Eastern and Eastern European reports, a large number of sites mentioned inadequate boundaries and acknowledged the need for further work on the buffer zones. During workshops and meetings in these sub-regions (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. The lack of understanding of the buffer zone concept was put forward as a subject of concern. The procedures of the buffer zone definition and adoption are not adequately regulated by national legislations, and Eastern European States Parties lack the experience in the field for the establishment of protective regimes within buffer zone limits. Cases were mentioned in which development projects taking place in poorly defined buffer zones could have negative visual impacts on the site. In a few cases, Periodic Reports mentioned the need to clarify boundaries and buffer zones in response to ongoing construction and/or development. However, a number of reports have brought evidence of a more proactive approach that may serve as a model for all European sites: some urban sites will undergo a re-evaluation of their buffer zones as a result of improved national legislation, to ensure better protection of the properties.

The UNESCO Moscow Office proposed the organization of a workshop on World Heritage mapping as a follow-up to the Retrospective Inventory project conducted by the World Heritage Centre. Such activity would assist site managers in providing improved maps and other necessary information for properties that do not have clearly defined boundaries or maps. Training initiatives should be extended to the entire European region, as issues surrounding boundaries and buffer zones have revealed two significant problems relevant in all European sub-regions. Firstly, in many cases it is evident that the original maps have insufficient or inaccurate delineation of boundaries and buffer zones. Secondly, communication between staff at World Heritage sites and those working with GIS-technology and staff training on the use of GIS, should be provided. On a more general level, such training would also address the insufficient knowledge of World Heritage concepts and procedures regarding boundaries and buffer zones in the entire sub-region, especially concerning early inscribed sites.

Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

While the presentation of a property's World Heritage value is the responsibility of each State Party, the statement of authenticity and/or integrity is a crucial tool in retaining this value and in ensuring the adequate conservation and management of properties.

Usually, evaluations carried out by ICOMOS and/or IUCN on sites inscribed on the World Heritage List before 1993 did not originally contain statements of authenticity and/or integrity. Over 65% of reports mentioned that such an evaluation had been carried out for their sites, but several answers received – whether positive or negative – were incorrect, which once again reveals a lack of institutional memory. In fact, as the majority of sites in the region are early inscriptions, there are many misunderstandings about the concepts of authenticity and integrity. In cases where no evaluation had been carried out by the Advisory Bodies at the time of inscription, re-assessment had been undertaken for only 17% of sites, with an exceptionally high rate (46%) in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region.

A significant number of sites (21%), particularly urban sites, have had changes affecting the authenticity and integrity. 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 Central and South-Eastern Europe, it becomes fairly clear that the alterations affecting authenticity and/or integrity are deeply linked to conservation issues and threats such as uncontrolled development. The 'movement' towards reconstruction in urban centres also emerged during workshop discussions as another element having possible impact on authenticity or integrity. The reconstruction of urban centres is partially based on the (re)birth of national identities, but also on several other factors such as the recovery from the damage of war. Reports from the Mediterranean sub-region stress that changes affecting the outstanding universal value of the sites are mainly due to new development issues, but changes in the traditional use of the site and its natural setting are also mentioned. In the Nordic-Baltic countries, several properties are affected by an increase or decrease in population numbers, tourism development, building construction and infrastructure. In Western Europe, development pressure is the most common threat. Other changes reported included the modification of the physical aspect of some sites or changes in their traditional use. Although the anticipated changes are foreseen to affect the outstanding universal value of 15% of sites, the reports stressed that these changes were sufficiently addressed to ensure the adequate preservation of the sites and their values. Other reports mentioned positive changes improving the presentation, conservation or protection of properties. No changes were reported that might negatively impact the authenticity and/or integrity of the sites.

Management

World Heritage sites in Europe are predominantly used for visitor attraction, with or without entrance fees, with the exception of Eastern Europe where sites are predominantly used for religious purposes. However, it is important to remember that multiple uses could be provided in response to this question, and many sites were said to have a dual primary purpose. In this sub-region, sites are also often situated within national parks or national protected areas (53%), or rural landscapes (53%). Besides the choices offered in the report, 'other' uses reported in Eastern and Central and South-Eastern reports included archaeological reserves, concert venues, agricultural landscapes (separated from 'rural landscape'), a capital city fulfilling government functions, museums and/or conference or academic research centres, and an internationally important memorial site. In the Mediterranean sub-region, the Nordic-Baltic countries and Western Europe 'other uses' include as the use as a cultural centres (art exhibits, concerts or theatre performances), housing or administrative use, and research and education purposes. Recreational use and cultural landscapes are also commonly reported. Chart 5 lists the current use of sites by sub-region.

In answer to the question: 'How could the overall management system of the site best be described?'[29] the majority of site managers replied that their properties were 'managed under protective legislation', or directly 'by the State Party'. Eastern European reports also stressed management under traditional protective measures or customary law as the second most common management system in the sub-region.

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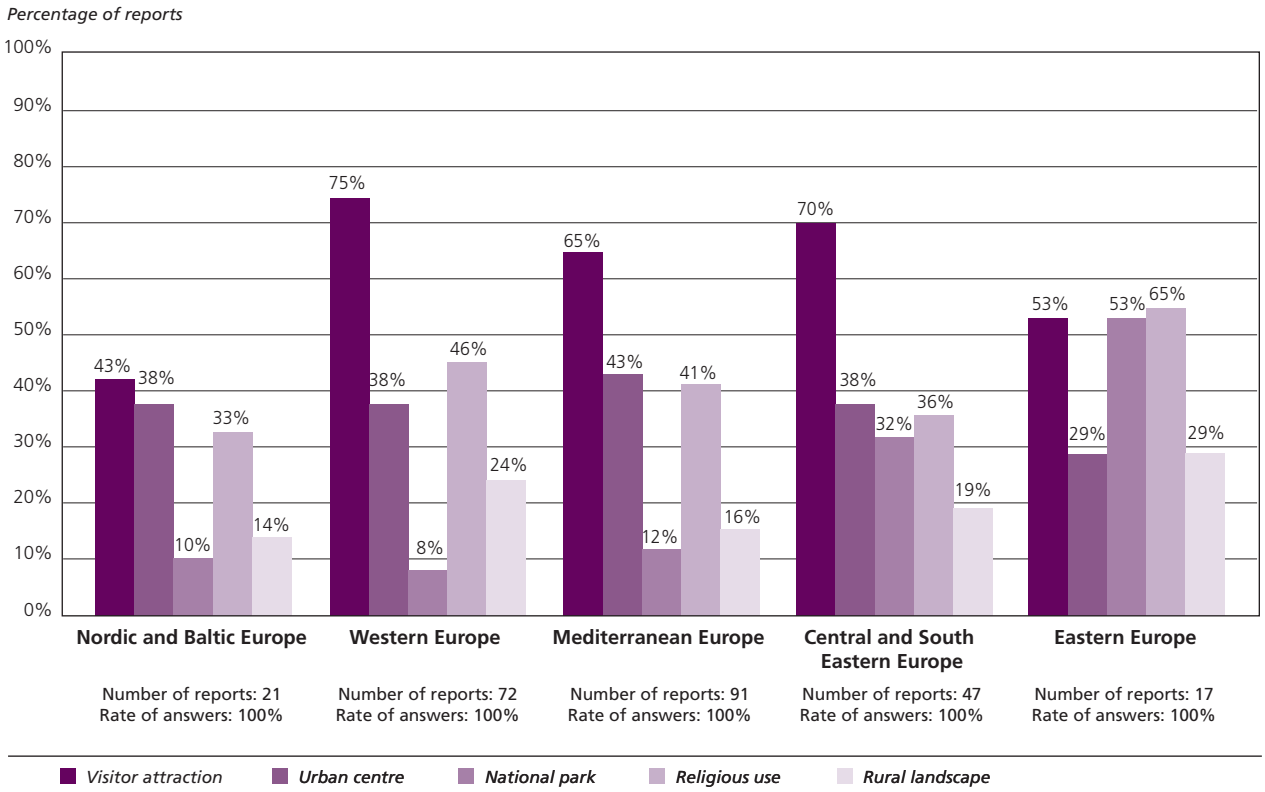
Stari Ras and Sopoćani *(1979), Serbia, is an impressive group of medieval monuments with Byzantine influences consisting of fortresses, churches and monasteries.*

A majority of World Heritage sites have different levels of public authority involved in site management. National authorities were the most commonly cited in all sub-

Chart 5. Current use of sites



29. Site managers could select multiple responses to this question.

regions except Western Europe, followed closely by local authorities. In Western Europe, reports stressed the predominance of management by local authorities (85%) with roughly equal involvement from the regional and national authorities (65% and 62% respectively). In the Mediterranean sub-region, national level authorities are involved in most cases in the management of properties, which reflects the common structure of legal conservation frameworks and the representation of sites.

All in all, States Parties have a wide variety of departments and specialized agencies in charge of heritage, providing services from national to local levels. Other levels of authorities in charge of site management include religious communities, private institutions, trusts, societies and foundations (the Netherlands, Germany, United Kingdom). However, complex networks of partners further complicate the management of sites, and require a high level of cooperation and inter-agency communication. Some sites, or parts of sites, may also belong to private users, or may be managed by independent, not-for-profit associations.

The complexity of management systems emphasizes the need for steering groups or site managers acting as focal points for the management of the site. Only 50% of sites across the European region have appointed steering groups or similar management committees, whose primary function is to inform, discuss and coordinate the work between the main responsible bodies, with the highest percentages in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region (71%), Eastern Europe (59%) and Western Europe (57%). But while such groups are formally constituted in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region (93%) and in Western Europe (83%), they are legally established in Eastern Europe (90%) and Central and South-Eastern Europe (74%). A number of reports however stated that the mandate of such groups (usually when formally constituted) should be clarified.

The Mediterranean sub-region has the highest percentage of sites with appointed site coordinators (55%), and a majority of those that do not have a coordinator (66%) express the need for one. In Central and South-Eastern Europe, only 45% of sites have a site manager but 64% of reports mentioned the need for one. Several sites have a steering committee or coordination bodies for specific issues (e.g. visitor management, educational programmes or research activities).

Very often, as shown in the questionnaires, State Parties and/or site managers believe that legal protection and the control or the daily running of an organization by State institutions are the same as site management. In Western Europe, for instance, only 40% of properties have a site manager and a remarkably low number of sites (24%) reported the need to appoint one. In general, the reports showed that although most sites see a coordinator as desirable, only a few sites work actively towards appointing one.

Overall, 88% of sites consider their management systems highly or sufficiently effective, with the highest percentage

Chart 6. **Effectiveness of current management systems, by sub-region**

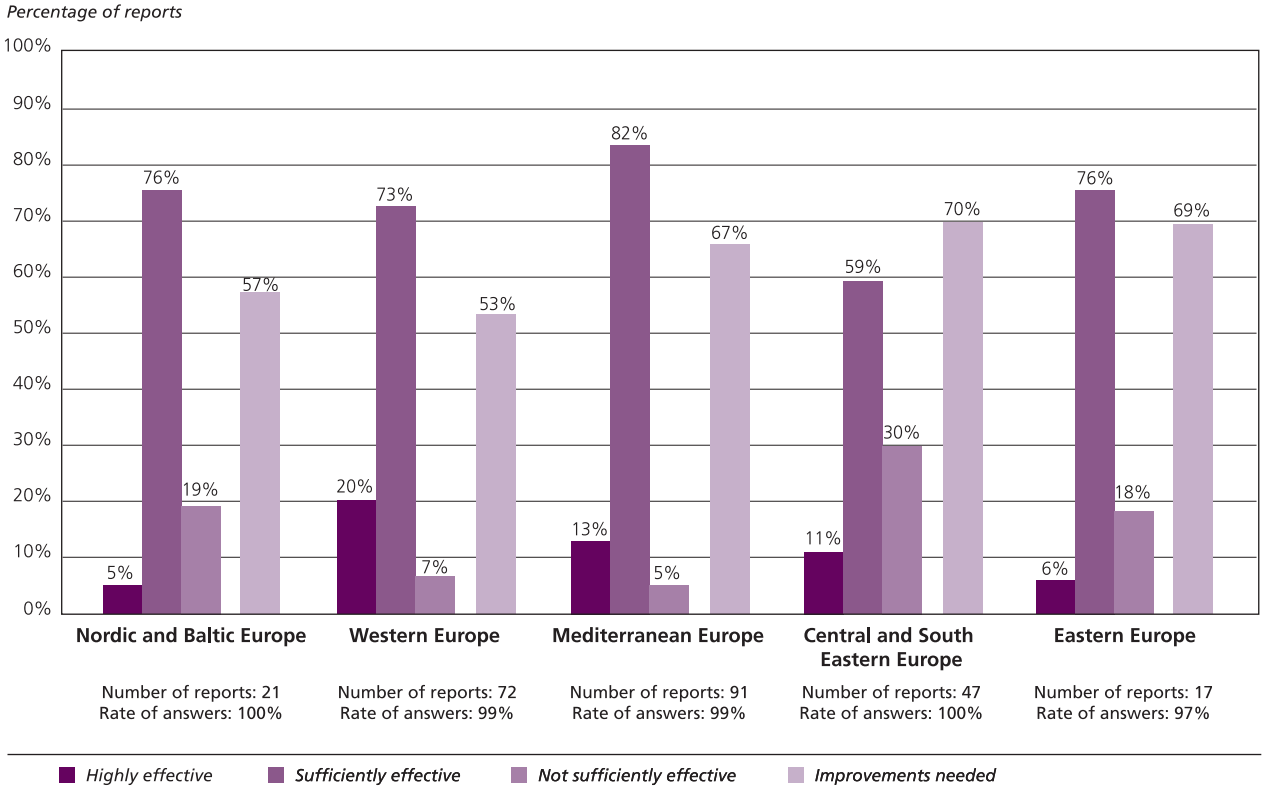
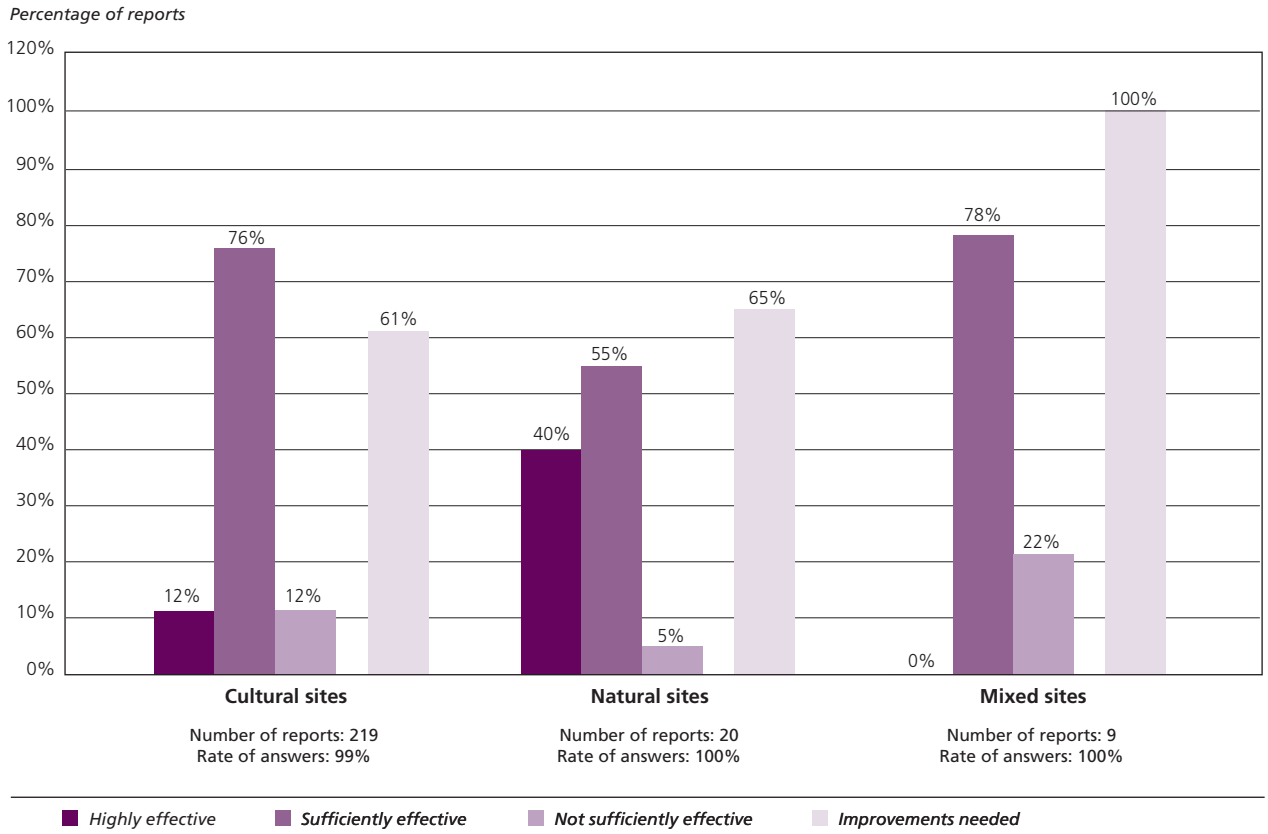


Chart 7. Effectiveness of current management systems, by category of sites



rate of sites in Central and South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe reporting needs for improvement (Chart 6 and Chart 7).

Protection

Protective legislation is an essential tool in the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites. Although there is no special legislation for World Heritage sites, 90% of sites reported legislative protection of some kind, which varies widely across national boundaries and between the types of properties. In the Mediterranean sub-region, 96% of reports mentioned a legislative framework for their sites, against only 71% in Eastern Europe. However, a number of reports deal with this issue in the answers for management plans, which makes it difficult to draw more detailed statistics regarding specific legal frameworks.

When it exists, heritage legislation usually has a separate legal framework for cultural and natural heritage. Many cultural sites 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. The attached CD-Rom, presenting Information Document *WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A*, provides detailed information on World Heritage protection measures and legislation for each sub-region. Further information can be found on each State Party and each site, in the datasheets compiled in the second CD-Rom of this publication.

Overall, 93% of reports considered the current protection arrangements sufficient (73%) or highly effective (20%). In the Mediterranean sub-region, no site considers protection arrangements insufficiently effective However, in Eastern Europe and in Central and South-Eastern Europe, protection arrangements were considered not sufficiently effective in 29% and 15% of cases respectively, while 75% and 66% of reports stressed that improvements were needed (Chart 8 and Chart 9). In addition, some sites in these two sub-regions 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 an inability to link the actual use of protective legislation with its practical application.

One of the most significant impacts of political changes in post-Soviet countries in Eastern Europe, Central and South-Eastern Europe and some Baltic states, is the large scale (re)privatisation of properties and the reduction of State control and ownership, usually resulting in a shift of control and responsibility to local authorities. A number of properties reported changes in ownership that may affect World Heritage sites, and in particular private or foreign ownership. This problem was mentioned in reports submitted by Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Estonia and Lithuania. The privatisation of properties represents a structural threat

Chart 8. **Effectiveness of current protection arrangements, by sub-region**

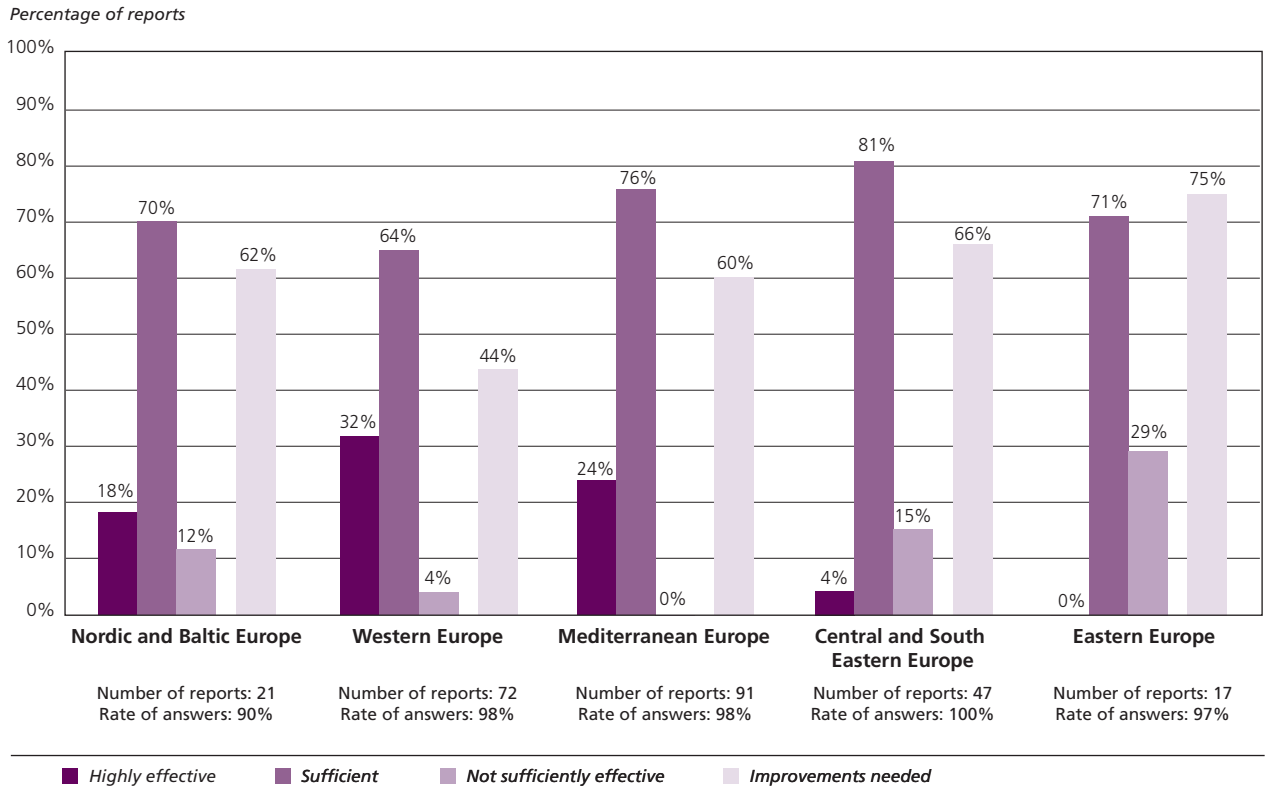
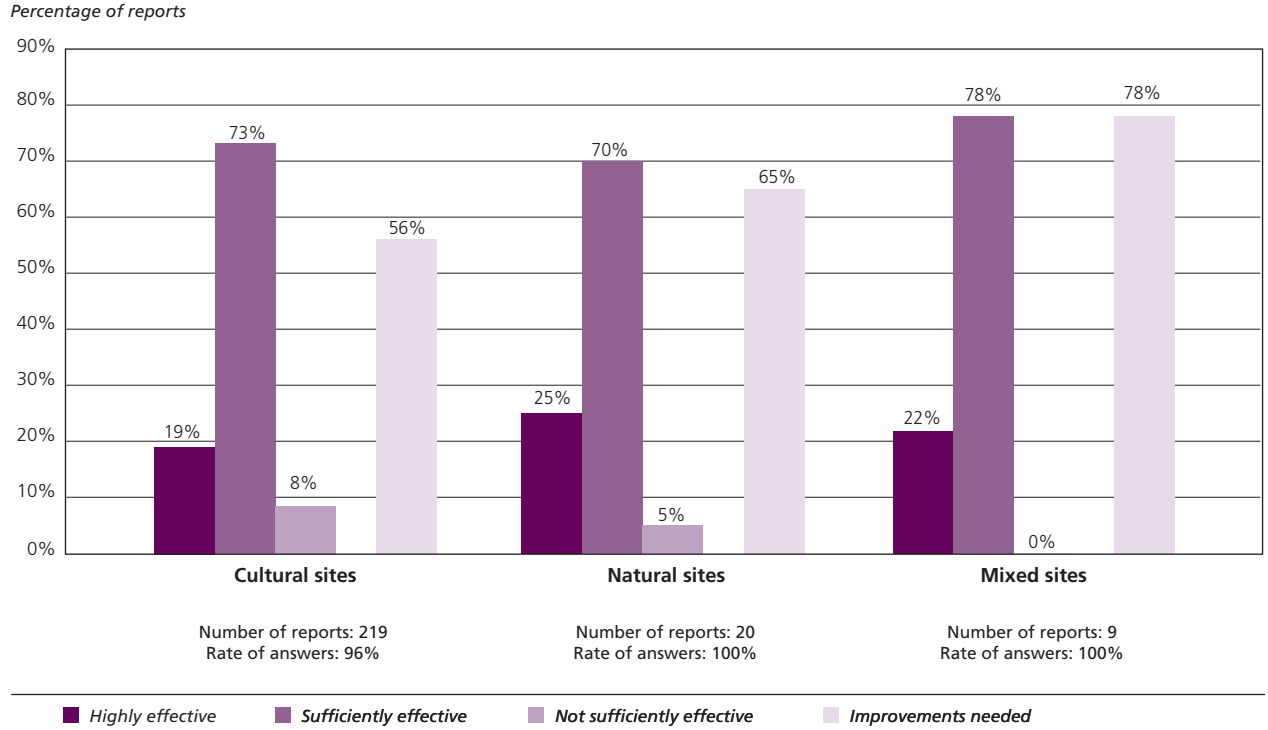


Chart 9. **Effectiveness of current protection arrangements, by category of sites**



as it diminishes control over the site and infrastructure development. Specific strategies to counter this problem 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. It is hoped that the evolving relationship of the European Union with some of the countries in these sub-regions will contribute to enhancing protective legislation for the management and protection of properties.

© UNESCO / Peter Sare

The* Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn *(1997), Estonia.

© UNESCO / Martin Kaskiskian

The* Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin *(1996, 2000), Armenia, belong to the Apostolic Church of Armenia since 2001.

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. Thus, many of the early sites did not have original management plans or systems[30]. In fact, guidelines for management plans were only officially adopted in 1993 and, even today, there is no single accepted definition as to what a management plan is or should be. Section II reports of the Periodic Reporting exercise revealed that the concept and use of management plans is still misunderstood or misinterpreted. In the reports, only 40% of European sites responded positively to the question 'Is there a management plan for the site?' but several negative answers revealed a certain amount of confusion and misunderstanding as to what is meant by *management plans* and a *management system*.

According to the responses received in the Periodic Reports, Eastern European sites have the highest percentage of management plans based on a Statement of Significance in comparison to other sub-regions, and all existing plans are considered to be very effective or adequate. However, in some cases the correspondence of the existing management plan to the contemporary standards is, again, quite doubtful. Other sites, particularly in Western Europe, report that management plans are currently in place but date back several decades, occasionally to the 1960s or 1970s – and in one case to the 1940s.

In many cases, other large scale or umbrella plans – master plans, land use plans, city development plans etc. – are identified as management plans. While these provide orientations and guidance in management, they cannot be considered management plans. In some cases management plans are developed, but not implemented. Reasons for this include the lack of a clearly defined hierarchy between other regulatory plans and management plans, the absence of an adequate management structure in place, the management of the site by multiple stakeholders, the management of the site as an ecclesiastic centre (especially in Central and South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe) or simply a lack of financial and/or human resources sources.

Perhaps the greatest threat is the lack of realization of the long-term implications of the absence of management plans for the sites. Despite the evident lack of management plans, 240 of the 244 sites consider themselves to have adequate or very effective management plans to preserve their outstanding universal value. This fact is particularly striking in the Mediterranean sub-region where, according to the questionnaire only 31 % of sites have a management plan, although the current management of the site is considered adequate or very effective in 96% of cases. Overall, nearly all sites currently without a management plan have such plans under preparation and expect to implement them in the near future, but the lack of tools and guidelines may mean that such management plans may remain inadequate. UNESCO should provide easy access to best practice models and guidelines for management plans for World Heritage properties. Some of these could be found, for instance, in some States Parties in Western Europe or in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region, where the majority of management plans were developed since 2000, and were usually prepared by staff on site or through a consultative process and often based on the Statement of Significance.

Financial Resources

Site managers provided information on the annual operating budget for the site in only 63% of cases. The stated reason for difficulties in presenting information was that management responsibilities are shared between many agencies and stakeholders, especially in urban centres and in cultural landscapes. Funding sources are numerous although there is hardly any specific World Heritage budget allowance. The main source of funding of World Heritage sites, all sub-regions put together, is through public funds, whether nationally distributed, or through regional or local funding partners or institutions. Funds from the private sector are also very important, including grants from special foundations, the private sector and sponsors, private owners and ecclesiastic institutions, and bilateral cooperation at large.

30. In Western Europe, this requirement was usually interpreted as meaning a management plan.

Chart 10. Funding available for protection and conservation, by sub-region

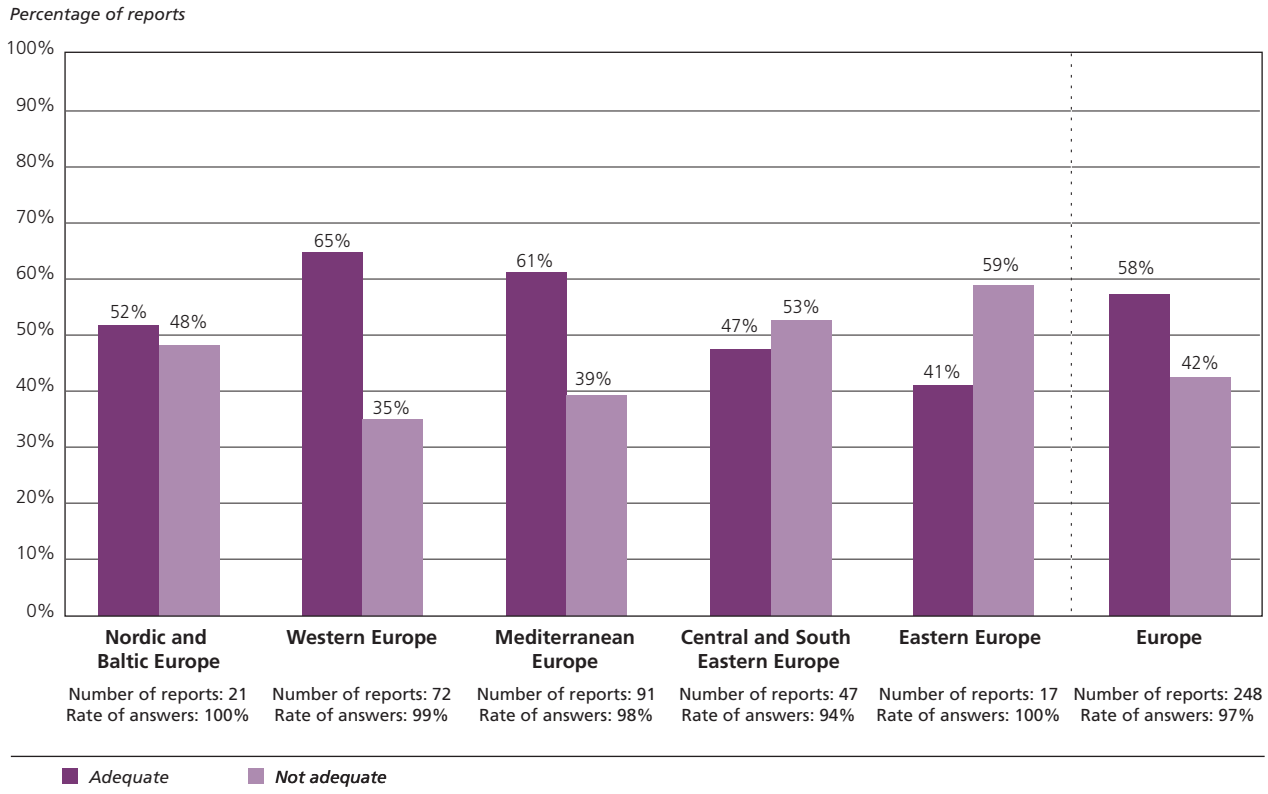
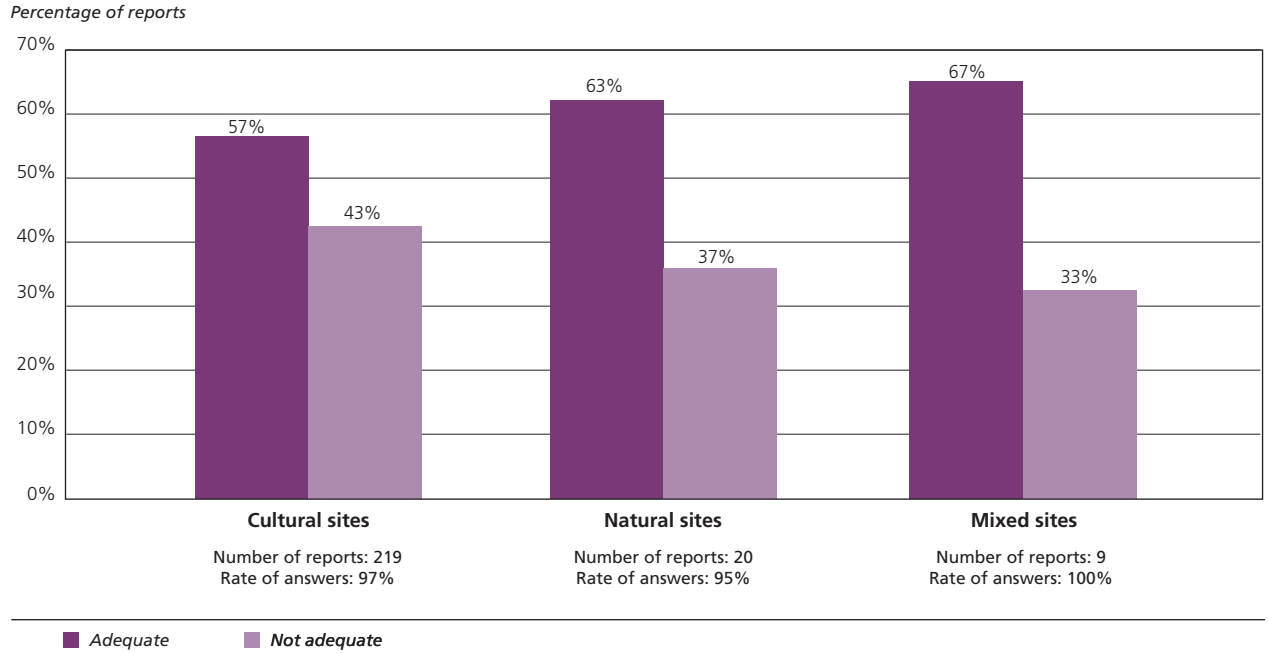


Chart 11. Funding available for protection and conservation, by category of sites



Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise, submitted in 2004, revealed that the budget for heritage in Western European countries is very important and even increasing in several States Parties. However, site needs vary from one property to the next and funding may be insufficient for some sites. Thus, one-third of Western and Mediterranean sites consider that funding available for management is insufficient, reaching 43% in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region (Chart 10 and Chart 11). The problem, in certain cases, may be related to inadequate management, or to a lack of cooperation between national institutions in charge of the sites. Replies received for the question on funding for the

Chart 12. **Funding available for management, by sub-region**

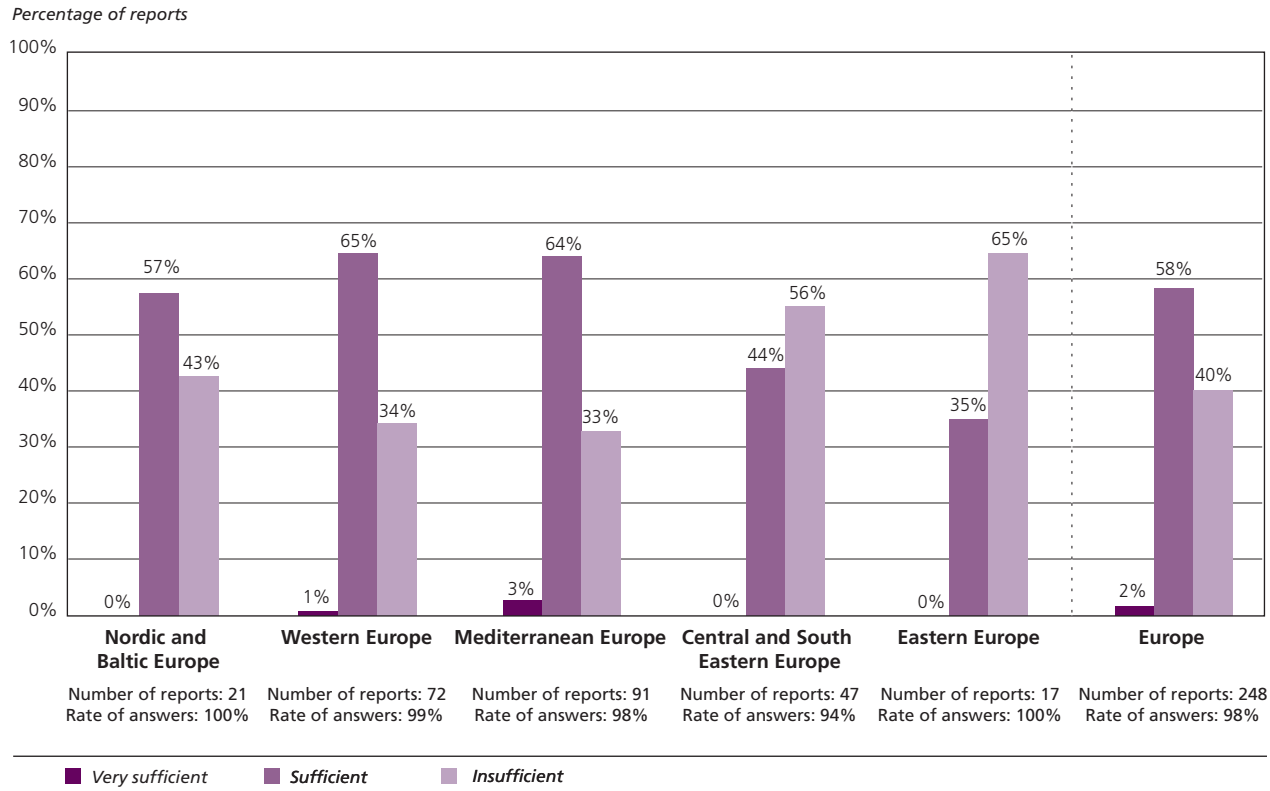
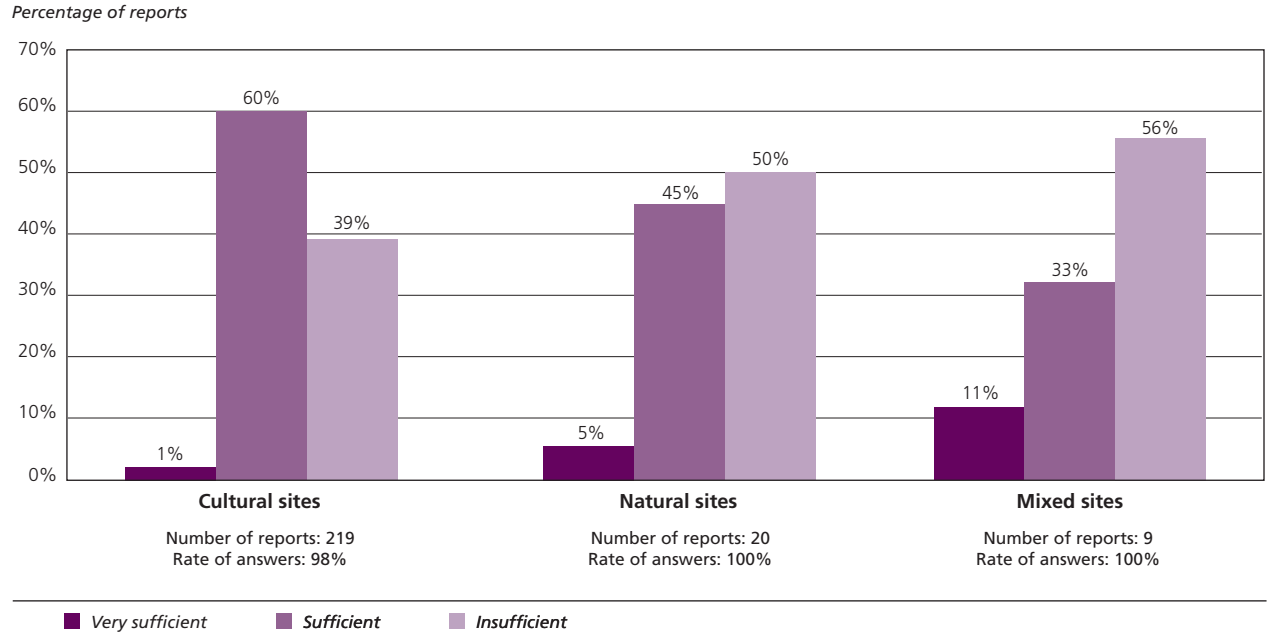


Chart 13. **Funding available for management, by category of sites**



protection and conservation of the sites follow the same sub-regional trends (Chart 12 and Chart 13).

Lack of funding is a particularly common issue throughout the Eastern and Central and South-Eastern European sub-regions where respectively 65% and 53% of site managers consider that funding for management is insufficient. However, there is a high profile of international financial assistance in the Central and South-Eastern Europe sub-region and hopes were expressed that such trends persist. As a result of the changes to the political and economic situation in these sub-regions, new national boundaries

have been formed and economic ties have been revised. Outside funding has consistently been identified for training, site conservation and expertise. The World Heritage Fund has supported roundtables, workshops and expert meetings for 46% (Eastern Europe) and 44% (Central and South-Eastern Europe) of sites in these two sub-regions. Consistent support was also drawn from international organizations and foundations, as well as UNDP, Europa Nostra, the World Bank, the World Monuments Fund, and the Getty Institute. The Baltic States, and several Mediterranean countries such as Turkey and Malta, have also 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 bilateral cooperation.

Though there are no specific World Heritage European Union programmes, the European Union is also a source of funding for World Heritage sites within the broader framework of European Union programmes. With the accession of several countries to the European Union and with the pre-accession status for several others, the Eastern European, Central and South-Eastern European, and Baltic sub-regions are in a transition period affecting financial resources. European Union funding is also of increasing importance in the Mediterranean sub-region. For sites in these sub-regions, World Heritage status is a significant factor in raising additional funding through European Union projects and programmes.

However, there are no national strategies for applying for these funds. Specific National Development Plans should be designed and within these, projects indirectly (or directly) affecting World Heritage properties should be flagged. In all sub-regions, annual 'earmarked' government funding for World Heritage properties should also be discussed, as is the case in Sweden through the recently established association 'World Heritage sites in Sweden'. Considering the economic wealth and capacity of the Western European sub-region and Nordic States, international cooperation at the bilateral or multilateral levels could also be enhanced by sharing expertise, developing partnerships with other sub-regions, and providing best practice examples.

Staffing Levels (Human Resources)

Identifying the number of staff members employed full-time at World Heritage sites is a complex task. As all properties are different in character, establishing a number of persons working strictly on World Heritage related issues remains a complicated task. The number of staff reported in the questionnaire fall into a wide variety of categories depending on the character of the site, which makes comparison difficult. The remarkably high figures provided in some reports, especially for Eastern Europe, concerning the number of staff dedicated full time to World Heritage sites, reveals the difficulty encountered by some site managers in obtaining reliable numbers or deciding upon fixed criteria, if not altogether indicating a misunderstanding of the question[31].

Evaluation of staff resources is generally positive across disciplines, although responses are more mixed regarding management, promotion and visitor management. Conservation is the discipline in which staffing levels are the most satisfactory, with only six sites considering their staffing levels in this area 'bad' (Western Europe, Mediterranean sub-region, Central and South-Eastern Europe). Access to staff in interpretation throughout the European region is also satisfactory in 95% of cases. Staff available in education is also satisfactory in 95% of cases, with the exception of Central and South-Eastern Europe where 11% of sites claimed their staffing levels to be inadequate in this domain.

Lack of staff in management also seems to be problematic for the Central and South-Eastern European and Eastern European sub-regions. In Central and South-Eastern Europe, 19% of sites reported that their access to professional staff in management was 'bad', and 18% 'very bad' in Eastern Europe. Eastern European sites also reported difficulties in their access to staff in promotion, considered 'bad' or 'very bad' in 18% of reports – in comparison to a general dissatisfaction rate of 7% in the overall sub-region. The question on access to professional staff in visitor management received the lowest satisfaction rate, with 30% 'bad' and 'very bad' responses in Eastern European reports, 17% for Central and South-Eastern Europe, and 10% for the Mediterranean sub-region.

Despite this fact, Central and South-Eastern European and Eastern European reports claimed that respectively 72% and 71% of site management agencies have adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site, against 68% for Western Europe, 52% for the Nordic-Baltic sub-region and only 42% for the Mediterranean sub-region (Chart 14). However, 103 sites, especially in Central and South-Eastern Europe (51% of sites in this sub-region), Western Europe (47%) and Eastern Europe (47%), benefit from the support of regular volunteers, which partly contributes to breaching the gap in staff resources. Regular volunteer support is often in the form of guided visits carried out by voluntary associations.

Sources of Expertise and Training in Conservation and Management Techniques

The Mediterranean sub-region has the best access to training in the European region, with a rate of access to training for stakeholders of 61%, compared to 50% in Central and South-Eastern Europe and 48% in Western Europe and the Nordic-Baltic sub-region respectively (Chart 15). 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 the national and regional

31. For example: 880 staff members as said to work for the *Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad* (Russia) or 594 for *Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra* (Ukraine).

Chart 14. **Adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site**

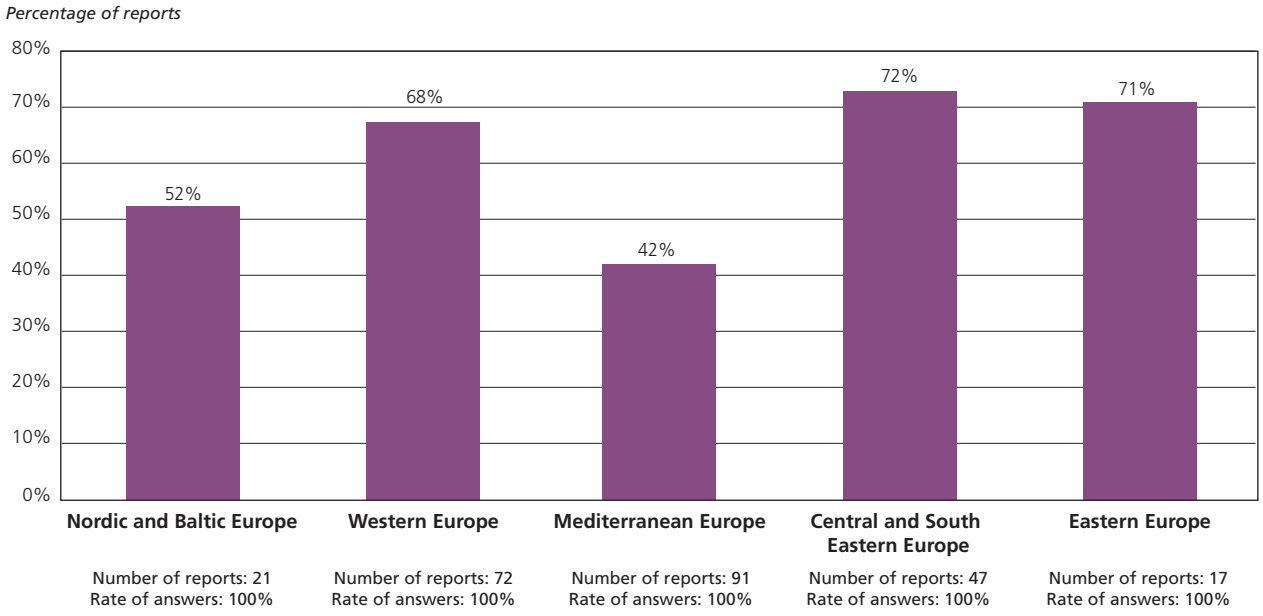
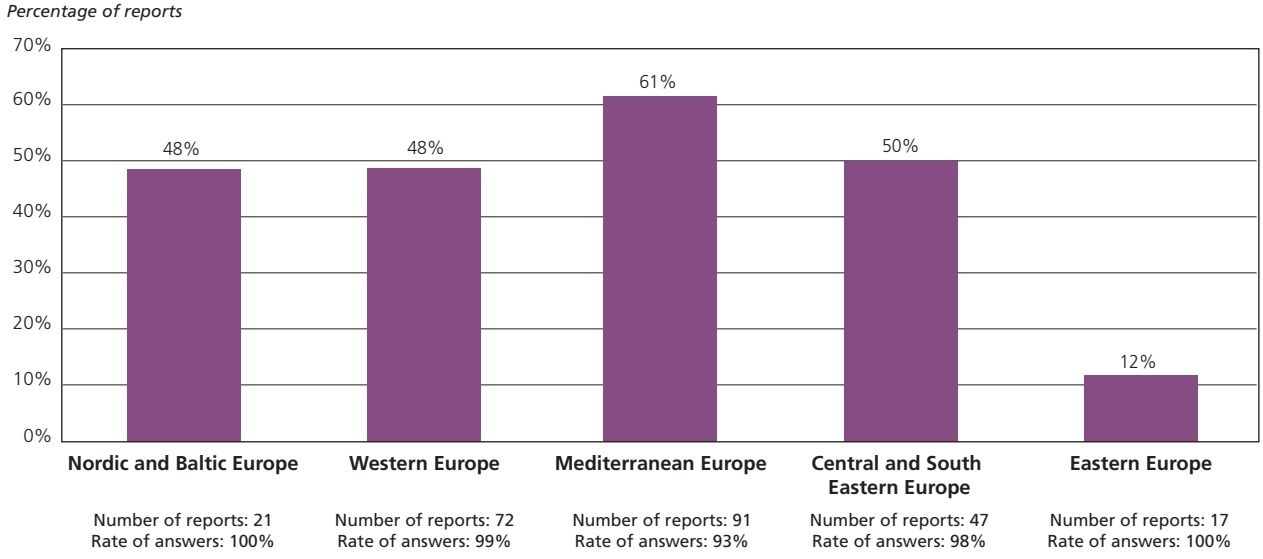


Chart 15. **Training for stakeholders available on the site**



levels. Most sites throughout all sub-regions rely on local or regional museums, county administrative boards, universities and scientific institutions for training, particularly in regards to conservation. In Eastern Europe, however, training is available at an alarmingly low number of sites (2 of a total of 17 reports for this sub-region). Section I of the Periodic Reporting exercise[32] had already stressed the lack of training in institutions and for individuals involved in World Heritage preservation, and shown that gaps in conservation techniques and professional skills are common issues shared by all sites within the Eastern European sub-region. This stresses the need for increased cooperation among sub-regions, for the multiplication of training activities and the sharing of knowledge and skills between sites.

Gaps in staff training are reported for various areas of expertise, including such diverse fields as conservation (especially in Central and South-Eastern Europe); guard training; communication; and visitor management (as revealed by the previous section on staff resources). Some

32. *WHC-05/29.COM/INF 11B*

sites, especially in Western Europe and the Nordic-Baltic sub-region, have also identified training needs in areas such as the preservation and enhancement of traditional know-how and crafts, acting as conservatories of uses and techniques, and giving most properties their specific value. Such training activities are important to promote sustainability and the integrated management of heritage. Mediterranean reports have identified training needs in specific fields, such as preventive conservation and monitoring, visitor management and landscape conservation.

However, while a few sites reported that all their training needs were being met, an important number of sites seemed uncertain about their specific needs, or stated that their training needs were not being met. It is therefore important to identify the individual needs of sites, to develop training activities on a national, international or multilateral level, and to encourage cooperation between sites.

Training opportunities in site management are of special importance especially for sites that do not hold integrated management bodies or specific management mechanisms. Sub-regional thematic training opportunities and dissemination of best practice would benefit sites facing new conservation challenges. These issues must be developed with a particular focus on World Heritage management, as there is seldom appropriate training available in universities and scientific institutions.

Overall, training available for home-owners at site level is insufficient, although it represents a fundamental awareness raising activity and should be developed at all sites. Whereas training courses for schools appear more easily available in all sub-regions and should be encouraged, it is important to note that this cannot replace staff training and on-site capacity-building activities.

Visitors

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 was reported for *Paris, Banks of the Seine* (France) in 2004. However, the statistics are based on a wide range of estimation tools (tickets sold, visitor centres, number of booked hotel rooms, etc.) and comparison is made more complex (Chart 16 and Chart 17).

It is worth noting that the designation of World Heritage status often leads to an increase – more or less rapid – in visitor numbers, with the exception of Eastern Europe, where the tourism industry has stagnated over the last decade. While this reduces threats related to tourism pressure, it must be remembered that organized tourism is an integral component of the sustainable use of cultural heritage. The development of sustainable tourist management policies should therefore be encouraged.

In all sub-regions, 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 rising tourism numbers. Many sites have underlined the double-sided effect of tourism increase following World Heritage inscription. A rise 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. Some sub-regions, such as the Mediterranean countries (Italy, Spain etc.), are particularly affected by seasonal tourism and high-number of visitors over short periods, which further complicates the visitor management process. Actions taken to deal with seasonal tourism pressure include the diversification of tourism activities and mitigating visitor impact on monuments and urban spaces. Despite the general need for better visitor management and the organization of guided visits, and the numerous reports recording site managers' concern over tourism pressure on their properties, only 40% of sites have adopted a tourism or visitor management plan, though many management plans also cover tourism issues. As tourism pressure poses a growing threat to World Heritage sites, further efforts are needed to register visitor numbers and to design and implement adequate tourism/visitor management plans for all sub-regions.

Another way in which sites must adapt to increasing visitor numbers is by multiplying facilities, guaranteeing safety and security for visitors on site, and ensuring the adequate preservation and restoration of properties. Visitor facilities have been developed for 61% of sites, with higher rates in the Mediterranean sub-region (67%) and Central and South-Eastern Europe (64%), but many properties see room for improvements. The need to upgrade tourism facilities, to limit access to vulnerable areas, to open appropriate areas to larger numbers, and to communicate with the local tourism community were noted in all sub-regions. Tourism management could also be seen in a wider geographic context of national or international cooperation, sharing knowledge and capacity with adjacent heritage sites and/or between sub-regions to balance the negative impacts of tourism.

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Tourism and tourism-related activities were among the most common stated threats to sites, such as in the case of the* Ancient City of Nessebar *(1983), Bulgaria.

Chart 16. Average number of annual visitors per site (for most recent year available)

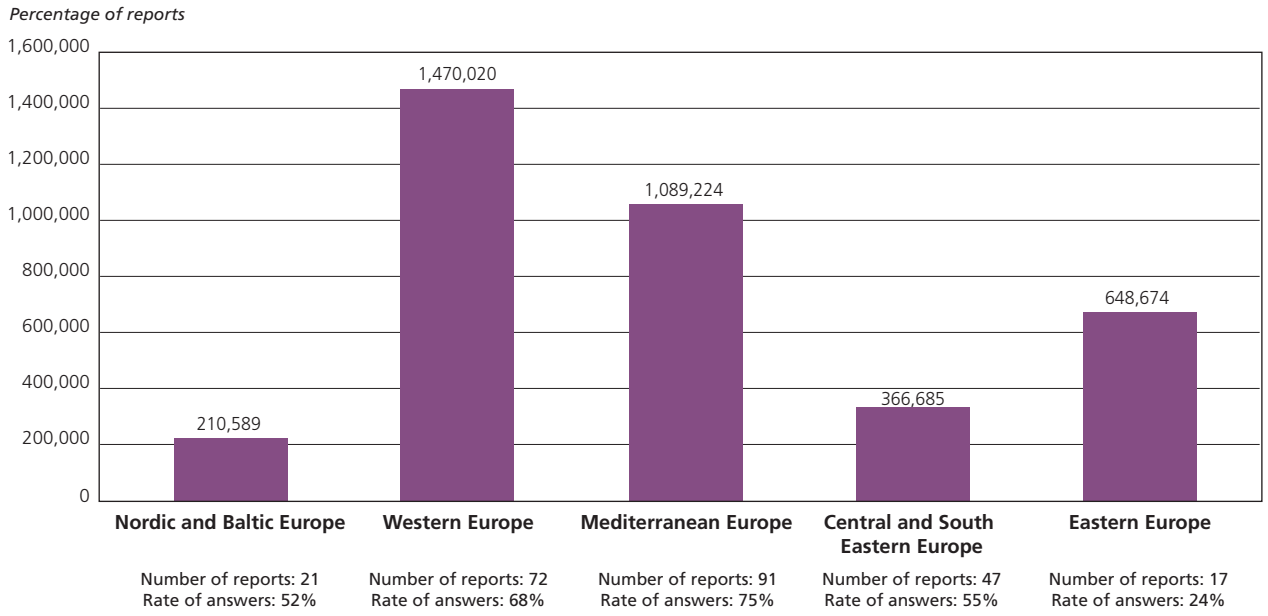
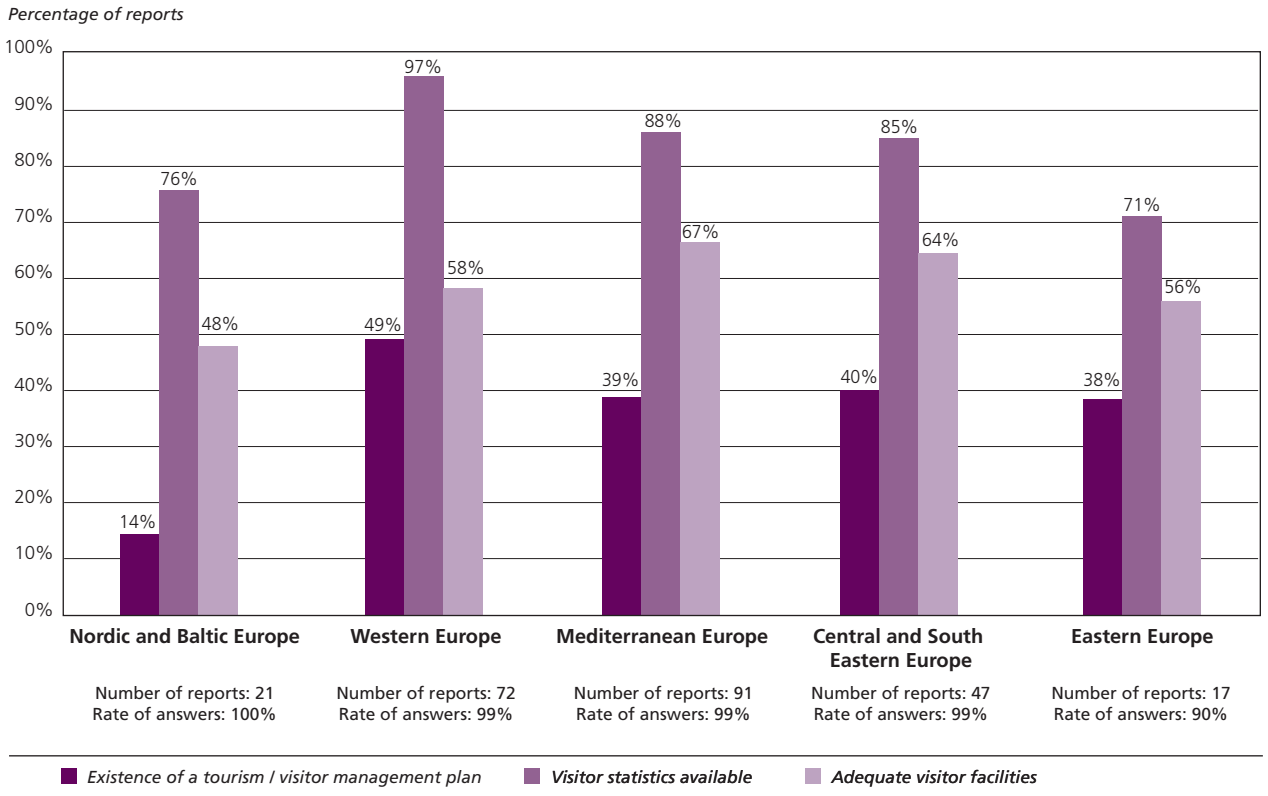


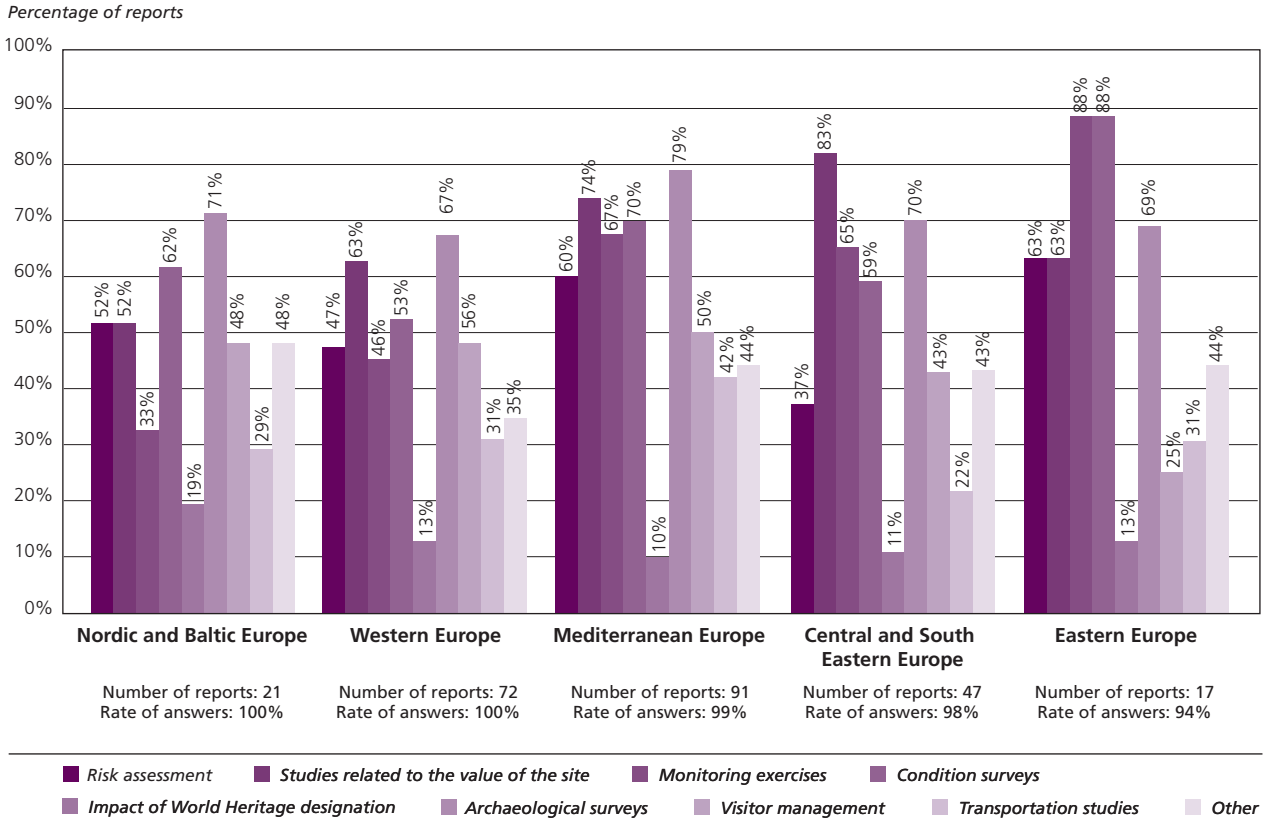
Chart 17. Visitors, by sub-region



Scientific Studies

An average of 60% of properties possess an agreed research framework or strategy, reaching up to 87% in Eastern Europe, 68% in Mediterranean Europe, and 61% in Central and South-Eastern Europe (Chart 18). Sub-regions with the lowest rates of properties holding research frameworks are Western Europe (52%) and the Nordic-Baltic sub-region (33%). However, many sites not currently holding an agreed research strategy stated a desire to develop one, and it is hoped that this issue is addressed through management planning.

Chart 18. Scientific studies and research programmes conducted specifically for the sites



The responses reflect a wide range of studies across disciplines, in all sub-regions. In Central and South-Eastern Europe, studies related to the value of the site are the most commonly reported (83%), followed by archaeological surveys (69%) and monitoring exercises (65%). Other types of research programmes include ecological studies at natural sites, town planning studies at urban sites, socio-economic analyses, and feasibility studies regarding site access. There have been notably fewer studies on transportation and the impact of World Heritage designation at the site level. It is clear from State Party answers that *targeted* World Heritage studies, supporting a higher level of understanding and more efficient management, are still needed.

In Eastern Europe, monitoring exercises and condition surveys are the most common research initiatives at the property level (mentioned in 87% of cases respectively), followed by archaeological surveys (69%). Risk assessment and studies related to the value of the site come fourth (62%).

In the Mediterranean sub-region, Western Europe and the Nordic-Baltic states, archaeological surveys are the most frequent (79%, 67% and 71% respectively). In the Mediterranean sub-region and Western Europe, studies related to the value of the site are the second most common research initiatives, followed by condition surveys in the Mediterranean sub-region, and visitor management in Western Europe. In the Nordic-Baltic states, condition surveys are the second most common studies undertaken (62%), before risk assessment and studies related to the value of the site (52% respectively).

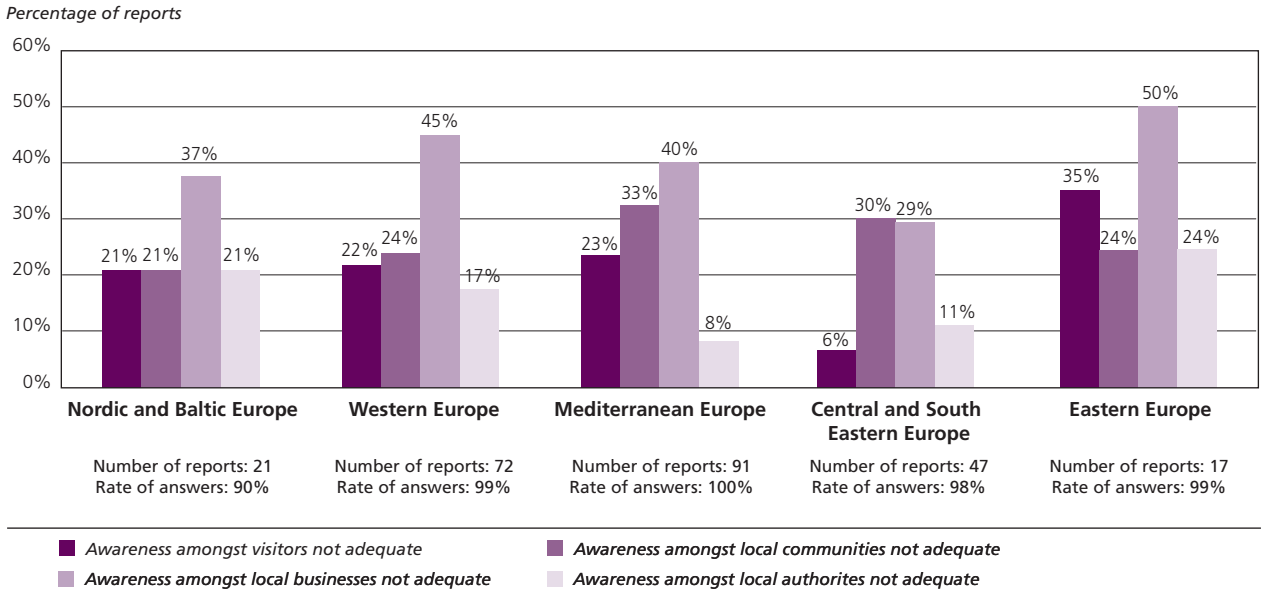
In all sub-regions, only a small percentage of scientific studies and research has been dedicated to the impact of World Heritage designation. This highlights the lack of attention to World Heritage status in the design and planning of scientific studies and research programmes.

The Periodic Reporting exercise revealed that there is a need for systematic development and implementation of strategies for scientific research, and that research on World Heritage-related topics should be further encouraged. Cooperation with universities and research institutions on World Heritage issues needs to be improved, leading to a more interdisciplinary and international approach allowing shared and comparable results. Further efforts are also required to make the results of research studies more easily accessible.

Education, Information and Awareness Building

Despite the fact that most of the sites that participated in the Periodic Reporting exercise were inscribed on the World Heritage List during the first two decades of its existence, 38% of properties still have no signs or not enough signs showing the World Heritage status of the sites. Furthermore, the use of the *World Heritage Convention* emblem on publications for the property is not systematic,

Chart 19. **Awareness of World Heritage, by sub-region**



and 16% of properties reported that the emblem was never used.

While awareness of the World Heritage site is adequate among local authorities and visitors in 87% and 80% of cases respectively, awareness amongst local communities (72%), and local businesses in particular (60%), remains largely insufficient. Initiatives should be stepped up, if resources can be made available (Chart 19). Financial benefits 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 to stir public support and cooperation for conservation and promotion purposes.

Less than half the sites (47%) have an agreed education strategy or programme, reaching 63% in Western Europe and 51% in the Mediterranean sub-region, against 32%, 31% and 29% Central and South-Eastern Europe, in Eastern Europe and the Nordic-Baltic states respectively. Overall, 72% of sites not currently possessing an education strategy plan to develop one in the near future – 87% in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region. Despite these rather low rates, efforts to improve education strategies were recorded in several sub-regions. In Eastern Europe, for instance, a majority of 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. The World Heritage Education Resource Kit has been translated into Russian, Georgian and Armenian. In the Mediterranean sub-region, site-specific educational committees have been developed.

Generally speaking, although States Parties do not seem to offer specific curriculum dealing with World Heritage in schools, many sites have developed training courses, visits and exhibitions designed for pupils or students from local schools or universities. School programmes – not necessarily specific to World Heritage but tackling heritage at large – have been carried out successfully in several countries, but their enforcement depends on national policies and curricula development. Reports from the Nordic-Baltic states also mentioned that classes could 'adopt' monuments or rock-art sites, and the teachers were given special kits developed by UNESCO to teach their classes about World Heritage. Specific university-level programmes linked to World Heritage properties have also been developed, especially in Western Europe, the Mediterranean countries and the Nordic-Baltic states, as well as on several sites in the other sub-regions.

Specific events and exhibitions presenting the World Heritage site have been developed by 65% of properties, and include Heritage days, international events and opening sites to the public. However, it is important that the people living in World Heritage areas be further involved through adequate awareness-raising, education and promotion campaigns. This should be addressed, as local communities can play a key role in the safeguarding of World Heritage properties.

Over 81% of properties have websites, but these are not necessarily 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 dedicated to the site itself. The development of online tools and information resources concerning World Heritage properties would further contribute to public awareness-raising and fund-raising efforts for these properties.

Factors Affecting the Properties

The majority of site managers (76%) stated that the state of conservation of their respective sites was at least 'adequate'. Those seen as 'patchy' and 'needing more resources' make up over 22% of sites (Chart 20 and Chart 21). Three site managers reported that their properties were 'very vulnerable': *the Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne* (France), the *Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands* (Russian Federation), and the *Historical Monuments of Mtskheta* (Georgia).

Visitor/tourism pressure (60%) and development pressure (58%) are the most commonly reported threats to sites, except in the case of Eastern Europe, where 82% of sites mentioned environmental pressure as the greatest threat to World Heritage properties, against an average of 45% for the European region as a whole. Tourism pressures either on a seasonal or daily basis, and a lack of support in dealing with them, were often noted as a direct result of a steep increase in tourism numbers. The major problems include visitor pressure, wear on monuments, removal of in situ objects from a property (mural paintings,

Chart 20. Present state of overall conservation, by sub-region

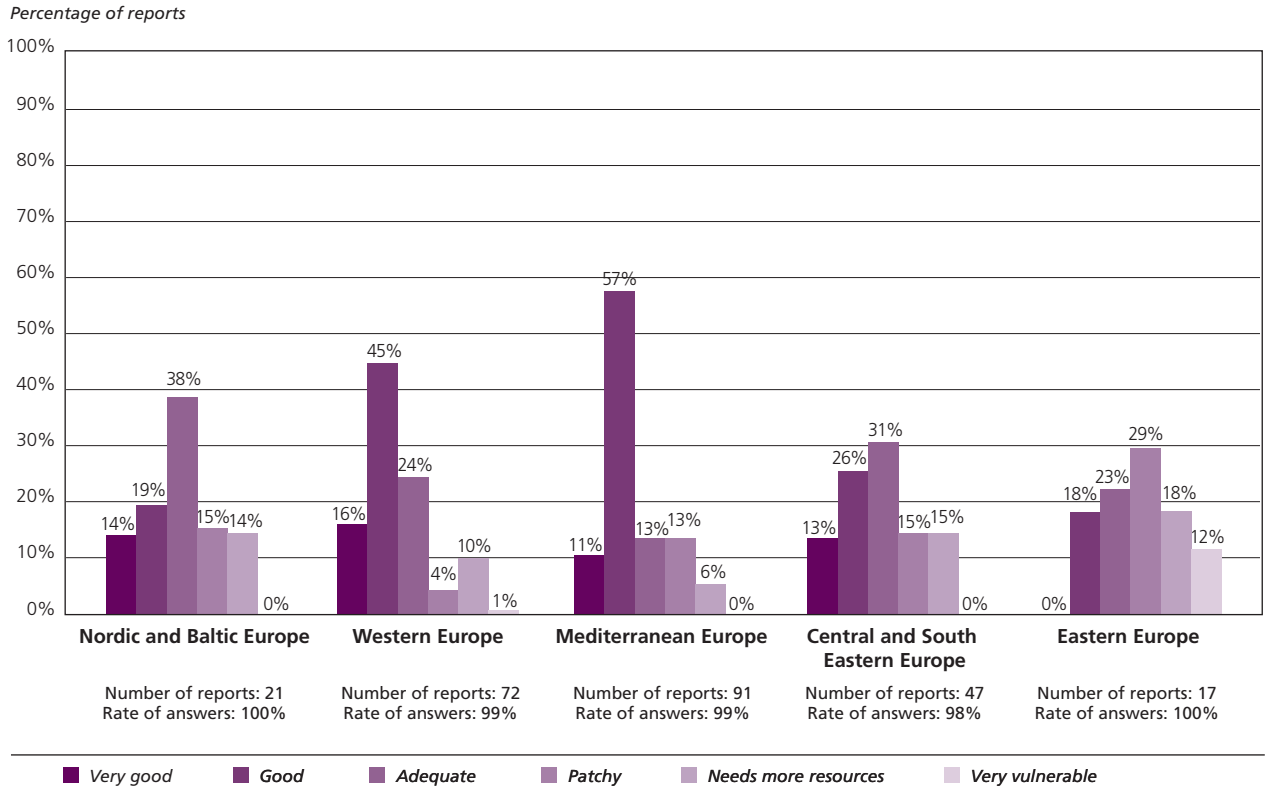
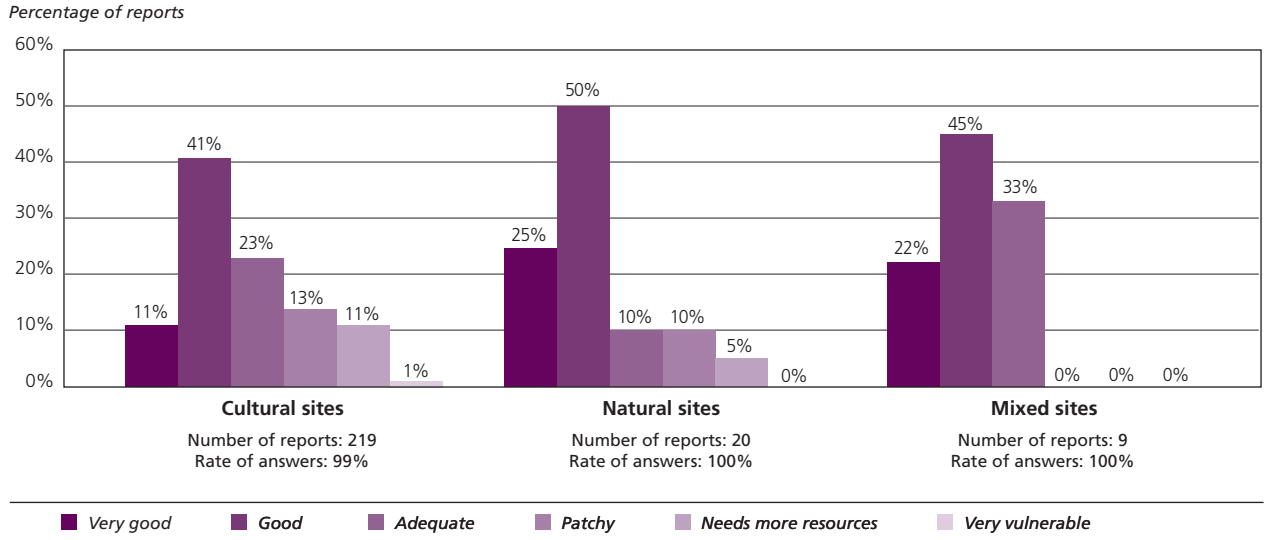


Chart 21. Present state of overall conservation, by category of sites



or archaeological objects) and an overall lack of trained staff and site-guides. However, as mentioned earlier, comparatively few sites have an agreed tourism strategy despite the predominance of tourism-related threats listed in the reports (Chart 22).

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***The* City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications (1994), Luxembourg, reported that the site was subject to development pressures.**

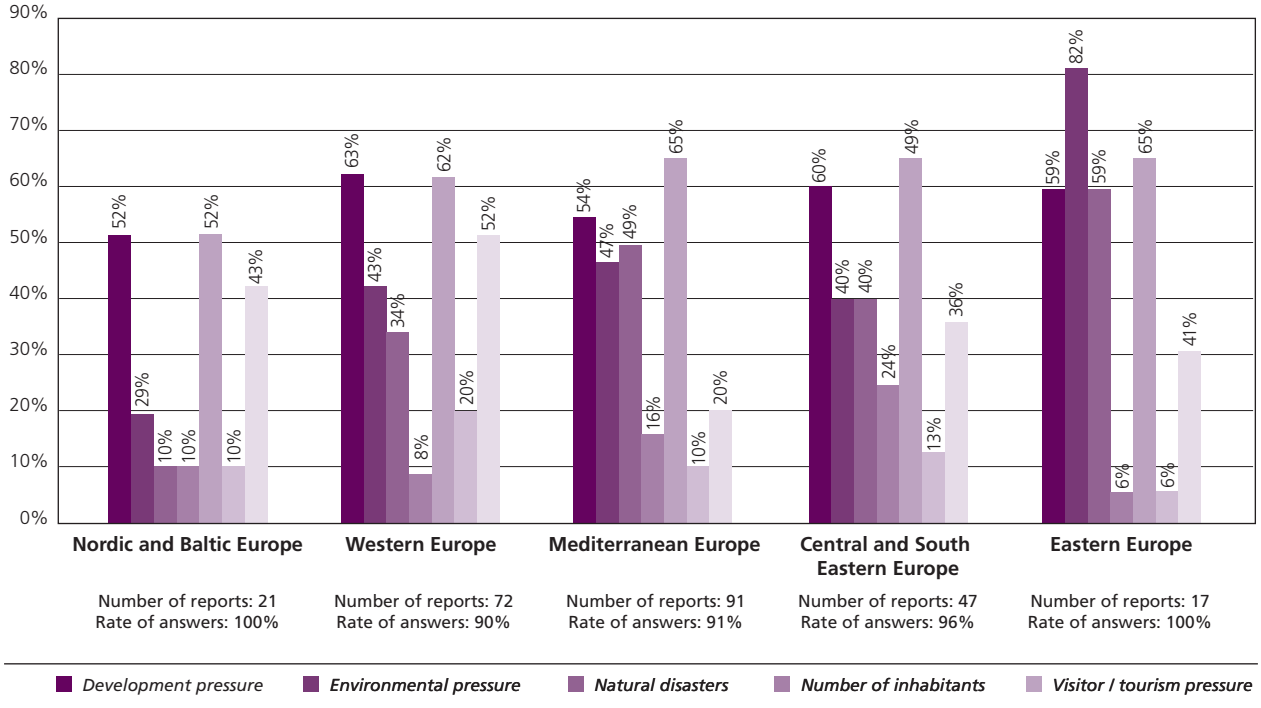
The problems quoted in the reports regarding development pressure include uncontrolled pollution and traffic, insufficient conservation project planning, changes in socio-economic development, delinquency, land speculation, lack of funding for regular maintenance and monitoring (bad conservation), infrastructure pressure (threat to cityscape, high-rise buildings, destruction of historic urban fabric, need for urban rehabilitation and the modernisation of the local infrastructure, negative visual impacts) and a lack of human resources and expertise. In Central and South-Eastern Europe, for instance, one of the specific factors potentially affecting World Heritage properties 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. (See the attached CD-Roms containing Information Document *WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A* and site-specific datasheets, for more detailed analyses of specific threats for each sub-region).

Natural disasters come in fourth position on the list of threats, with 40% of sites claiming that their properties were affected by such threats, against 59% in Eastern Europe. Such threats are difficult to predict. Threats deriving from the local populations (number of inhabitants) and agricultural or forestry regimes reached 14% and 13% respectively, the only exception being Central and South-Eastern Europe were threats related to the number of inhabitants were recorded in 24% of reports. Threats due to agricultural or forestry regimes are also particularly high in Western Europe (20%).

The number of threats further underline the need for adequate integrated management mechanisms, statutory development plans, assessment of risks and cumulative impact, monitoring, equipment for visitors, and mapped boundaries and buffer zones. Improved protection mechanisms must be developed as well as increased cooperation with all stakeholders, especially with the local community.

Chart 22. **Problems affecting the sites**

Percentage of reports



Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring World Heritage sites is two-fold: measuring to what extent the implementation of the management plan is successful, and identifying the physical condition and state of conservation of the site. The quality of monitoring systems at sites where they exist (Chart 23 and Chart 24) varies widely, to the extent that it is not always comparable between properties. Overall, monitoring is irregular and sporadic. It is frequently carried out on an ad-hoc basis with no set indicators, or is project-related, prior to or during works on the site. The monitoring programmes reported cover mainly technical conservation measures and environmental monitoring (climate, seismic factors), often disregarding tourism or development pressures. The absence of clearly defined indicators calls into question the credibility of monitoring exercises, in particular regarding the choice and use of monitoring variables. It is evident that some of the sites have inadequate monitoring systems and that knowledge of monitoring methodologies is limited. The concepts of monitoring systems and key indicators were not always understood by site managers, despite the crucial role of 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. Good monitoring practices require training and the use of relevant modern technology, and further efforts are needed to develop or improve monitoring programmes in the region.

The comparison of the answers received for the question: 'Has the site been the subject of (a) Reactive Monitoring Report(s) to the Committee?' with the records of the World Heritage Centre, revealed that a surprising number of sites failed to respond correctly to the question. Only 46 site managers were aware that their sites had been subject to reactive monitoring, compared to a total of 101 sites having been subject to reactive monitoring since their inscription (including one transboundary site). Among these, many provided wrong dates or incomplete answers. A total of 54 site managers were unaware that their site had been subject to reactive monitoring, and 2 refrained from answering this question. Five properties reported that they had been subject to reactive monitoring although their properties had never undergone the reporting process. These responses highlight a problem of institutional memory regarding certain World Heritage concepts such as reactive monitoring. Important information appears to have

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Seismic activity and earthquakes may pose a conservation problem to certain sites such as the* Archaeological Site of Delphi *(1987), Greece.

Chart 23. Existence of a formal monitoring programme for the site, by sub-region

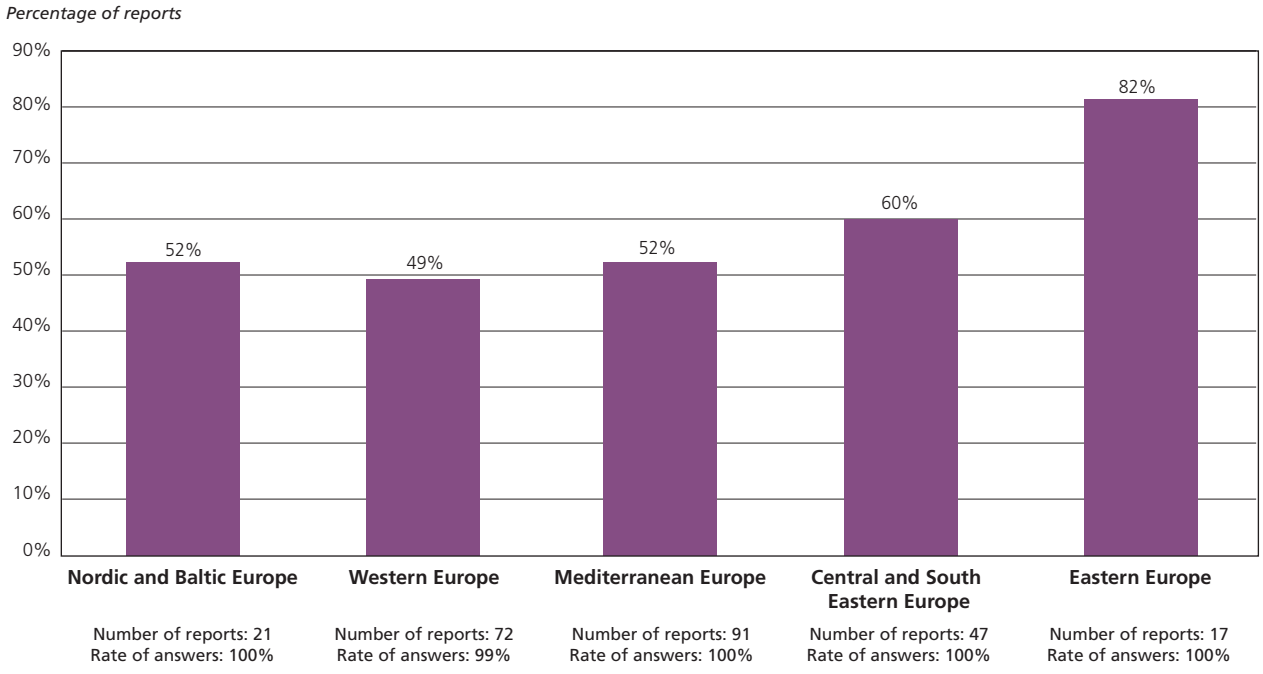
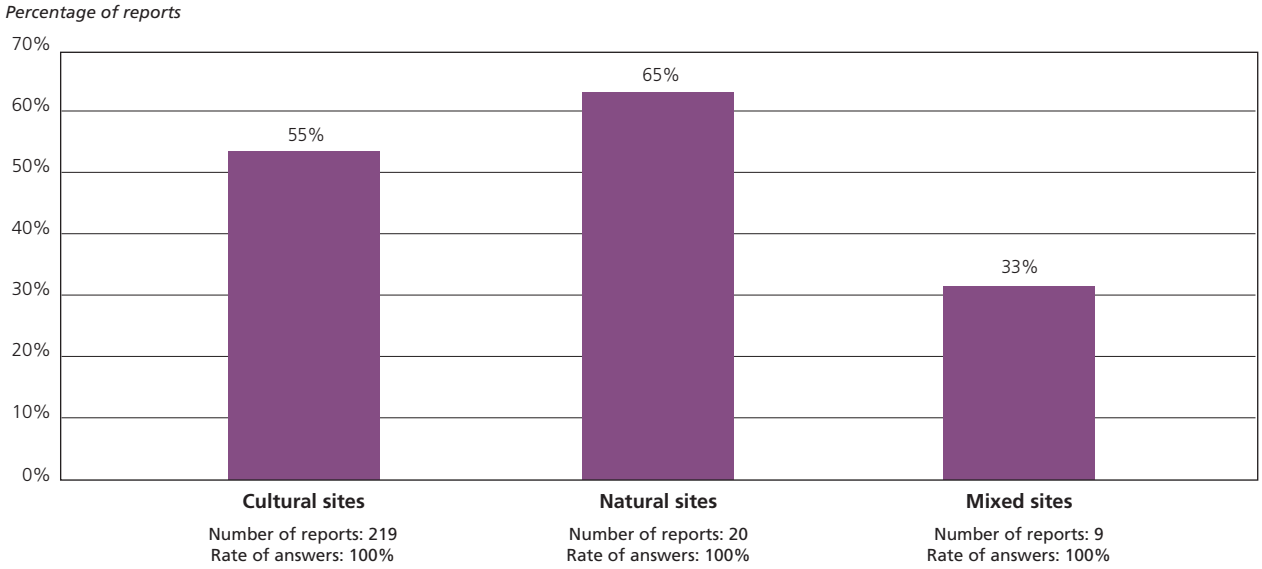


Chart 24. **Existence of a formal monitoring programme for the site, by category of sites**



been either misunderstood or simply not retained through time. The failure to provide adequate answers to the above-mentioned question 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, and that vital World Heritage information and documentation is lacking.

It is also worth noting that a total of 143 out of the 244 European properties that participated in the Periodic Reporting exercise have never been subject to reactive monitoring since their inscription.

An Integrated Perspective on Management

Site managers perceive the benefits of World Heritage status extending across many areas, although the most commonly stated benefit is mostly the strengthening of conservation efforts (81%), especially in Eastern Europe (94%), Central and South-Eastern Europe (89%), and Western Europe (85%). Economic benefits were also listed in 54% of reports – in terms of tourism, the creation of financial partnerships, and increasing state funding. Social benefits are also reported (47%), especially in the Mediterranean sub-region, Central and South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe. Other benefits reaped from World Heritage listing include fostering new scientific and research initiatives. International acknowledgement and prestige and both visitor and local awareness to heritage values are also reported as the strengths of the World Heritage status. Site managers also claimed to see positive results such as strengthened protection measures, site promotion, wider access to expertise and international cooperation.

Interestingly, only 39% of reports claim that World Heritage status has improved management for properties. In fact, these answers reveal that, in all sub-regions, there is a need for renewed efforts and a better integration of resources to strengthen the long-term conservation of the sites within management strategies. In summary, the following weaknesses in management were identified:

- Need for better coordination and cooperation between responsible authorities;
- Where applicable, States Parties, with the help of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies, must bring about necessary legal and institutional reforms and administrative arrangements aimed at the modernisation of site-management systems;
- The training of site managers is of paramount importance and must focus on integrated management and the sustainable use of heritage;
- Need for better methods for evaluating the effectiveness of the overall management mechanism of a property.

Requests for Decisions by the World Heritage Committee

Section II results indicate that there is a need to review current Statements of Significance, boundaries and buffer zones. This is particularly 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 from Section II responses. Often, answers received to the question on Committee decisions (Chart 25, Chart 26 and Chart 27), differ from those received for similar questions in other sub-sections of the questionnaires, and the following figures may need to be reviewed in consultation with the States Parties involved.

Chart 25. Decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee, by sub-region

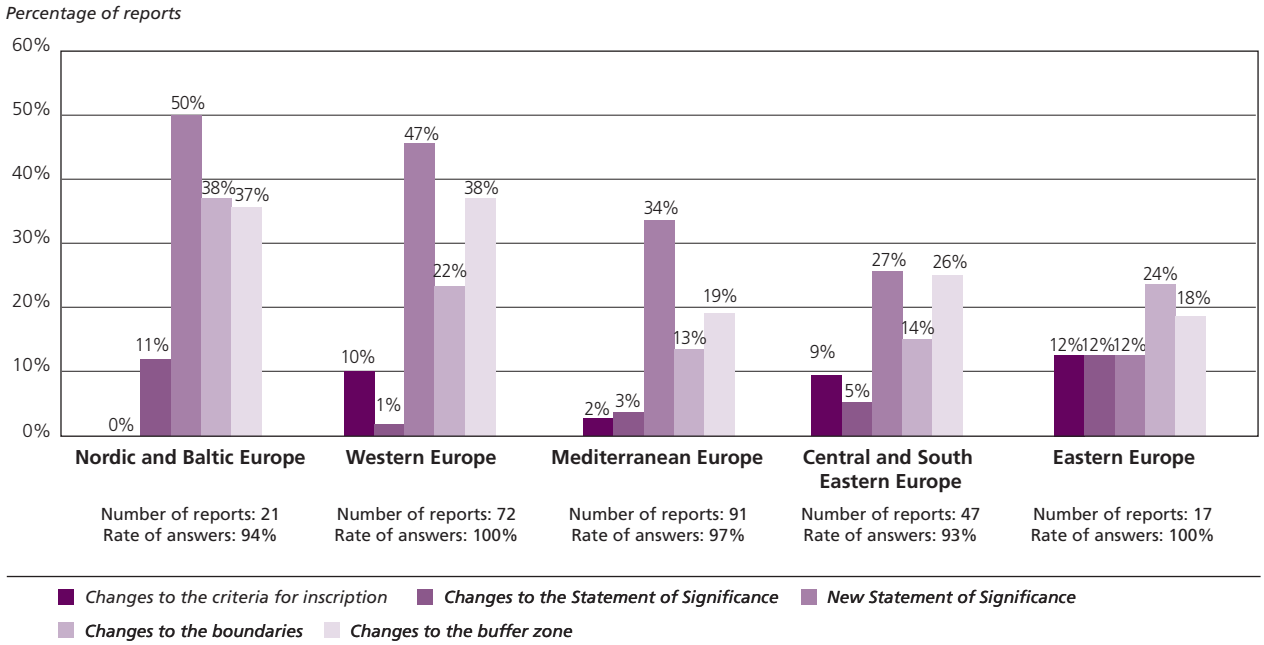
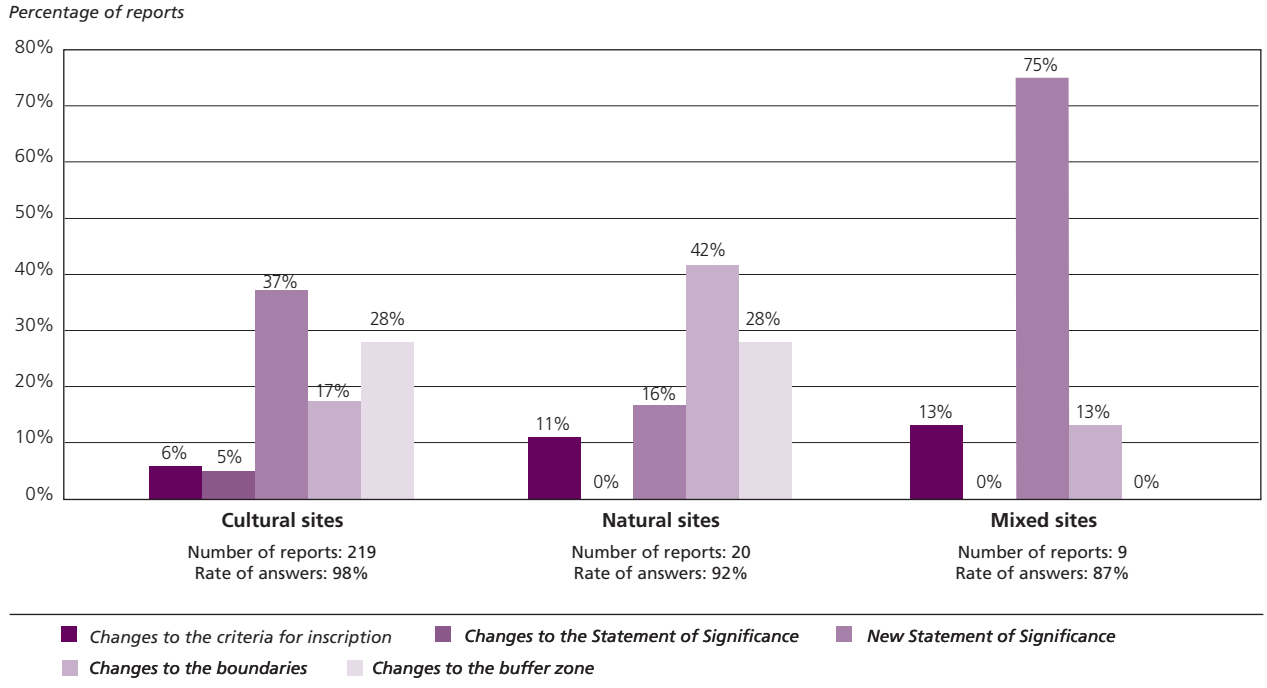


Chart 26. Decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee, by category of sites

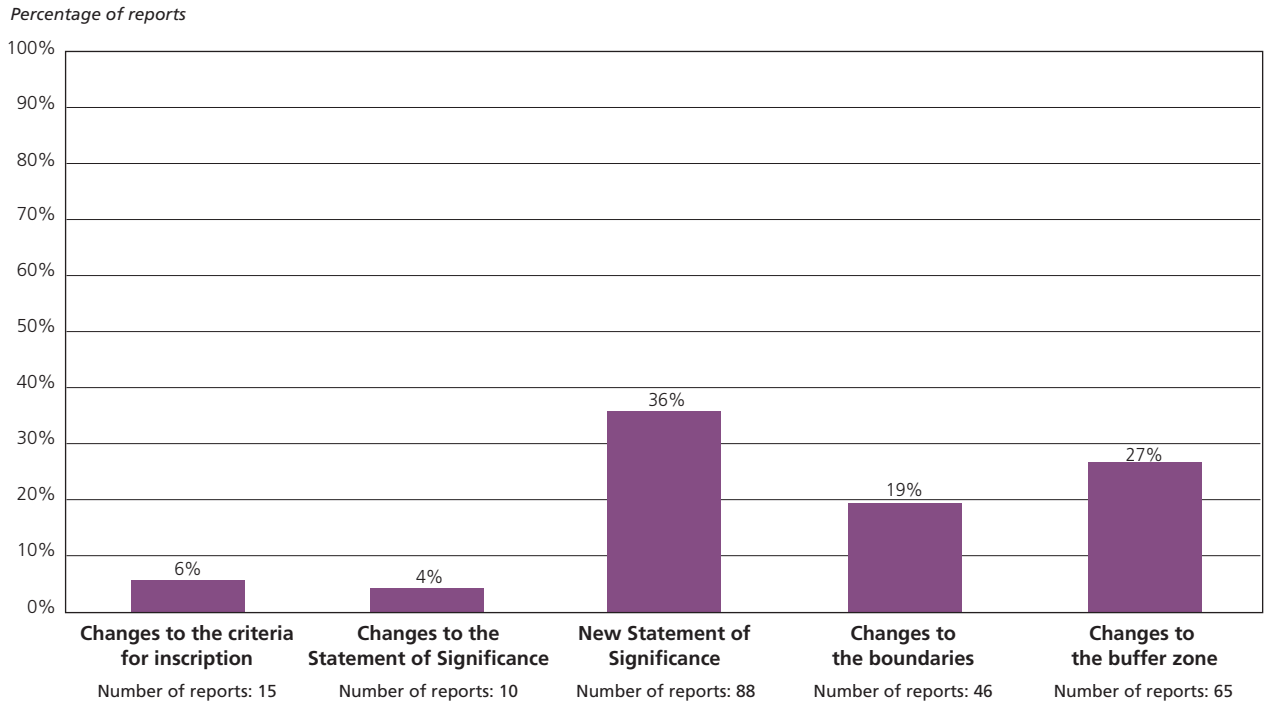


According to the answers received for the question on decisions required from the Committee[33]:

- 15 reports request a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the criteria for inscription;
- 10 reports request a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the Statement of Significance;
- 88 reports request a decision from the World Heritage Committee on a new Statement of Significance;
- 46 reports request a decision from the World Heritage Committee for changes to the boundaries;
- 65 reports request a decision from the World Heritage Committee for changes to the buffer zone.

33. A table summarizing the key answers received for each site is included in Information Document *WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A*. It provides a site-by-site summary of the main points regarding the conservation, management and characteristics of each site, as well as potential decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee. This section should also be read in parallel to the sub-regional synthesis reports in Information Document *WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A*.

Chart 27. **Decisions requested from the World Heritage Committee, by category of issue**



One of the main conclusions of the Periodic Reporting exercise is that there is a need for general planning framework, and the strengthening of management plans, tourism/visitor management plans, scientific research and education strategies, and monitoring frameworks. This Periodic Report has identified key weaknesses in the knowledge of World Heritage concepts, which underlines the need for continued training of all stakeholders involved in World Heritage conservation. Overall, the Periodic Reporting exercise has provided an opportunity not only to review the current situation of World Heritage, but also to facilitate communication between sites and experts in the region. It is hoped that European World Heritage properties can continue to use this momentum to build towards better information sharing and awareness building in the future.

Conclusion: Trends and Challenges within the Strategic Framework of the Budapest Declaration

The following paragraphs examine site needs as expressed in Section II reports of the Periodic Reporting exercise, within the framework of the 'Four Cs' defined in the Budapest Declaration (2002) mentioned earlier – Credibility, Conservation, Capacity Building and Communication.

Overall Framework for the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*: International Cooperation

Objective:
– To improve the overall framework for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Main conclusions
A broader participation of stakeholders is needed for the effective conservation of World Heritage sites. The cooperation between World Heritage sites on a national and regional level has proven to be very successful. Fresh partnerships should be further developed between State Parties and between sub-regions, offering better access to expertise and training. Cooperation and networking needs include the dissemination of best practice especially regarding participatory processes, new management techniques and site promotion. Existing international programmes and networks such as *World Heritage in Young Hands, European Heritage Days*, and *European Heritage Network* (HEREIN) should also be reinforced to promote international cooperation and awareness-raising activities.

Credibility of the World Heritage List

Strategic objective:
– To strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List.

This is an area which suffers a lack of institutional memory and of understanding of the basic underpinnings of World Heritage (i.e. outstanding universal value, authenticity and

integrity, the Global Strategy, Tentative List preparation and harmonization). Improvements require better communication at the national and international levels and further training for site managers, as well as better dissemination of relevant documentation and best practice examples, in national languages when possible. It is also 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 engagement. The clarification of the World Heritage context and process, namely criteria, Statements of Significance, boundaries and buffer zones, is urgent and considered to be a priority for follow-up. There is a specific need to establish a common language regarding transboundary sites.

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.

Feedback and further contacts with site managers could be encouraged through specific actions (e.g. site visits, thematic workshops networks). 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.

Conservation of World Heritage

Strategic objective:
– To ensure the effective conservation of World Heritage properties.

Questions regarding overall management cooperation and site interpretation are a current issue. It is essential to develop a culture of preventive conservation and maintenance as well as standards for site management. A major challenge for future action at national and international levels is the need for conservation policies at the landscape level and the integration and synergy of natural, cultural, environmental, economic, and tourism policies at all levels of governance.

There is a need to raise awareness about the values of World Heritage sites and their specificity, as guiding principles for their management. 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.

There is a general need to develop approaches, key indicators and benchmarks and best practice in preventive conservation to meet existing threats and 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 the Advisory Bodies in capacity building and in the identification of best practice for preventive monitoring, including the use of qualitative indicators. Furthermore, indicators that will serve as benchmarks for the next Periodic Reporting process need to be determined.

The development of tourism management plans and the dissemination of best practice provide significant options for further networking. The issues range from limiting and/or targeting tourism flows to promotion and coordination of stakeholders and activities. The need to link tourism to local economic development and to the concept of sustainable tourism is a future challenge.

The importance of including the local communities in 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.

Capacity Building

Strategic objective:
– To promote the development of effective Capacity Building in States Parties.

Capacity building at different levels is an essential step in enhancing World Heritage conservation in Europe. 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 organized and experts from the Advisory Bodies and other organizations invited.

There is a strong need for best practice exchange in both conservation and management. Other current training needs regard 'new' conservation fields such as site interpretation, landscape conservation, monitoring methodologies and integrated management strategies such as, for example, fund raising, urban rehabilitation, communication strategies and participatory mechanisms. The dissemination of research results and shared experiences on a sub-regional or thematic base would be useful. The UNESCO Associated School Programme, as well as other educational activities at the site level, should be reinforced.

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.

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 idea and concepts to all stakeholders. Inclusive partnership approach to World Heritage should therefore be reinforced. 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 on the World Heritage process highlights the need to develop an interactive communication between all concerned. There is a need for a dissemination of successful strategies to promote dialogue with the local community, decision makers on all levels, property owners, the broad public and within educational programmes.

Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Tool and Other Recommended Actions for the Reflection Year on Periodic Reporting

Section I:

In terms of the electronic questionnaire used by States Parties for the completion of Periodic Reporting on Section I, the overall assessment of the electronic tool has been positive, the user-friendliness being rated as 'good' (43%), 'average' (35%) and 'very good' (20%). Improvements and changes were discussed during a meeting for all European focal points, hosted by the German authorities in Berlin in 8-9 November 2005. Specific recommendations and suggestions for the reflection year for Periodic Reporting in 2007 were also a subject of a subsequent meeting (10-11 November 2005).

The future potential for information sharing with the Council of Europe (HEREIN) will be further explored. Translation of the questionnaire into different European languages may also be useful and may be taken into account in the further development of the methodology for Periodic Reporting.

Section II:

Overall, according to question 18, 73% of site managers found the information made available during the preparation of the Periodic Reporting either 'good' (54%) or 'very good' (19%). A quarter of the reports rated the information provided as 'average', and 5 reports (in Western Europe and the Nordic-Baltic sub-region exclusively) considered it 'bad' or 'very bad'. Despite the rather positive feedback, the overall responses reveal a lack of understanding of key World Heritage concepts and a need for further information and documentation on World Heritage issues and terminology.

In fact, a total of 131 reports (53%) termed the clarity and user-friendliness of the questionnaire 'good' (44%) or 'very good' (9%), while 101 reports (41%) rated it as 'average'. Fifteen reports (6%) considered it 'bad' (5%) and 'very bad' (1%) (with the exception of Eastern Europe). Overall, 93% of site managers think that the Periodic Reporting process will produce benefits to the site (with a 100% satisfaction rate in Central and South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe respectively). Only sixteen reports, mostly from Western Europe and the Mediterranean sub-region, replied negatively to this question and seemed sceptical as to any potential benefits.

Methodological issues should be further discussed, especially concerning Section I and II questionnaires and the use of the synthesis report as a tool for analysis. The next Periodic Reporting cycle should use a clearer simplified questionnaire and be supported by written documentation outlining the method and intended means of analysis. Definitions of such concepts as the Statement of Significance, outstanding universal value, steering committees, management plans, and reactive monitoring should be provided, as well as best practice examples for comparison. This work could involve present networks of focal points and experienced site managers. Furthermore, indicators need to be identified to serve as benchmarks for the next Periodic Reporting cycle.

4

Synthesis of the Results of Sections I and II of the Periodic Reports by Sub-Region

Volcanoes of Kamchatka ***(1996, 2001), Russian Federation***

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This chapter attempts to specifically review the strengths and weaknesses in each of the sub-regions as they were reported in Sections I and II of the Periodic Reports. Recommendations are then offered for each sub-region, based on the conclusions of this Periodic Report exercise.

Western Europe

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The belfry of Ieper in Belgium is one of the 55 belfries of the serial site* Belfries of Belgium and France *(1999, 2005).

Strengths

- Strong governmental and public awareness and increasing interest in heritage and particular World Heritage in recent years;
- Enhanced World Heritage dynamics which foster integrated development schemes;
- Sound legal basis and good regulatory tools for protection of cultural and natural heritage;
- General support from governments for Tentative Lists and nominations;
- Good network of professionals involved in heritage conservation, high-level of expertise and professionalism;
- Good national data survey systems;
- Considerable involvement of the private sector;
- Strong international solidarity through international cooperation (national, regional, and local levels), and active solidarity through the exchange of expertise and cooperation agreements. Wish to enhance cooperation, expertise and scientific exchange;
- Active involvement of NGO's and civil society;
- Measures and incentives to promote information and education on heritage.

Weaknesses

- High number of World Heritage properties leading to a great workload in the World Heritage system;
- Awareness for heritage but not always a good understanding of the Convention or of World Heritage;
- Lack of systematic approach to properties on the Tentative Lists and nominations;
- Need to harmonize Tentative Lists, and lack of proper identification of natural properties;
- Lack of integration between natural and cultural heritage;
- Need for better information regarding management plans and buffer zones;
- Difficulties to implement management plans;
- Lack of coordination at times, due to the dilution of responsibilities;
- Reorganization of functions and loss of expertise, and division of responsibility between central and local government;
- Lack of local resources, and/or irregular resources.

Table 15. **Recommended actions and responsibilities for World Heritage in Western Europe**

	Responsibility				
Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List	**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 World Heritage Convention and on 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		

	Responsibility				
Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties	**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 the 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		
Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties					
Facilitate training in the basic concepts of the World Heritage Convention, 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 Report 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	
Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication					
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		

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
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 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 of 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	

Nordic and Baltic Europe

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Verla Groundwood and Board Mill *(1996), Finland.*

Strengths

- Sound national legal systems for the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage;
- Inventories on cultural and natural heritage compiled through regional and national cooperation and used as a basis for Tentative Lists;
- Long-term cooperation on Tentative List harmonization in the Nordic countries;
- Properties in Nordic countries being nominated from underrepresented categories;
- Active role and involvement of NGO's and civil society in heritage conservation;
- Nordic World Heritage Foundation as an example of international cooperation and contribution to the implementation of the *Convention*.

Weaknesses

- Tentative Lists in the Baltic countries have not been revised, and consideration to Tentative List harmonization has not been implemented;
- General lack of funding, especially in the Baltic countries;
- Need for capacity building at different levels for an improved management of World Heritage;
- Involvement of local communities to be improved at the site level;
- Better coordination of the media for the promotion of World Heritage;
- Lack of coordination and communication between the different levels of authorities in the Baltic countries;
- NGO's position in the Baltic countries remains to be strengthened.

Table 16. **Recommended actions and responsibilities for World Heritage in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region**

	Responsibility				
Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List	**World Heritage Committee**	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
Promote meetings and workshops on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and its concepts (at sub-regional, national and local level) based on the new *Operational Guidelines*		X	X	X	
Promote sub-regional harmonization 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
Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties					
Enhance cooperation with the European Union and the Council of Europe	X	X		X	
Promote sub-regional cooperation for EU-funding		X		X	
Establish special national grants earmarked for World Heritage sites				X	
Consider certain amendments to national legislation to enhance management and protection of World Heritage sites				X	
Ensure the 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 *Operational Guidelines*		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 exist at all relevant sites				X	X
Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties					
Encourage the development of sub-regional networks for relevant capacity-building initiatives		X	X	X	
Facilitate training in the basic concepts of the *World Heritage Convention*, 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	

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
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 to World Heritage work and make them available to relevant parties		X		X	
Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication					
Identify information channels for reaching relevant groups at local, national and international levels		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	

Mediterranean Europe

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Hagar Qim is one of the seven temples which constitute the serial site* Megalithic Temples of Malta *(1980, 1992).

Strengths

- Comprehensive national inventories and good data survey system;
- Legal basis and good regulatory tools for the protection of cultural and natural heritage
- Some recently updated Tentative Lists;
- Good cooperation and collaboration with national, regional and local organizations;
- Active NGO and civil society participation in heritage protection;
- Particular working groups or committees established for World Heritage issues;
- International cooperation and expert cooperation with other regions;
- Very active promotion of World Heritage through heritage days and festivities;
- IUCN Mediterranean Office.

Weaknesses

- Need for further understanding of World Heritage criteria and the nomination process;
- Need to increase involvement of local communities in site management;
- Need to strengthen management planning;
- Lack of integration of natural and cultural heritage legislations;
- Need for the coordination of cultural and natural heritage management;
- Dilution of heritage responsibilities;

- Need for partnerships and fund-raising;
- Need for further professional training programmes, and for regional and international coordination in training.

Table 17. **Recommended actions and responsibilities for World Heritage in Mediterranean Europe**

	Responsibility				
Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List	**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
Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties					
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 an 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 the 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 encourage further acquaintance with funding institutions, including European Union institutions, and access to resources		X		X	
Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties					
Facilitate training in the basic concepts of the *World Heritage Convention*, 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 Report with the help of IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM		X	X	X	

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
Provide States Parties with manuals, promotion material, best practices, and develop a tool-kit for site managers		X	X		
Identify and disseminate best practices 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
Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication					
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

Central and South-Eastern Europe

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Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region *(1979, 1980), Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.*

Strengths

- Provision of selected positive administrative and legal measures in the fields of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage in the sub-region;
- 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 the 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 the conservation process;
- Ongoing European Union integration processes contributing towards sub-regional or regional cooperation.

Weaknesses

- Lack of heritage policies in the sub-region or the implementation of existing policies;
- Inadequate legal protection for World Heritage;
- Loss of institutional memory and documentation;
- Damage to the heritage from political conflict in parts of the sub-region;
- Inadequate capacity building and training in the institutions and of individuals involved in the 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 strategy for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;
- Difficulties in developing focused strategies for the sub-region because of different needs resulting from the political and historical background in each country.

Table 18. **Recommended actions and responsibilities for World Heritage in Central and South-Eastern Europe**

	Responsibility				
Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List	**World Heritage Committee**	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
Reach a broader recognition of the importance of World Heritage as a model for sustainable use and tourism for the benefit of local/national communities	X	X	X	X	X
Ensure better coordination and cooperation between cultural and natural heritage in all relevant levels (from local to international)	X	X	X	X	X
Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties					
Develop preventive and proactive approaches to conservation: - by involving all stakeholders and integrating them into management issues - by integrating World Heritage management into national, regional and local planning mechanisms - by integrating conservation and development initiatives - by integrating (protective) measures for cultural and natural values			X	X	X
Ensure that national institutions responsible for (natural and cultural) heritage protection and Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the State Parties further review their whole legal base in order to define the strengths and weaknesses of international cooperation in the field of heritage conservation and 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 World Heritage properties				X	X
Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties					
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: - preparing focused tool kits on management - running specialized courses for site managers and other stakeholders - organizing thematic workshops and short (1-2 days) and information 'conferences' - establishing expert-exchange programmes		X	X	X	X
Produce and disseminate 'best practices' in all relevant fields, including: - sustainable use of World Heritage sites - management issues (serial properties, tourism etc) - environmental impact assessments - training facilities and solutions		X	X		
Encourage World Heritage focused research in several fields, including: - integrated management - monitoring (with indicators) - integrated development and conservation strategies (including impacts of large scale infrastructure projects)		X	X	X	

Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication	Responsibility: World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
Update the World Heritage Glossary and develop a link with the 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: - basic World Heritage documents and all relevant information as widely as possible - the results of Periodic Reporting exercise, in local languages as much as possible		X		X	
Enhance and support participation in heritage preservation and management targeting: - the youth generation including young professionals - local communities and NGOs - media - education (universities etc.)		X		X	X

Eastern Europe

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Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery *(1994), Georgia.*

Strengths

- Provision of selected 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;
- Growing participation of NGOs in the field of heritage conservation;
- Positive impacts of ratification of the *World Heritage Convention* on the safeguarding of national heritage.

Weaknesses

- Lack of heritage policies in the sub-region or the implementation of existing policies;
- Inadequate legal protection of World Heritage;
- Lack of capacity and training in the institutions and of individuals involved in World Heritage;
- Gaps in conservation techniques and professional skills;
- 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*.

Table 19. **Recommended actions and responsibilities for World Heritage in Western Europe**

Strategic Objective: Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List	Responsibility: 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 procedures for such revision		X		X	
Harmonize 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	

	Responsibility				
Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties	**World Heritage Committee**	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
Define integrated policies for the conservation of both cultural and natural World Heritage				X	
Reform existing heritage legislations				X	
Design a 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 heritage protection and conservation 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
Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties					
Explore national and international funding for World Heritage activities in general and improve 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 network of focal points		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 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
Strategic Objective: Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication					
Organize workshops and other programmes to increase community participation in heritage conservation and management		X	X	X	
Join the Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project				X	
Design a sub-regional project to support the involvement of NGOs and the private sector in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*		X	X	X	
Develop a sub-regional programme to coordinate awareness-raising activities		X	X	X	

5

Action Plan for Europe

Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar *(2005), Bosnia and Herzegovina*

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The first elements for an Action Plan were included in document *WHC-05/29.COM/11B* following the analysis of Section I. However, the finalized Action Plan could only be presented once Section II had been completed. As the Committee at its 29th session did not have the time to review the document and the results of Section I, the European Periodic Reporting Meeting hosted by the German authorities in Berlin, from 8 to 9 November 2005, provided a new opportunity for all States Parties to review the outcome of Section I and the preliminary results of Section II. Therefore, the Berlin Meeting led to the adoption of two documents that form the basis for the Action Plan below:

- (a) the Berlin Appeal, which calls for enhanced European cooperation specifically between UNESCO the Council of Europe and the European Union (See Box 1 opposite) and
- (b) the elements for the final Action Plan.

Subsequently, a meeting between the Chairperson and Rapporteur of the European working group, the Advisory Bodies, the sub-regional consultants and the World Heritage Centre staff, took place from 27 February to 3 March 2006, at UNESCO, to review the results of the Section II reports and integrate the Berlin Action Plan elements. It should also be noted that, in parallel, the sub-regional reports for Section II were also compiled based on the detailed results of the qualitative (review of hardcopy reports) and quantitative (statistical examination from the electronic tool) analysis. All sub-regional reports (both Section I and Section II) are presented in the accompanying CD-Rom in Information Document *WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A*. Furthermore, a new approach was adopted, including consultants from the Advisory Bodies in the drafting group in order to enhance long-term cooperation, ensure consistency in the approach and better coordinate the follow-up activities proposed in the Action Plan.

The Berlin meeting was also a major success in terms of networking between sub-regions and national focal points. It encouraged national authorities and regional groups to continue Periodic Reporting collaboration. This led to a number of follow-up activities including a meeting of the Mediterranean sub-region hosted by Italy in Rome (February 2006), a meeting for South-Eastern Europe suggested by Greece (Thessaloniki, December 2006) and a meeting proposed by the French authorities for Western Europe (Paris, October 2006).

The Action Plan below is the result of five years of work and intense cooperation on both the sub-regional and European levels. It takes into account the results of the different meetings, the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data received, and the comments and in-depth analysis by consultants, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre. It is primarily structured according to the Strategic Objectives adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 26th session in 2002 and actions are grouped according to the requirements of the *Convention*.

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Berlin Meeting, November 2005.

Box 1. **Berlin Appeal**

'World Heritage Periodic Reporting in Europe: Towards an Action Plan'

The 61 delegates representing 38 European countries, meeting in Berlin, Germany from 8 to 9 November 2005 with international experts, the Advisory Bodies to the *World Heritage Convention* (the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation on and Restoration of Cultural Property - ICCROM, the World Conservation Union - IUCN, the International Council on Monuments and Sites - ICOMOS) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 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:

1. Thanking with appreciation the German national authorities for hosting the meeting and the National Commissions of Austria, Germany, Luxembourg and Switzerland for their cooperation,
2. Recall the Decisions by the World Heritage Committee on European Periodic Reporting since 2001;
3. Recognize the success of the implementation of the World Heritage in encouraging international cooperation among European States Parties in the Periodic Reporting process as well as its role in supporting sustainable use of our heritage for social and economic benefits of local and national communities;
4. Welcome the positive results of the cooperation among European States Parties in the implementation of the Periodic Reporting process and the overall active participation in the process by all 48 States Parties;
5. Urge all stakeholders to develop preventive and proactive approaches to conservation;
6. Note that UNESCO, the World Heritage Committee, the Council of Europe and the European Union all have roles in conservation and sustainable use of our common heritage;
7. Call on UNESCO, the World Heritage Committee, the Council of Europe and the European Union to examine ways to focus their efforts and to increase cooperation in the support of World Heritage and using it as an exemplar for management and sustainable use of European heritage;
8. Invite States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*, organs of the European Union (Council of Ministers, European Parliament, and the European Commission) and the Council of Europe to develop consistent mechanisms and initiate the necessary measures to achieve these objectives;
9. Call on the Council of Ministers and the European Commission to implement the *European Parliament Resolution on the application of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage in the Member States of the European Union* (2000/2036 (INI)), in particular with regard to giving priority funding to World Heritage in any future programmes.

Overall Action Plan

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
Main Needs:					
Better Understanding of World Heritage Concepts					
1. Strengthen the understanding of World Heritage conservation in the European region by clarifying concepts, in particular those of: - '*outstanding universal value*', - World Heritage criteria, - authenticity and integrity through training and capacity building in particular for States Parties and site managers;	X	X	X		
2. Continue improving the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* within the framework of the Global Strategy using Periodic Reporting as an efficient tool on all levels;	X	X	X		
3. Spread awareness of World Heritage values among all levels of society and institutions involved in the conservation of sites of the benefit of World Heritage.	X	X	X	X	
Strategic Objective: **Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List**					
Inventories, documentation, information management					
1. Assist States Parties in the modernisation of their national inventories and conducting information management activities (digitisation, information systems and databases);		X	X		
2. Encourage wider dissemination of ICOMOS and IUCN studies and results of 'gap' analysis;		X	X		
3. Promote broad participation in meetings on international and national level on the identification of natural and cultural heritage.		X	X	X	
Tentative Lists					
1. Provide international expertise and best practice to assist States Parties in the definition of policies for each sub-region concerning the procedures of revision, up-to-date and harmonization of Tentative Lists taking into account the diversity of heritage;		X	X		
2. Encourage States Parties to regularly review Tentative Lists and to implement the recommendations of Tentative List harmonization meetings and of the ICOMOS and IUCN 'gap' analysis, as well as best practice examples in Tentative Lists;	X	X	X		
3. Encourage further regional cooperation on Tentative List harmonization and cooperation on joint themes by considering the possibility of selecting serial, transboundary and transnational sites (*Operational Guidelines*, paragraph 65);	X	X	X		
4. Request the World Heritage Committee to provide strategic advice on the implementation of the Global Strategy and its subsequent decisions on priorities and on how States Parties could best use the gap analysis and thematic studies to prepare Tentative Lists;	X				
5. Harmonize Tentative Lists at the national level, in particular for Federal States;				X	
6. Ensure protection and management of sites on national Tentative List as a preliminary step for the preparation for future nominations.				X	

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
Nominations					
1. Encourage States Parties to work on the definition of general policies in the field of decision-making for nominations and on the development of more comprehensive interdepartmental cooperation at the national, regional and local levels;		X		X	
2. Encourage States Parties to respect decisions of the World Heritage Committee relating to the balance of the *World Heritage List* and thereby prioritising nominations of categories which contribute to a balanced representation of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the region;		X		X	
3. Assist, in particular, those States Parties in Europe whose cultural and natural heritage of potential *outstanding universal value* is *underrepresented* on the World Heritage List, to develop nominations;		X	X		
4. Encourage development of transnational sites as a tool of international cooperation;		X	X		
5. Encourage all States Parties to consider linking heritage properties representing a certain category inscribed on the World Heritage List on a national and international level, by preparing transboundary/transnational agreements and linking of existing sites into transnational sites and request clarification on the process of joining existing sites when the Cairns Suzhou decision is reviewed in 2007;		X	X		
6. Encourage the strengthening of management systems prior to inscription;		X	X	X	
7. Disseminate best practice nominations as models and assist in documentation and information collection for better prepared nominations.		X	X	X	
Strategic Objective: Ensure the Effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties					
General Policy Development for Heritage Conservation					
1. Further disseminate the Berlin Appeal and follow-up on the cooperation with European institutions.		X			
2. Share experiences in heritage legislation development and implementation among States Parties;		X	X	X	
3. Strengthen collaboration among national and regional authorities as well as natural and cultural heritage agencies and encourage an integrated policy, including World Heritage research;		X		X	
4. Analyse management frameworks in the sub-regional context and assistance to be provided to develop model management systems;		X	X		
5. Encourage States Parties to harmonize their legislation at all levels (national, regional, local) and to implement it in order to ensure adequate protection of World Heritage, as many States Parties experience problems in implementing the *Convention* – particularly in Federal States the authorities responsible for the *Convention* are not necessarily responsible for individual natural or cultural properties;		X	X	X	

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
6. Promote the updating or reform of heritage legislation to reflect current approaches to buffer zones and 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 on World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture (May 2005), the Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Urban Landscapes (October 2005), and other documents with specific regional workshops emphasising management of World Heritage properties in their broader landscape context;	X	X	X	X	
7. Strengthen cooperation between natural and cultural heritage agencies, encourage integrated policies and ensure coordination between the local and national levels;		X		X	
8. Integrate World Heritage management into the wider regional, social and policy context at all levels;				X	
9. Ensure a systematic approach to public and local involvement in heritage management and preservation.				X	
Credible baseline data of each property					
1. States Parties to ensure the timely replies 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 bufferzone revisions, criteria changes etc.) in a timely manner, at the latest by 2008;		X		X	
2. Encourage the development of baseline data within States Parties and ensure effective feedback between the World Heritage Centre and the responsible authorities;		X		X	
3. Use the results of Periodic Reporting at the national level as baseline data for future application.				X	
Conservation, management and protection of World Heritage properties					
1. Encourage broad recognition of the importance of sustainable use of World Heritage, including tourism, for the economic and social benefit of local and national communities, and encourage responsible approaches to tourism in and around World Heritage sites, using effective tools and tourism planning models as well as codes of conducts;	X	X	X	X	
2. Develop preventive and proactive approaches (including the 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	
3. Ensure the effective management of World Heritage properties and regularly monitor their conditions;		X	X	X	
4. Encourage the creation of national committees of all partners (government departments and other agencies) and of national networks of site managers, steering groups, local communities and other stakeholders and ensure effective on-site coordination and mechanisms as well as communication mechanisms;				X	
5. Document best practices of both the management and sustainable use of World Heritage properties;		X	X		
6. Enhance exchanges between site managers on best practices including the development of (thematic) site networks and site twinning;		X	X	X	
7. Encourage World Heritage focused research strategies particularly for effectiveness of integrated management, the identification of monitoring indicators, best standards of environmental impact assessment (EIA), and infrastructure projects;		X	X	X	

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
8. Ensure that properties are adequately staffed according to site-specific needs;				X	X
9. Ensure a better coordination between cultural and natural heritage issues, demonstrating the conservation of both cultural and natural values in an integrated way;		X	X	X	
10. Integrate World Heritage Management into national, regional and local planning mechanisms;		X	X	X	X
11. Make full use of existing networks and coordinate with other organizations in training and other activities;					X
12. Develop focused tool kits and mentoring programmes for site managers (specifically for cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, cities…) not duplicating training manuals.		X	X		
13. Assist in the development of management systems adapted to transboundary and transnational/serial properties;		X	X		
14. Promote best practices through World Heritage site partnerships and twinning arrangements, particularly between Eastern and Western European countries and by thematic groups;		X	X	X	
15. UNESCO to ensure coordinated approaches to funding sources.		X			
Scientific and Technical Studies and Research					
1. Develop sub-regional programmes focused on capacity-building for institutions involved in heritage management, preservation and conservation activities;		X	X		
2. Enhance capacity-building mechanisms and disseminate information;		X	X		
3. Encourage States Parties to collaborate with national institutions and universities and to foster experts' participation in international conferences and workshops;		X	X	X	
4. Promote focused conservation and heritage programmes in institutions, academies and universities;		X		X	
5. Improve cooperation at the sub-regional, European and global levels and activate the circulation of scientific ideas, technological experience and contacts between specialists of different countries involved in World Heritage related activities;		X	X	X	
6. Increase funding for focused programmes in institutions, academies and universities.				X	
Strategic Objective: Promote the Development of Effective Capacity Building in the States Parties					
Training and Capacity-building					
1. Coordinate approaches to funding sources;		X			
2. Assist countries to develop further acquaintance with funding institutions and access to resources;		X			
3. Provide training for project proposal preparation and funding applications in several sub-regions for training and capacity-building;		X	X		
4. Bring together and share information on funding for World Heritage with a view to optimise the limited resources of the World Heritage Fund;		X	X		
5. Request ICCROM and IUCN to support and advise on the implementation of training activities within the sub-regions in the framework of the Global Training Strategy;		X	X		

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
6. Establish sub-regional programmes, specifically for Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, focusing on capacity-building for institutions involved in heritage management, preservation and conservation activities. Implement training and capacity-building in the sub-regions of Europe in priority for integrated management planning and monitoring in coordination with the UNESCO field offices in Venice and Moscow. Make best use of specific management courses at ICCROM, and best practice guidelines and tools by IUCN and implement the Global T raining Strategy at national, regional and local levels. National training institutions should be closely involved and scientific and technical studies carried out in the relevant countries. Training for project proposals and development should be given priority for Eastern and South-Eastern European countries;		X	X		
7. Implement and further develop the global training strategy programmes for site managers;		X	X		
8. Enhance capacity-building at the institutional level as well as through specific courses and the preparation of training manuals by ICCROM/ICOMOS and IUCN.		X	X		
International Cooperation and Fund-raising					
1. Encourage national institutions responsible for heritage protection, and Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties, to further review their international legal base in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of international cooperation in the field of heritage conservation and to develop general policies for future actions in this realm;		X		X	
2. Encourage States Parties to consider earmarked funding for World Heritage and earmarked contributions to the World Heritage Fund in support of training and management priorities;		X		X	
3. Encourage multilateral, not only bilateral, cooperation;		X			
4. Develop partnership with Council of Europe and its heritage related Conventions and programmes, as well as the European Union;		X		X	
5. Explore the possibility of the creation of a European Programme and Fund for World Heritage with the European Union;		X		X	
6. Cooperate to review and influence European Union regulations affecting the environment;		X		X	
7. Improve financial allocations to natural and cultural heritage through government, private sector and European Union funding, including lobbying at the European Union level to ensure funding for World Heritage (States Parties, NGOs etc.) and develop synergies between existing processes for the benefit of World Heritage;		X		X	
8. UNESCO to ensure coordinated approaches to funding sources, and to assist States Parties in bringing together and sharing information on funding for World Heritage with a view to optimising the limited resources of the World Heritage Fund.		X			
Strategic Objective: **Increase Public Awareness, Involvement and Support for World Heritage through Communication**					
Information, Awareness Building and Education					
1. Develop strategies, including focused sub-regional projects, for information, awareness-building and education, based on identified needs in sub-regions in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies;		X	X		

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	**World Heritage Centre**	**Advisory Bodies**	**States Parties**	**Sites**
2. Develop models and standards for information material and World Heritage interpretational, including World Heritage site networks, publication and websites;		X	X		
3. Support community participation in heritage preservation and management, and encourage the involvement of NGOs and the private sector;		X	X	X	
4. Encourage States Parties to actively join the Young Peoples Participation in *World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project*;		X		X	
5. Encourage States Parties to translate World Heritage documents into national languages and to ensure their broad dissemination;		X		X	
6. Raise awareness of World Heritage at all levels of society including among site managers and local communities (e.g. education, conscious media policy);		X		X	
7. Identify and disseminate best practice (e.g. Tentative Lists, nominations, management planning, serial/transnational sites);		X	X	X	
8. Encourage European countries to assist with the translation of key World Heritage documents into other languages to better disseminate World Heritage information;		X		X	
9. Promote, at the State Party level, the translation of a basic World Heritage Glossary by linking it to the Herein Thesaurus;				X	
Credible baseline data of each property					
1. States Parties to ensure the timely replies 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 bufferzone revisions, criteria changes etc.) in a timely manner, at the latest by 2008;		X		X	X
2. Encourage the development of baseline data within States Parties and ensure effective feedback between the World Heritage Centre and the responsible authorities;		X		X	
3. Use the results of Periodic Reporting at the national level as baseline data for future application.				X	
Follow-up to Periodic Reporting					
1. Improve institutional memory and continuity by allowing continuous electronic updates of the Periodic Reports by States Parties and focal points;		X		X	X
2. 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	
3. Publish the results in World Heritage Paper series for broad dissemination (both hardcopy and electronic);		X			
4. Encourage States Parties to consider making the data available to all other States Parties with their agreement;		X		X	
5. Maintain interest, as Periodic Reporting has stimulated awareness and cooperation within countries;		X	X	X	
6. Follow-up to the European Periodic Report with an agreed process by *(a)* providing an interim report on the status of implementation of Circular Letter 23 January 2006 for 31 COM (2007) *(b)* reporting on progress made on the priority follow-up actions (management workshops, European cooperation…….), 2006-2008 *(c)* developing a Midterm assessment and evaluation of the results and implementation of the Action Plan in a five year period (by 2011);		X			

	Responsibility				
	World Heritage Committee	World Heritage Centre	Advisory Bodies	States Parties	Sites
7. Build on the momentum of Periodic Reporting to maintain contacts between States Parties and focal points;		X		X	
8. Extend and enforce the network of World Heritage focal points in Europe and establish national and international networks of site managers according to thematic issues via the UNESCO web-page;		X		X	
9. Review the sub-regional set-up;	X	X		X	
10. Encourage follow-up activities and meetings stimulated by the Periodic Reporting exercise at the sub-regional and regional levels;	X	X		X	
11. Send all relevant documents to the focal points for the region and sub-regions, in order to keep them informed of the follow-up of the Periodic Reporting exercise.		X		X	

Follow up to Periodic Reporting in Europe

A number of States Parties have ensured the appropriate follow-up to Periodic Reporting in response to Circular Letter CL/WHC.01/06/PS of 23 January 2006. This ranges from the submission of request for name changes, boundary changes to the review of the criteria for which properties have been nominated.

Due to the high number of properties in Europe this will take considerable time and resources both at the States Party level as well as concerning the Advisory Body, World Heritage Centre and World Heritage Committee. This issue is being addressed in the preparation of the Reflection Year (see working document *WHC-06/30.COM/11G*).

In addition States Parties are taking a new approach in pursuing coordination with other States Parties, which is one of the positive and constructive results of the European Periodic Report. An informal World Heritage Periodic Reporting meeting for the Mediterranean sub-region was hosted by the Italian authorities in Rome, on 10 February 2006. It was attended by 16 participants from 10 States Parties to review the follow-up activities specifically for changes required to existing properties.

Furthermore, a meeting for cultural heritage experts in South Eastern Europe will be organized by the Greek authorities in Thessaloniki in December 2006. The Bellagio Forum in collaboration with the German Environmental Foundation (DBU, Osnabrück, Germany) approved a capacity-building project for the management of natural properties and cultural landscapes in the Mediterranean to be launched with a first workshop in October 2006. The French authorities are hosting a meeting for focal points of Western Europe in France in October 2006.

The following table lists the meetings and workshops organized on a sub-regional or regional level as follow-up activities to both phases of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe.

Table 20. **Follow-up to Periodic Reporting: meetings and workshops**

Date	Title of meeting	Location
10 February 2006	1st Meeting of Mediterranean European Region focal points on the Periodic Reporting Exercise (Section I and II)	Rome, Italy
October 2006	Meeting of Western European focal points on the follow up to the Periodic Reporting Exercise (Section I and II)	Paris, France
December 2006	Meeting of South-Eastern European States Parties on the Periodic Reporting Exercise (Section I and II)	Thessaloniki, Greece
February 2007	2nd Meeting of Mediterranean European Region focal points on the Periodic Reporting Exercise (Section I and II)	Madrid, Spain

Follow-up phasing and timetable

Taking into account the Action Plan and the follow-up required, the following timetable and budget table are proposed:

requests for clarification and/or improved maps have been sent to 35 of the 40 Periodic Reporting focal points and to States Parties of the European region with sites inscribed up to 1998.

Table 21. **Follow-up phasing and timetable**

Timeframe	Activities In order of priority	Follow-up action	Budget	Timeframe
2006-2008	(1) Follow-up to changes of names, criteria, boundaries and bufferzones and statements of significance;	(1) Circular letter of 23 January 2006 Decision by 30 COM Retsrospective Inventory Project	(1) State Parties, WHF, Extrabudgetary	2006-2008
	(2) Publication and Dissemination of the Periodic Reporting results and Action Plan	(2) World Heritage Centre to finalize, print and disseminate; States Parties to disseminate;	(2) WHF	
	(3) Detailed planning of follow-up meetings and harmonization meetings of tentative lists	(3) Inform all States Parties and Focal Points of planning schedule, deadlines etc.	(3) State Parties, WHF, Extrabudgetary	
	(4) Specific Training workshops as per needs identified	(4) Advisory Bodies and WHC to identifiy in order of priority needs by sub-region	(4) State Parties, WHF, Extrabudgetary	
2008-2010	(1) Ensure that all changes required are being processed by 2008	(1) Decision by 32 COM	(1) WHF	2008-2010
	(2) Review of activities carried out and re-orientation	(2) WHC and Advisory Bodies	(2) WHF	
	(3) Progress report to the Committee and detailed action plan 2008-2011	(3) Decision by 32 COM	N/A	
2011	(1) Mid-term evaluation	(1) Presentation to 36 COM	(1) WHF, Extrabudgetary	2011
	(2) Detailed report to the World Heritage Committee and preparation of next cycle of European Periodic Reporting	(2) Decision by 36 COM	(2) WHF, Extrabudgetary	
2014	(1) Finalization of 2nd European Periodic Reporting to the World Heritage Committee	(1) Presentation to 39 COM	(1) WHF	2014

The Retrospective Inventory Project and follow-up to Periodic Reporting

The Retrospective Inventory Project, initiated in 2004, is a detailed examination of the contents of the nomination files of properties inscribed between 1978 and 1998. This information, together with an analysis of Bureau recommendations, Committee decisions, and various other changes made by States Parties to nomination proposals during the nomination process, will contribute to improved baseline documentation on World Heritage sites and form the basis for the work of the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and States Parties to manage and monitor properties on the World Heritage List. States Parties in Europe have been requested to provide additional and improved documentation (in particular detailed maps with clear definition of boundaries) to the World Heritage Centre in parallel to preparing Section II reports. Letters presenting the results of this analysis and

Results of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Europe within the framework of the Reflection Year

As Europe was the last region of the first Periodic Reporting cycle, the European exercise brought to light additional elements to be taken into account for future reporting processes, including the need:

- for international assistance and cooperation within Europe as well as with the rest of the world;
- to encourage transparency of the processes at all levels;
- to develop mechanisms for and ensure feedback at all levels and in particular to site managers;
- to review and agree on the actions arising from this round of reporting before starting the next cycle (name changes, boundary changes, re-nominations, Statement of Significance etc.);
- to simplify the Questionnaire, while maintaining continuity;
- to clarify transboundary and serial sites and to update statuses with new / changed data in future rounds of Periodic Reporting.

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The transboundary site of* Pyrénées - Mont Perdu *(1997, 1999), France/Spain.

Regarding the questionnaire and its potential improvement, the European Periodic Reporting exercised underlined the need:

- to verify the follow-up from previous Periodic Reporting recommendations;
- to address problems of duplication in the questionnaire;
- to clarify the wording of the questions;
- to provide more guidance on the process of Periodic Reporting
- to ensure that the participatory process includes all stakeholders and uses it as a training opportunity for stakeholders, and;
- to review possibilities for intermediate processes on updates of the database between cycles of Periodic Reporting.

These issues have already been transmitted to participants of the relevant meetings on the Reflection Year in 2005 and 2006 (see working document *WHC-06/30.COM/11G*).

6

Decision of the World Heritage Committee regarding the Results of Sections I and II of Periodic Reporting for Europe

Rock Art of Alta ***(1985), Norway***

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Decision *30 COM 11A.1*

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document *WHC-06/30.COM/11A.1* and taking note of Document *WHC-06/30.COM/INF.11A*;
2. Recalling Decisions **25.COM VII.25-27** and **7 EXT.COM 5A.2**, adopted respectively at its 25th session (Helsinki, 2001) and 7th extraordinary session (UNESCO, 2004;
3. Expressing its sincere appreciation for the considerable efforts by all 48 States Parties in Europe in submitting the Periodic Reports for Section I in 2004 and Section II in 2005;
4. Notes the successful use of an electronic tool, the development of an evaluation tool and the storage in a World Heritage Centre database of all information submitted by the States Parties;
5. Thanks the German authorities for hosting a European meeting (Berlin, Germany 8 - 9 November 2005) on the results of Periodic Reporting Section I and the finalization of Section II, as well as the development of an overall Strategic Action Plan and welcomes the 'Berlin Appeal' to enhance cooperation and support by European States Parties and European Institutions on World Heritage;
6. Welcomes with satisfaction the synthesis report of the European region illustrating a growing cooperation among States Parties;
7. Acknowledges and endorses the Action Plan of the European synthesis report on Section I and II and the sub-regional reports and requests the States Parties to make an effort towards a coordinated approach for its implementation;
8. Requests States Parties to work with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to start implementing the Action Plan for the European region;
9. Further notes that preparations for the follow-up to the Periodic Reporting results, including name changes, boundary changes and statements of significance have started in some European States Parties, following the Circular Letter of 23 January 2006, and welcomes the meetings offered by the Greek authorities in November 2006, by the French authorities in October 2006 and by the Spanish authorities in January 2007, to ensure a coordinated and systematic approach of these follow-up activities;
10. Notes the importance of management plans for the protection of World Heritage properties and that many European sites reviewed lack this tool, and requests States Parties to prepare management plans for those World Heritage properties that still do not have them;

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Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley *(2004, 2006), Andorra.*

11. Recognizes the need to avoid the nomination of similar types of properties and encourages States Parties to cooperate in harmonizing their Tentative Lists by sharing information on the sites proposed;
12. Strongly encourages the States Parties in Europe to continue the improved cooperation and requests all States Parties to submit any changes to names, criteria, boundaries and statements of significance in a timely fashion and in accordance with deadlines outlined in the Operational Guidelines;
13. Notes also that such proposals (and the similar ones made in Periodic Reports for other regions) have considerable resource and workload implications for the Committee, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies as well as for States Parties;
14. Further requests that all European States Parties provide an official letter to the World Heritage Centre by **31 September 2006**, indicating their agreement to make the electronic database available for data-sharing with the Council of Europe and other partners as well as on the World Heritage webpage for the general public;
15. Requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to prepare a progress report on the follow-up to the European Periodic Report including time tables, budgetary implications and priorities for examination at its 31st session in 2007.

Appendix

Results of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Europe, by Sub-Region and Region

Periodic Reporting – Sections I and II

Periodic Reporting - Section I

Identification of cultural and natural properties

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
2.01	Has the State Party established inventories of cultural and natural properties?	8	100%	0	0%	100%	9	90%	1	10%	100%
2.02	If so, at what level(s) are they compiled and maintained?					100%					90%
	National	8	100%				8	89%			
	Regional	5	62%				5	56%			
	Local	5	62%				5	56%			
	Other	3	37%				0	0%			
2.03	If yes, have they been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites?	7	87%	1	12%	100%	6	67%	3	33%	90%

The Tentative List

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
3.01	Has the State Party submitted a Tentative List since it became a contracting party to the *World Heritage Convention*?	8	100%	0	0%	100%	7	70%	3	30%	100%
3.04	How was your Tentative List prepared?					100%					80%
	National	8	100%				7	87%			
	Regional	2	25%				6	75%			
	Local	2	25%				3	37%			
	Public consultation	2	25%				3	37%			

Nomination of cultural and natural properties for the World Heritage List

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
4.02	Who is responsible for preparing World Heritage site nominations?					100%					90%
	Central government	6	75%				6	67%			
	Regional / local government	1	12%				2	22%			
	Partnership with non-governmental organization	2	25%				0	0%			
	Site manager	1	12%				0	0%			
	Combination of above	3	37%				1	11%			
	Other	0	0%				0	0%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	11	100%	0	0%	100%	12	100%	0	0%	100%	7	100%	0	0%	100%	47	98%	1	2%	100%
					100%					100%					100%					98%
	10	91%				11	92%				7	100%				44	94%			
	3	27%				7	58%				1	14%				21	45%			
	4	36%				5	42%				2	29%				21	45%			
	3	27%				2	17%				0	0%				8	17%			
	10	91%	1	9%	100%	12	100%	0	0%	100%	7	100%	0	0%	100%	42	89%	5	11%	98%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	10	91%	1	9%	100%	11	92%	1	8%	100%	6	86%	1	14%	100%	42	87%	6	12%	100%
					91%					92%					86%					90%
	10	100%				10	91%				6	100%				41	95%			
	1	10%				4	36%				2	33%				15	35%			
	0	0%				2	18%				3	50%				10	23%			
	1	10%				3	27%				2	33%				11	25%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					100%					98%
	11	100%				9	75%				7	100%				39	83%			
	2	18%				3	25%				2	29%				10	21%			
	1	9%				1	8%				2	29%				6	13%			
	1	9%				3	25%				3	43%				8	17%			
	1	9%				5	42%				2	29%				12	26%			
	0	0%				4	33%				2	29%				6	13%			

Periodic Reporting - Section I

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
4.03	Who actually prepares the nominations?					100%					90%
	Central government	5	62%				6	67%			
	Regional / local government	2	25%				7	78%			
	Consultants / experts	6	75%				6	67%			
	Site manager	2	25%				5	56%			
	Other	2	25%				4	44%			
4.04a	What is the most important motivation for nominating a site in your country?					100%					90%
	Conservation of site	3	37%				8	89%			
	Increased funding	0	0%				0	0%			
	Lobbying / political pressure	0	0%				0	0%			
	Honour / prestige	5	62%				1	11%			
	Working in partnership	0	0%				0	0%			
	Site in danger	0	0%				0	0%			
	Other	0	0%				0	0%			
4.04b	What is the second most important motivation for nominating a site in your country?					100%					90%
	Conservation of site	4	50%				1	11%			
	Increased funding	1	12%				0	0%			
	Lobbying / political pressure	1	12%				0	0%			
	Honour / prestige	2	25%				6	67%			
	Working in partnership	0	0%				1	11%			
	Site in danger	0	0%				0	0%			
	Other	0	0%				1	11%			
4.04c	What is the third most important motivation for nominating a site in your country?					100%					90%
	Conservation of site	0	0%				0	0%			
	Increased funding	4	50%				1	11%			
	Lobbying / political pressure	1	12%				1	11%			
	Honour / prestige	0	0%				1	11%			
	Working in partnership	3	37%				2	22%			
	Site in danger	0	0%				0	0%			
	Other	0	0%				4	44%			
4.05	Have you encountered difficulties and / or obstacles during the nomination process?					75%					50%
	Lack of national cooperation	1	17%				0	0%			
	Lack of local / regional cooperation	1	17%				0	0%			
	Inadequate staffing	3	50%				1	20%			
	Lack of funding	4	67%				0	0%			
	Development pressures	2	33%				4	80%			
	Lack of political support	0	0%				0	0%			
	Lack of support from UNESCO	0	0%				1	20%			
	Other	1	17%				4	80%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					100%					98%
	11	100%				10	83%				6	86%				38	81%			
	3	27%				5	42%				1	14%				18	38%			
	6	55%				10	83%				5	71%				33	70%			
	5	45%				4	33%				3	43%				19	40%			
	1	9%				4	33%				2	29%				13	28%			
					100%					100%					100%					98%
	6	55%				7	58%				1	14%				25	53%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
	3	27%				3	25%				4	57%				16	34%			
	1	9%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
	0	0%				1	8%				2	29%				3	6%			
	1	9%				1	8%				0	0%				2	4%			
					100%					92%					100%					95%
	4	36%				3	27%				5	71%				17	37%			
	0	0%				2	18%				1	14%				4	9%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
	3	27%				5	45%				0	0%				16	35%			
	2	18%				1	9%				1	14%				5	11%			
	2	18%				0	0%				0	0%				2	4%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
					82%					92%					100%					92%
	0	0%				1	9%				0	0%				1	2%			
	3	33%				2	18%				4	57%				14	32%			
	0	0%				3	27%				0	0%				5	11%			
	1	11%				1	9%				0	0%				3	7%			
	1	11%				1	9%				1	14%				8	18%			
	3	33%				2	18%				2	29%				7	16%			
	1	11%				1	9%				0	0%				6	14%			
					73%					92%					71%					73%
	1	12%				0	0%				2	40%				4	11%			
	3	37%				5	45%				3	60%				12	34%			
	5	62%				8	73%				3	60%				20	57%			
	3	37%				6	55%				4	80%				17	49%			
	3	37%				4	36%				2	40%				15	43%			
	0	0%				0	0%				2	40%				2	6%			
	0	0%				2	18%				0	0%				3	9%			
	2	25%				4	36%				2	40%				13	37%			

...

Periodic Reporting - Section I

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
4.06a	What is the most important perceived benefit of World Heritage listing in your country?					87%					90%
	None	0	0%				0	0%			
	Conservation of site	1	14%				4	44%			
	Increased funding	1	14%				0	0%			
	Lobbying / political pressure	0	0%				0	0%			
	Honour / prestige	4	57%				4	44%			
	Working in partnership	1	14%				0	0%			
	Endangered site protected	0	0%				0	0%			
	Other	0	0%				1	11%			
4.06b	What is the second most important perceived benefit of World Heritage listing in your country?					87%					90%
	None	0	0%				0	0%			
	Conservation of site	4	57%				3	33%			
	Increased funding	0	0%				0	0%			
	Lobbying / political pressure	1	14%				0	0%			
	Honour / prestige	1	14%				3	33%			
	Working in partnership	0	0%				1	11%			
	Endangered site protected	1	14%				0	0%			
	Other	0	0%				2	22%			
4.06c	What is the third most important perceived benefit of World Heritage listing in your country?					87%					80%
	None	0	0%				0	0%			
	Conservation of site	1	14%				0	0%			
	Increased funding	2	29%				1	12%			
	Lobbying / political pressure	0	0%				0	0%			
	Honour / prestige	1	14%				0	0%			
	Working in partnership	2	29%				4	50%			
	Endangered site protected	0	0%				0	0%			
	Other	1	14%				3	37%			

General policy and legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
5.01	Does your country have specific legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate your country's national heritage?	8	100%	0	0%	100%	10	100%	0	0%	100%
5.03	If yes, are local communities involved?	8	100%	0	0%	100%	9	90%	1	10%	100%
5.05	Is there specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites in your country?	2	25%	6	75%	100%	2	20%	8	80%	100%
5.07	Are management plans required (or do they exist) in your country for cultural and natural heritage?	7	87%	1	12%	100%	4	40%	6	60%	100%
5.10	Are there any plans to change current legislation and / or planning?	6	75%	2	25%	100%	7	70%	3	30%	100%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					91%					92%					86%					90%
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
	4	40%				7	64%				2	33%				18	42%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
	0	0%				0	0%				1	17%				1	2%			
	6	60%				4	36%				2	33%				20	47%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
	0	0%				0	0%				1	17%				2	5%			
					91%					83%					71%					85%
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
	4	40%				2	20%				3	60%				16	39%			
	0	0%				4	40%				1	20%				5	12%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
	2	20%				2	20%				0	0%				8	20%			
	2	20%				2	20%				1	20%				6	15%			
	1	10%				0	0%				0	0%				2	5%			
	1	10%				0	0%				0	0%				3	7%			
					82%					83%					71%					81%
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
	0	0%				1	10%				0	0%				2	5%			
	5	56%				3	30%				2	40%				13	33%			
	0	0%				1	10%				0	0%				1	3%			
	0	0%				1	10%				0	0%				2	5%			
	2	22%				2	20%				1	20%				11	28%			
	1	11%				1	10%				2	40%				4	10%			
	1	11%				1	10%				0	0%				6	15%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	11	100%	0	0%	100%	12	100%	0	0%	100%	7	100%	0	0%	100%	48	100%	0	0%	100%
	9	90%	1	10%	91%	11	92%	1	8%	100%	5	71%	2	29%	100%	42	89%	5	11%	98%
	6	55%	5	45%	100%	6	50%	6	50%	100%	3	43%	4	57%	100%	19	40%	29	60%	100%
	9	82%	2	18%	100%	12	100%	0	0%	100%	6	86%	1	14%	100%	38	79%	10	21%	100%
	7	64%	4	36%	100%	7	58%	5	42%	100%	5	71%	2	29%	100%	32	67%	16	33%	100%

Periodic Reporting - Section I

Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
6.03	At what level do these organizations provide their services?					100%					100%
	National	7	87%				9	90%			
	Regional	5	62%				6	60%			
	Local	5	62%				6	60%			
	Combination of above	4	50%				3	30%			
	Other	0	0%				1	10%			
6.04	Is conservation of the cultural and natural heritage institutionally integrated in your country?	5	62%	3	37%	100%	7	70%	3	30%	100%
6.06	Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	6	75%	2	25%	100%	6	60%	4	40%	100%
6.08	Are local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	8	100%	0	0%	100%	9	90%	1	10%	100%
6.10	Are non-governmental organizations (NGO's) involved in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?	8	100%	0	0%	100%	9	90%	1	10%	100%

Financial resources

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
8.01	How are World Heritage sites funded in your country?					100%					90%
	State-Party budget allowance	8	100%				7	78%			
	Local / regional authority budget allowance	6	75%				6	67%			
	Fundraising	1	12%				2	22%			
	Non-governmental organizations	1	12%				2	22%			
	Private sector	3	37%				6	67%			
	International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	2	25%				0	0%			
	Combination of above	1	12%				6	67%			
	Other	6	75%				0	0%			
8.02	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?	2	25%	6	75%	100%	2	20%	8	80%	100%
8.05	Has the State Party made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund?	0	0%	8	100%	100%	3	30%	7	70%	100%

Training

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
9.01	Have training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites been identified?	5	62%	3	37%	100%	3	30%	7	70%	100%
9.03	Have staff received heritage training in or outside your country?	5	62%	3	37%	100%	8	80%	2	20%	100%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					100%					100%
	7	64%				10	83%				7	100%				40	83%			
	3	27%				9	75%				5	71%				28	58%			
	4	36%				10	83%				6	86%				31	65%			
	7	64%				4	33%				5	71%				23	48%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
	8	73%	3	27%	100%	8	73%	3	27%	92%	1	17%	5	83%	86%	29	63%	17	37%	96%
	9	82%	2	18%	100%	11	92%	1	8%	100%	6	86%	1	14%	100%	38	79%	10	21%	100%
	10	100%	0	0%	91%	12	100%	0	0%	100%	3	50%	3	50%	86%	42	91%	4	9%	96%
	10	91%	1	9%	100%	12	100%	0	0%	100%	6	100%	0	0%	86%	45	96%	2	4%	98%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					92%					100%					96%
	8	73%				10	91%				7	100%				40	87%			
	5	45%				10	91%				4	57%				31	67%			
	2	18%				9	82%				4	57%				18	39%			
	2	18%				8	73%				4	57%				17	37%			
	4	36%				10	91%				3	43%				26	57%			
	2	18%				6	55%				3	43%				13	28%			
	5	45%				6	55%				2	29%				20	43%			
	2	18%				5	45%				2	29%				15	33%			
	4	36%	7	64%	100%	4	33%	8	67%	100%	4	67%	2	33%	86%	16	34%	31	66%	98%
	5	45%	6	55%	100%	0	0%	12	100%	100%	1	17%	5	83%	86%	9	19%	38	81%	98%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	8	73%	3	27%	100%	10	83%	2	17%	100%	7	100%	0	0%	100%	33	69%	15	31%	100%
	8	73%	3	27%	100%	12	100%	0	0%	100%	6	86%	1	14%	100%	39	81%	9	19%	100%

Periodic Reporting - Section I

International cooperation

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
10.01	Has your country cooperated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories?	7	87%	1	12%	100%	9	90%	1	10%	100%
10.02	If yes, please indicate the type of cooperation that best describes your activities.					87%					90%
	Bilateral and multilateral agreements	3	43%				5	56%			
	Hosting and / or attending international training courses / seminars	7	100%				7	78%			
	Distribution of material / information	2	29%				3	33%			
	Financial support	4	57%				7	78%			
	Experts	6	86%				9	100%			
	Other	3	43%				2	22%			
10.03	What measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties?					62%					70%
	Foundations for international cooperation	1	20%				1	14%			
	Participation in other UN programmes	0	0%				5	71%			
	Contributions to private organizations	0	0%				2	29%			
	Other	4	80%				4	57%			
10.04	Do you have World Heritage sites that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?	3	37%	5	62%	100%	5	50%	5	50%	100%

Information, awareness building and education

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
11.01	How does your country present and promote its World Heritage sites?					100%					90%
	Publications (books, leaflets, magazines)	8	100%				9	100%			
	Films	6	75%				6	67%			
	Postcards	7	87%				7	78%			
	Media campaigns	4	50%				5	56%			
	Internet	7	87%				7	78%			
	Postage stamps, medals	6	75%				5	56%			
	Other	4	50%				6	67%			
11.02	Is this at a local, regional, national or international level?					100%					80%
	International	6	75%				7	87%			
	National	8	100%				8	100%			
	Regional	6	75%				6	75%			
	Local	7	87%				7	87%			
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	50%	4	50%	100%	7	78%	2	22%	90%
11.04	If no, is the State Party working towards any action or measures to improve it?	4	80%	1	20%	62%	2	67%	1	33%	30%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	7	64%	4	36%	100%	11	92%	1	8%	100%	3	43%	4	57%	100%	37	77%	11	23%	100%
					64%					92%					71%					81%
	4	57%				10	91%				5	100%				27	69%			
	4	57%				11	100%				3	60%				32	82%			
	4	57%				6	55%				3	60%				18	46%			
	4	57%				7	64%				3	60%				25	64%			
	6	86%				9	82%				5	100%				35	90%			
	3	43%				5	45%				0	0%				13	33%			
					55%					50%					43%					56%
	3	50%				2	33%				1	33%				8	30%			
	4	67%				1	17%				3	100%				13	48%			
	1	17%				1	17%				2	67%				6	22%			
	2	33%				4	67%				0	0%				14	52%			
	1	10%	9	90%	91%	5	42%	7	58%	100%	1	14%	6	86%	100%	15	32%	32	68%	98%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					100%					98%
	11	100%				11	92%				7	100%				46	98%			
	8	73%				11	92%				6	86%				37	79%			
	8	73%				9	75%				6	86%				37	79%			
	8	73%				8	67%				7	100%				32	68%			
	10	91%				9	75%				5	71%				38	81%			
	6	55%				7	58%				4	57%				28	60%			
	8	73%				10	83%				3	43%				31	66%			
					100%					100%					100%					96%
	9	82%				11	92%				4	57%				37	80%			
	11	100%				12	100%				7	100%				46	100%			
	6	55%				9	75%				5	71%				32	70%			
	8	73%				10	83%				5	71%				37	80%			
	5	45%	6	55%	100%	5	42%	7	58%	100%	2	29%	5	71%	100%	23	49%	24	51%	98%
	7	100%	0	0%	64%	8	80%	2	20%	83%	4	80%	1	20%	71%	25	83%	5	17%	62%

Periodic Reporting - Section I

Assessment of section I of the periodic reporting exercise

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe					Western Europe				
		Total of State Party Reports: 8					Total of State Party Reports: 10				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
13.01	How do you assess the information made available during the preparation phase of Periodic Reporting?					100%					100%
	Very good	2	25%				1	10%			
	Good	4	50%				6	60%			
	Average	2	25%				2	20%			
	Bad	0	0%				0	0%			
	Very bad	0	0%				1	10%			
13.02	How do you assess the clarity and user-friendliness of the questionnaire?					100%					100%
	Very good	1	12%				1	10%			
	Good	4	50%				3	30%			
	Average	3	37%				5	50%			
	Bad	0	0%				0	0%			
	Very bad	0	0%				1	10%			
13.03	Do you think the Periodic Reporting process will produce any benefits to the State Party?	7	87%	1	12%	100%	8	100%	0	0%	80%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					91%					100%					100%					98%
	2	20%				2	17%				0	0%				7	15%			
	5	50%				8	67%				5	71%				28	60%			
	3	30%				1	8%				1	14%				9	19%			
	0	0%				1	8%				1	14%				2	4%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
					91%					100%					86%					96%
	1	10%				3	25%				3	50%				9	20%			
	6	60%				5	42%				2	33%				20	43%			
	3	30%				4	33%				1	17%				16	35%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				1	2%			
	10	100%	0	0%	91%	9	100%	0	0%	75%	5	100%	0	0%	71%	39	97%	1	2%	83%

Periodic Reporting - Section II

Representation of values

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
2.04	Have new criteria been added after the original inscription?	0	0%	21	100%	100%	1	1%	70	99%	99%
2.06	If no, should the site be re-considered for additional criteria?	1	5%	20	95%	100%	8	12%	60	88%	94%
2.06.a	Proposed new cultural criteria					5%					10%
	(i)	0	0%				0	0%			
	(ii)	1	100%				1	14%			
	(iii)	0	0%				0	0%			
	(iv)	0	0%				1	14%			
	(v)	0	0%				3	43%			
	(vi)	0	0%				2	29%			
2.06.b	Proposed new natural criteria					0%					1%
	(i)	0					1				
	(ii)	0					0				
	(iii)	0					0				
	(iv)	0					0				
2.08	Was the Outstanding Universal Value of the site defined by the Advisory Bodies or by the Committee?	13	62%	8	38%	100%	50	70%	21	30%	99%
2.10	Has the value changed since inscription?	2	10%	19	90%	100%	8	11%	64	89%	100%
2.12	Did the World Heritage Committee approve a Statement of Significance for the site, which defined the Outstanding Universal Value?	3	14%	18	86%	100%	27	37%	45	62%	100%
2.13	If yes, does this Statement of Significance still adequately define and reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site?	6	86%	1	14%	33%	28	80%	7	20%	49%
2.14	If no, has a revised Statement of Significance subsequently been developed for the site?	0	0%	18	100%	86%	15	33%	31	67%	64%
2.16	Is UNESCO's official description of the site satisfactory?	12	57%	9	43%	100%	51	71%	21	29%	100%
2.18	Does the name of the site adequately reflect the property and significance?	19	90%	2	10%	100%	64	89%	8	11%	100%
2.19	If no, do you want to change the name of the site?	2	40%	3	60%	24%	7	23%	23	77%	42%

Boundaries and buffer zones

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
3.01	Are the boundaries of the site adequate to reflect the site's significance?	13	62%	8	38%	100%	51	72%	20	28%	99%
3.03	Is there a buffer zone for the site?	17	81%	4	19%	100%	20	28%	52	72%	100%
3.05	If no, is a buffer zone needed to protect the site's significance?					29%					75%
	Yes	3	50%				28	52%			
	No	1	17%				15	28%			
	Further work needed	2	33%				11	20%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	5	6%	85	94%	99%	2	4%	45	96%	100%	1	6%	16	94%	100%	9	4%	237	96%	99%
	4	5%	79	95%	91%	4	9%	41	91%	96%	2	12%	14	88%	94%	19	8%	214	92%	94%
					5%					2%					12%					6%
	4	80%				0	0%				0	0%				4	25%			
	3	60%				0	0%				1	50%				6	37%			
	3	60%				0	0%				1	50%				4	25%			
	2	40%				0	0%				2	100%				5	31%			
	2	40%				1	100%				1	50%				7	44%			
	2	40%				0	0%				1	50%				5	31%			
					2%					6%					12%					3%
	1					1					2					5				
	2					2					1					5				
	2					1					1					4				
	2					2					1					5				
	60	67%	30	33%	99%	36	77%	11	23%	100%	16	100%	0	0%	94%	175	71%	70	29%	99%
	6	7%	84	93%	99%	10	21%	37	79%	100%	0	0%	17	100%	100%	26	11%	221	89%	99%
	46	52%	43	48%	98%	26	57%	20	43%	98%	17	100%	0	0%	100%	119	49%	126	51%	99%
	46	92%	4	8%	55%	26	76%	8	24%	72%	15	88%	2	12%	100%	121	85%	22	15%	58%
	7	15%	39	85%	51%	1	4%	22	96%	49%	2	33%	4	67%	35%	25	18%	114	82%	56%
	66	73%	24	27%	99%	29	63%	17	37%	98%	11	65%	6	35%	100%	169	69%	77	31%	99%
	80	89%	10	11%	99%	40	85%	7	15%	100%	13	76%	4	24%	100%	216	87%	31	13%	99%
	11	46%	13	54%	26%	8	32%	17	68%	53%	4	67%	2	33%	35%	32	36%	58	64%	36%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	74	81%	17	19%	100%	41	87%	6	13%	100%	11	69%	5	31%	94%	190	77%	56	23%	99%
	58	64%	33	36%	100%	36	77%	11	23%	100%	13	76%	4	24%	100%	144	58%	104	42%	100%
					47%					30%					29%					49%
	10	23%				5	36%				3	60%				49	40%			
	23	53%				1	7%				1	20%				41	34%			
	10	23%				8	57%				1	20%				32	26%			

Periodic Reporting - Section II

Evaluation of changing authenticity / integrity

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
4.01	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%	100%	45	62%	27	37%	100%
4.03	If no, has the authenticity and / or the integrity of the site been re-assessed since inscription?	6	46%	7	54%	62%	6	12%	45	88%	71%
4.05	Have there been significant changes to the authenticity and / or integrity of the site since inscription?	3	14%	18	86%	100%	9	12%	63	87%	100%
4.08	Will these anticipated changes affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as identified at the time of the inscription?	0	0%	15	100%	71%	7	14%	42	86%	68%

The current use of World Heritage sites and management systems

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
5.01	How is the site currently used?					100%					100%
	Visitor attraction (entrance fee)	9	43%				54	75%			
	Urban centre	8	38%				27	37%			
	National park (or other national protected area)	2	10%				6	8%			
	Religious use	7	33%				33	46%			
	Rural landscape	3	14%				17	24%			
	Other	9	43%				36	50%			
5.02	Has a World Heritage site steering group or similar management committee been set up?	15	71%	6	29%	100%	41	57%	31	43%	100%
5.03.d	Is it legally or formally constituted?					71%					57%
	Formally	14	93%				34	83%			
	Legally	1	7%				7	17%			
5.05	How could the overall management system of the site best be described?					100%					100%
	Management by the State Party	12	57%				31	43%			
	Management under protective legislation	21	100%				56	78%			
	Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party	4	19%				19	26%			
	Management under traditional protective measures or customary law	5	24%				6	8%			
	Consensual management	6	29%				28	39%			
	Other effective management system	2	10%				25	35%			
5.06	Has a coordinator been appointed to oversee the management of the site?	11	52%	10	48%	100%	28	40%	42	60%	97%
5.07	If yes, how much time does the coordinator spend on this work?					52%					40%
	Full-time job	6	55%				17	59%			
	Part-time job	2	18%				5	17%			
	Responsibilities have been added to an existing job	3	27%				7	24%			
5.08	If no, is a coordinator needed?	8	67%	4	33%	57%	16	37%	27	63%	60%
5.09	If so, are there any plans to appoint a coordinator?	4	40%	6	60%	48%	8	24%	25	76%	46%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	59	66%	31	34%	99%	28	60%	19	40%	100%	15	100%	0	0%	88%	160	65%	85	35%	99%
	7	12%	50	88%	63%	7	24%	22	76%	62%	1	17%	5	83%	35%	27	17%	129	83%	63%
	25	27%	66	73%	100%	11	23%	36	77%	100%	4	24%	13	76%	100%	52	21%	196	79%	100%
	8	11%	62	89%	77%	7	16%	37	84%	94%	8	47%	9	53%	100%	30	15%	165	85%	79%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					100%					100%
	59	65%				33	70%				9	53%				164	66%			
	39	43%				18	38%				5	29%				97	39%			
	11	12%				15	32%				9	53%				43	17%			
	37	41%				17	36%				11	65%				105	42%			
	15	16%				9	19%				5	29%				49	20%			
	45	49%				20	43%				9	53%				119	48%			
	37	42%	52	58%	97.80%	19	40%	28	60%	100%	10	59%	7	41%	100%	122	50%	124	50%	99%
					40%					40%					59%					49%
	18	50%				5	26%				1	10%				72	59%			
	18	50%				14	74%				9	90%				49	40%			
					99%					100%					100%					99.60%
	52	58%				36	77%				11	65%				142	57%			
	73	81%				43	91%				15	88%				208	84%			
	12	13%				2	4%				7	41%				44	18%			
	15	17%				13	28%				11	65%				50	20%			
	13	14%				2	4%				4	24%				53	21%			
	33	37%				16	34%				0	0%				76	31%			
	50	56%	40	44%	99%	21	45%	26	55%	100%	9	53%	8	47%	100%	119	49%	126	51%	99%
					56%					51%					53%					50%
	31	61%				13	54%				4	44%				71	57%			
	4	8%				0	0%				2	22%				13	10%			
	16	31%				11	46%				3	33%				40	32%			
	27	66%	14	34%	45%	21	70%	9	30%	64%	5	62%	3	37%	47%	77	57%	57	43%	54%
	23	64%	13	36%	40%	15	58%	11	42%	55%	2	33%	4	67%	35%	52	47%	59	53%	45%

Periodic Reporting - Section II

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
5.10	Which level or levels of public authority are primarily involved with the management of the site?					100%					100%
	National	18	86%				45	62%			
	Regional	10	48%				47	65%			
	Local	17	81%				61	85%			
	Other	4	19%				19	26%			
5.11	Are the current management systems effective and / or sufficient?					100%					99%
	Highly effective	1	5%				14	20%			
	Sufficiently effective	16	76%				52	73%			
	Not sufficiently effective	4	19%				5	7%			
5.12	Are any improvements needed?	12	57%	9	43%	100%	38	53%	34	47%	100%

Legislation concerning World Heritage sites

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
6.01	Does the site have special legislation or administrative arrangements?	18	86%	3	14%	100%	65	90%	7	10%	100%
6.03	Have there been any significant changes in the ownership, legal status, contractual or traditional protective measures for the site since the time of inscription?	4	20%	16	80%	95%	29	41%	42	59%	99%
6.05	Are the current protection arrangements effective and / or sufficient?					81%					96%
	Highly effective	3	18%				22	32%			
	Sufficient	12	71%				44	64%			
	Not sufficiently effective	2	12%				3	4%			
6.06	Are any improvements needed?	13	62%	8	38%	100%	32	44%	40	56%	100%

Specific management plans

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
7.01	Is there a specific management plan for the site?	8	40%	12	60%	95%	37	51%	35	49%	100%
7.02.a	Is the plan being implemented?	9	90%	1	10%	48%	38	93%	3	7%	57%
7.02.f	Was the preparation of the management plan based on a Statement of Significance?	5	56%	4	44%	43%	27	69%	12	31%	54%
7.02.g	Is the current management plan considered to be adequate to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the site?					43%					54%
	Very effective	2	22%				19	49%			
	Adequate	6	67%				20	51%			
	Not adequate	1	11%				0	0%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					88%					99%
	75	82%				40	85%				10	67%				188	76%			
	49	54%				24	51%				8	53%				138	56%			
	61	67%				35	74%				10	67%				184	75%			
	26	29%				6	13%				1	7%				56	23%			
					99%					100%					100%					99%
	12	13%				5	11%				1	6%				33	13%			
	74	82%				28	60%				13	76%				183	74%			
	4	4%				14	30%				3	18%				30	12%			
	61	67%	30	33%	100%	33	70%	14	30%	100%	11	69%	5	31%	94%	155	63%	92	37%	99%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	87	96%	4	4%	100%	41	87%	6	13%	100%	12	71%	5	29%	100%	223	90%	25	10%	100%
	45	49%	46	51%	100%	25	53%	22	47%	100%	7	41%	10	59%	100%	110	45%	136	55%	99%
					98%					100%					100%					96%
	21	24%				2	4%				0	0%				48	20%			
	68	76%				38	81%				12	71%				174	73%			
	0	0%				7	15%				5	29%				17	7%			
	54	60%	36	40%	99%	31	66%	16	34%	100%	12	75%	4	25%	94%	142	58%	104	42%	99%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	27	31%	61	69%	97%	14	31%	31	69%	96%	10	59%	7	41%	100%	96	40%	146	60%	98%
	24	69%	11	31%	38%	15	75%	5	25%	43%	9	100%	0	0%	53%	95	83%	20	17%	46%
	20	77%	6	23%	29%	11	73%	4	27%	32%	9	100%	0	0%	53%	72	73%	26	27%	40%
					27%					43%					53%					41%
	8	32%				3	15%				1	11%				33	32%			
	16	64%				15	75%				8	89%				65	64%			
	1	4%				2	10%				0	0%				4	4%			

Periodic Reporting - Section II

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
7.02.i	Is the current management plan available on CD?	5	56%	4	44%	43%	17	40%	25	60%	58%
7.02.j	Have copies of the management plan been sent to the World Heritage Centre and / or to the Advisory Bodies?	2	22%	7	78%	43%	16	38%	26	62%	58%
7.03	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%	17	46%	20	54%	51%

Reactive monitoring reports

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
7.06	Has the site been the subject of (a) Reactive Monitoring Report(s) to the Committee?	2	10%	19	90%	100%	16	23%	55	77%	99%

Financial resources

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
8.01	Can you provide information on the annual operating budget in the last financial year?	17	81%	4	19%	100%	45	63%	26	37%	99%
8.04	Has extra funding been drawn in through the World Heritage status?	15	71%	6	29%	100%	28	39%	44	61%	100%
8.06	Does the site have sufficient funding for the adequate management of the site?					100%					99%
	Very sufficient	0	0%				2	3%			
	Sufficient	12	57%				45	63 %			
	Insufficient	9	43%				24	33%			
8.07	Are key aspects of the site's management plan being met?	8	80%	2	20%	48%	33	70%	14	30%	65%
8.09	Is funding for the protection and conservation of the site adequate?	11	52%	10	48%	100%	46	65%	25	35%	99%
8.12	Has the site received any of the following financial assistance?					71%					36%
	World Heritage Fund	3	20%				2	8%			
	UNESCO International Campaign	1	7%				0	0%			
	National and / or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies	2	13%				1	4%			
	Bilateral cooperation	2	13%				2	8%			
	Other assistance	13	87%				26	100%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	13	50%	13	50%	29%	5	24%	16	76%	45%	4	44%	5	56%	53%	44	41%	63	59%	43%
	8	30%	19	70%	30%	3	15%	17	85%	43%	1	11%	8	89%	53%	30	28%	77	72%	43%
	45	69%	20	31%	71%	29	88%	4	12%	70%	4	50%	4	50%	47%	107	69%	49	31%	63%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	16	18%	71	82%	96%	10	24%	32	76%	89%	6	35%	11	65%	100%	50	21%	188	79%	96%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	52	59%	36	41%	97%	30	65%	16	35%	98%	9	53%	8	47%	100%	153	63%	90	37%	98%
	29	33%	60	67%	98%	30	67%	15	33%	96%	8	47%	9	53%	100%	110	45%	134	55%	98%
					99%					96%					100%					98%
	3	3%				0	0%				0	0%				5	2%			
	57	63%				20	43%				6	35%				140	57%			
	30	33%				25	53%				11	65%				99	41%			
	28	68%	13	32%	45%	17	55%	14	45%	66%	7	70%	3	30%	59%	93	67%	46	33%	56%
	54	61%	34	39%	97%	20	47%	23	53%	91%	7	41%	10	59%	100%	138	57%	102	42%	97%
					58%					83%					76%					59%
	8	15%				17	44%				6	46%				36	25%			
	3	6%				4	10%				3	23%				11	8%			
	4	8%				8	21%				5	38%				20	14%			
	2	4%				5	13%				4	31%				15	10%			
	49	92%				27	69%				6	46%				121	83%			

Periodic Reporting - Section II

Access to adequate professional staff

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
9.01.a	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in conservation?					100%					97%
	Very good	4	19%				29	41%			
	Good	10	48%				33	47%			
	Average	7	33%				6	9%			
	Bad	0	0%				2	3%			
	Very bad	0	0%				0	0%			
9.01.b	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in management?					100%					99%
	Very good	2	10%				20	28%			
	Good	12	57%				39	55%			
	Average	7	33%				12	17%			
	Bad	0	0%				0	0%			
	Very bad	0	0%				0	0%			
9.01.c	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in promotion?					100%					97%
	Very good	2	10%				17	24%			
	Good	9	43%				29	41%			
	Average	9	43%				19	27%			
	Bad	1	5%				5	7%			
	Very bad	0	0%				0	0%			
9.01.d	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in interpretation?					100%					97%
	Very good	3	14%				21	30%			
	Good	12	57%				25	36%			
	Average	4	19%				20	29%			
	Bad	2	10%				4	6%			
	Very bad	0	0%				0	0%			
9.01.e	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in education?					100%					99%
	Very good	2	10%				20	28%			
	Good	10	48%				34	48%			
	Average	8	38%				15	21%			
	Bad	1	5%				2	3%			
	Very bad	0	0%				0	0%			
9.01.f	How do you rate the access that you have to adequate professional staff in visitor management?					100%					97%
	Very good	3	14%				19	27%			
	Good	11	52%				32	46%			
	Average	6	29%				18	26%			
	Bad	1	5%				1	1%			
	Very bad	0	0%				0	0%			
9.02	Do you have access to adequate professional staff not covered above?	11	58%	8	42%	90%	48	67%	24	33%	100%
9.04	Are there adequate staff resources to protect, maintain and promote the site?	11	52%	10	48%	100%	49	68%	23	32%	100%
9.07	Do you have the support of regular volunteers for the site?	5	24%	16	76%	100%	34	47%	38	53%	100%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					100%					99%
	32	35%				17	36%				0	0%				82	33%			
	35	38%				26	55%				7	41%				111	45%			
	22	24%				2	4%				10	59%				47	19%			
	2	2%				2	4%				0	0%				6	2%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
					99%					100%					100%					99%
	26	29%				6	13%				0	0%				54	22%			
	38	42%				19	40%				9	53%				117	48%			
	22	24%				13	28%				5	29%				59	24%			
	4	4%				9	19%				0	0%				13	5%			
	0	0%				0	0%				3	18%				3	1%			
					100%					100%					100%					99%
	22	24%				9	19%				0	0%				50	20%			
	38	42%				16	34%				4	23%				96	39%			
	25	27%				20	43%				10	59%				83	34%			
	5	5%				2	4%				1	6%				14	6%			
	1	1%				0	0%				2	12%				3	1%			
					97%					100%					100%					98%
	23	26%				16	34%				3	18%				66	27%			
	29	33%				16	34%				6	35%				88	36%			
	32	36%				13	28%				8	47%				77	32%			
	4	5%				1	2%				0	0%				11	5%			
	0	0%				1	2%				0	0%				1	0.5%			
					96%					100%					100%					98%
	18	21%				9	19%				1	6%				50	21%			
	30	34%				22	47%				11	65%				107	44%			
	36	41%				11	23%				5	29%				75	31%			
	3	3%				5	11%				0	0%				11	5%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				0	0%			
					99%					100%					100%					99%
	17	19%				6	13%				0	0%				45	18%			
	34	38%				20	43%				8	47%				105	43%			
	30	33%				13	28%				4	23%				71	29%			
	7	8%				7	15%				3	18%				19	8%			
	2	2%				1	2 %				2	12%				5	2%			
	46	51%	44	49%	99%	19	40%	28	60%	100%	15	88%	2	12%	100%	139	57%	106	43%	99%
	38	42%	53	58%	100%	34	72%	13	28%	100%	12	71%	5	29%	100%	144	58%	104	42%	100%
	32	36%	58	64%	99%	24	51%	23	49%	100%	8	47%	9	53%	100%	103	42%	144	58%	99%

Periodic Reporting - Section II

Training for stakeholders

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
10.03	Is training available for stakeholders on the site?	10	48%	11	52%	100%	34	48%	37	52%	99%

Tourism / Visitor management plans

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
11.01	Are there visitor statistics available for the site?	16	76%	5	24%	100%	69	97%	2	3%	99%
11.04	Are the visitor facilities at the site adequate?	10	48%	11	52%	100%	41	58%	30	42%	99%
11.06	Is there a tourism / visitor management plan for the site?	3	14%	18	86%	100%	35	49%	37	51%	100%

Scientific studies and research

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
12.01	Is there an agreed research framework / strategy for the site?	7	33%	14	67%	100%	36	52%	33	48%	96%
12.02	What kind of scientific studies and research programmes have been conducted specifically for the site?					100%					100%
	Risk Assessment	11	52%				34	47%			
	Studies related to the value of the site	11	52%				45	62%			
	Monitoring exercises	7	33%				33	46%			
	Condition surveys	13	62%				38	53%			
	Impact of World Heritage designation	4	19%				9	12%			
	Archaeological surveys	15	71%				48	67%			
	Visitor Management	10	48%				40	56%			
	Transportation studies	6	29%				22	31%			
	Other	10	48%				25	35%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	52	61%	33	39%	93%	23	50%	23	50%	98%	2	12%	15	88%	100%	121	50%	119	50%	97%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	79	88%	11	12%	99%	40	85%	7	15%	100%	10	71%	4	29%	82%	214	88%	29	12%	98%
	60	67%	30	33%	99%	30	64%	17	36%	100%	9	56%	7	44%	94%	150	61%	95	39%	99%
	35	39%	54	61%	98%	18	40%	27	60%	96%	6	37%	10	62%	94%	97	40%	146	60%	98%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	59	68%	28	32%	96%	28	61%	18	39%	98%	13	87%	2	13%	88%	143	60%	95	40%	96%
					99%					98%					94%					99%
	54	60%				17	37%				10	62%				126	51%			
	67	74%				38	83%				10	62%				171	70%			
	60	67%				30	65%				14	87%				144	59%			
	63	70%				27	59%				14	87%				155	63%			
	9	10%				5	11%				2	12%				29	12%			
	71	79%				32	70%				11	69%				177	72%			
	45	50%				20	43%				4	25%				119	49%			
	38	42%				10	22%				5	31%				81	33%			
	40	44%				20	43%				7	44%				102	42%			

Periodic Reporting - Section II

Education, information and awareness building

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
13.01	Are there signs at the property to show that it is a World Heritage site?					100%					100%
	Too many	0	0%				0	0%			
	Many	1	5%				1	1%			
	An adequate number	9	43%				37	51%			
	Not enough	10	48%				26	36%			
	None	1	5%				8	11%			
13.02	Is the *World Heritage Convention* emblem used on all of the publications for the property?					100%					100%
	Yes	6	29%				20	28%			
	On some	14	67%				36	50%			
	No	1	5%				16	22%			
13.03.a	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst visitors?	15	79%	4	21%	90%	56	78%	16	22%	100%
13.03.b	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst local communities?	15	79%	4	21%	90%	55	76%	17	24%	100%
13.03.c	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst businesses?	12	63%	7	37%	90%	38	55%	31	45%	96%
13.03.d	Is there adequate awareness of the World Heritage site amongst local authorities?	15	79%	4	21%	90%	59	83%	12	17%	99%
13.05	Is there an agreed education strategy or programme for the site?	6	29%	15	71%	100%	45	63%	26	37%	99%
13.07	If no, are there any plans to develop education programmes or work with schools?	13	87%	2	13%	71%	26	74%	9	26%	49%
13.08	Are there special events and exhibitions concerning the site's World Heritage status?	13	62%	8	38%	100%	39	55%	32	45%	99%
13.12	Does the site have a website?	15	71%	6	29%	100%	55	76%	17	24%	100%

Factors affecting the properties

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
14.02	What is the present state of overall conservation of the site?					100%					99%
	Very good	3	14%				11	15%			
	Good	4	19%				32	45%			
	Adequate	8	38%				17	24%			
	Patchy	3	14%				3	4%			
	Needs more resources	3	14%				7	10%			
	Very vulnerable	0	0%				1	1%			
14.03	Has the site or setting been affected or could it be affected by any of the following problems?					100%					90%
	Development pressure	11	52%				41	63%			
	Environmental pressure	6	29%				28	43%			
	Natural disaster(s)	2	10%				22	34%			
	Number of inhabitants	2	10%				5	8%			
	Visitor / tourism pressure	11	52%				40	62%			
	Agricultural / forestry regimes	2	10%				13	20%			
	Other	9	43%				34	52%			
14.04	Are any of these problems / threats directly attributable to World Heritage status?	7	33%	14	67%	100%	3	4%	66	96%	96%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					100%					100%
	0	0%				1	2%				0	0%				1	0.5%			
	6	7%				6	13%				0	0%				14	6%			
	59	65%				25	53%				7	41%				137	55%			
	19	21%				15	32%				5	29%				75	30%			
	7	8%				0	0%				5	29%				21	8%			
					98%					100%					100%					99%
	21	24%				17	36%				3	18%				67	27%			
	55	62%				27	57%				8	47%				140	57%			
	13	15%				3	6%				6	35%				39	16%			
	70	77%	21	23%	100%	44	94%	3	6%	100%	11	65%	6	35%	100%	196	80%	50	20%	99%
	61	67%	30	33%	100%	32	70%	14	30%	98%	13	76%	4	24%	100%	176	72%	69	28%	99%
	55	60%	36	40%	100%	32	71%	13	29%	96%	8	50%	8	50%	94%	145	60%	95	40%	97%
	84	92%	7	8%	100%	42	89%	5	11%	100%	13	76%	4	24%	100%	213	87%	32	13%	99%
	45	51%	44	49%	98%	15	32%	32	68%	100%	5	31%	11	69%	94%	116	48%	128	52%	98%
	33	67%	16	33%	54%	27	75%	9	25%	77%	7	58%	5	42%	71%	106	72%	41	28%	59%
	52	58%	37	42%	98%	41	89%	5	11%	98%	14	82%	3	18%	100%	159	65%	85	35%	98%
	80	88%	11	12%	100%	39	83%	8	17%	100%	12	75%	4	25%	94%	201	81%	46	19%	99%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					99%					98%					100%					99%
	10	11%				6	13%				0	0%				30	12%			
	51	57%				12	26%				3	18%				102	42%			
	12	13%				14	30%				4	23%				55	22%			
	12	13%				7	15%				5	29%				30	12%			
	5	6%				7	15%				3	18%				25	10%			
	0	0%				0	0%				2	12%				3	1%			
					91%					96%					100%					93%
	45	54%				27	60%				10	59%				134	58%			
	39	47%				18	40%				14	82%				105	45%			
	41	49%				18	40%				10	59%				93	40%			
	13	16%				11	24%				1	6%				32	14%			
	54	65%				22	49%				11	65%				138	60%			
	8	10%				6	13%				1	6%				30	13%			
	17	20%				16	36%				7	41%				83	36%			
	11	12%	77	87%	97%	12	26%	34	74%	98%	2	12%	15	88%	100%	35	15%	206	85%	97%

Periodic Reporting - Section II

Monitoring

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
15.01	Is there a formal monitoring programme for the site?	11	52%	10	48%	100%	35	49%	36	51%	99%

Main benefits of World Heritage status

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
16.01	What do you consider to be the main benefits of World Heritage status?					100%					99%
	Conservation	12	57%				60	85%			
	Social	6	29%				19	27%			
	Economic	9	43%				45	63%			
	Management	7	33%				27	38%			
	Other	12	57%				32	45%			

Potential decisions for the World Heritage Committee

	Question	Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	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?	0	0%	20	100%	95%	7	10%	65	90%	100%
17.01.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%	90%	1	1%	71	99%	100%
17.01.c	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on a new Statement of Significance?	10	50%	10	50%	95%	34	47%	38	53%	100%
17.01.d	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the boundaries?	8	38%	13	62%	100%	16	22%	56	78%	100%
17.01.e	Is there a need to seek a decision from the World Heritage Committee on changes to the buffer zone?	7	37%	12	63%	90%	27	38%	44	62%	99%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	47	52%	44	48%	100%	28	60%	19	40%	100%	14	82%	3	18%	100%	135	55%	112	45%	99%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					94%					99%
	71	78%				42	89%				15	94%				200	81%			
	57	63%				26	55%				7	44%				115	47%			
	47	52%				24	51%				7	44%				132	54%			
	41	45%				12	26%				10	62%				97	39%			
	27	30%				13	28%				2	12%				86	35%			

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	2	2%	87	98%	98%	4	9%	41	91%	96%	2	12%	15	88%	100%	15	6%	228	94%	98%
	3	3%	84	97%	96%	2	5%	40	95%	89%	2	12%	15	88%	100%	10	4%	227	96%	96%
	30	34%	59	66%	98%	12	27%	32	73%	94%	2	12%	15	88%	100%	88	36%	154	64%	98%
	12	13%	77	87%	98%	6	14%	38	86%	94%	4	24%	13	76%	100%	46	19%	197	81%	98%
	17	19%	72	81%	98%	11	26%	32	74%	91%	3	18%	14	82%	100%	65	27%	174	73%	96%

Periodic Reporting - Section II

Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
18.01	How do you assess the information made available during the preparation phase of Periodic Reporting?					100%					99%
	Very good	2	10%				19	27%			
	Good	12	57%				33	46%			
	Average	4	19%				17	24%			
	Bad	1	5%				2	2.82%			
	Very bad	2	10%				0	0%			
18.02	How do you assess the clarity and user-friendliness of the questionnaire?					100%					100%
	Very good	1	5%				1	1%			
	Good	7	33%				29	40%			
	Average	7	33%				37	51%			
	Bad	5	24%				4	6%			
	Very bad	1	5%				1	1%			
18.03	Do you think the Periodic Reporting process will produce any benefits to the site?	19	90%	2	10%	100%	64	89%	8	11%	100%

Documentation checklist

Question		Nordic and Baltic Europe Total of State Party Reports: 8 Total of Site Reports: 21					Western Europe Total of State Party Reports: 10 Total of Site Reports: 72				
		Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
19.01.a	Will you be submitting photographs, slides or a film with this report?	7	41%	10	59%	81%	31	45%	38	55%	96%
19.01.b	Will you be submitting a topographic or other map or site plan with this report?	4	24%	13	76%	81%	37	51%	35	49%	100%
19.01.c	Will you be submitting a digital map of the World Heritage site or a website address where the map can be found with this report?	11	52%	10	48%	100%	49	69%	22	31%	99%
19.01.d	Will you be submitting a concise bibliography of key publications on the World Heritage site with this report?	12	71%	5	29%	81%	32	46%	38	54%	97%
19.01.e	Will you be submitting a copy of the management plan with this report?	4	24%	13	76%	81%	14	20%	55	80%	96%
19.01.f	Will you be submitting a copy of the Statement of Significance with this report?	1	6%	16	94%	81%	7	10%	64	90%	99%
19.01.g	Will you be submitting a copy of a revised Statement of Significance with this report?	0	0%	17	100%	81%	2	3%	68	97%	97%
19.01.h	Will you be submitting documentation on any special legislation or administrative arrangements for the protection of the World Heritage site with this report?	6	35%	11	65%	81%	19	27%	51	73%	97%
19.01.i	Will you be submitting copies of the Committee's decision(s) following any Reactive Monitoring Report with this report?	2	12%	15	88%	81%	2	3%	67	97%	96%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
					100%					100%					100%					99%
	16	18%				10	21%				0	0%				47	19%			
	47	52%				28	60%				14	82%				134	54%			
	28	31%				9	19%				3	18%				61	25%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				3	1%			
	0	0%				0	0%				0	0%				2	1%			
					100%					98%					100%					99%
	10	11%				9	20%				1	6%				22	9%			
	38	42%				26	57%				9	53%				109	44%			
	41	45%				9	20%				7	41%				101	41%			
	2	2%				1	2%				0	0%				12	5%			
	0	0%				1	2%				0	0%				3	1%			
	83	93%	6	7%	98%	47	100%	0	0%	100%	16	100%	0	0%	94%	229	93%	16	7%	99%

	Mediterranean Europe					Central and South-Eastern Europe					Eastern Europe					Europe				
	Total of State Party Reports: 11					Total of State Party Reports: 12					Total of State Party Reports: 7					Total of State Party Reports: 48				
	Total of Site Reports: 91					Total of Site Reports: 47					Total of Site Reports: 17					Total of Site Reports: 248				
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rates of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers	Yes	Yes	No	No	Rate of answers
	55	82%	12	18%	74%	36	88%	5	12%	87%	8	50%	8	50%	94%	137	65%	73	35%	85%
	45	78%	13	22%	64%	30	75%	10	25%	85%	6	40%	9	60%	88%	122	60%	80	40%	81%
	41	73%	15	27%	62%	17	44%	22	56%	83%	1	7%	14	93%	88%	119	59%	83	41%	81%
	49	82%	11	18%	66%	38	95%	2	5%	85%	6	40%	9	60%	88%	137	68%	65	32%	81%
	7	13%	47	87%	59%	7	17%	34	83%	87%	3	20%	12	80%	88%	35	18%	161	82%	79%
	21	40%	32	60%	58%	10	25%	30	75%	85%	6	40%	9	60%	88%	45	23%	151	77%	79%
	3	6%	48	94%	56%	3	8%	34	92%	79%	0	0%	15	100%	88%	8	4%	182	96%	77%
	33	52%	30	48%	69%	25	61%	16	39%	87%	4	25%	12	75%	94%	87	42%	120	58%	83%
	7	13%	45	87%	57%	5	12%	35	87%	85%	4	27%	11	73%	88%	20	10%	173	90%	78%

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