

TURKEY

I.01. Introduction

Year of adherence to the Convention: 1983

Organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for preparation of report

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism/ Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Museums

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories

- National inventories have been used as a basis for World Heritage selection. The cultural and natural properties at regional and local level inventories are approved at national level

I.03. The Tentative List

- Original Tentative List submitted in 2000
- Prepared at national level by responsible Ministry of Culture and Tourism with ICOMOS Turkey and UNESCO Turkey

I.04. Nomination of Cultural and Natural Properties for the World Heritage List

Nominations

- Prepared by ICOMOS Turkey in collaboration with Ministry
- Motivations for nomination: conservation of the site, site in danger, increased funding, honour prestige, lobbying/political pressure, working in partnership;
- Difficulties encountered: lack of local/regional cooperation, inadequate staffing, lack of funding and political pressures to nominate a site and development pressures
- *Efes* (deferred in 2000; *Karain* (deferred in 2000); *Mardin* (withdrawn in 2002)

Inscriptions

- 7 cultural sites: *Historic Areas of Istanbul* (1985); *Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği* (1985); *Hattusha: the Hittite Capital* (1986); *Nemrut dağ* (1987); *Xanthos-Letoon* (1988), *City of Safranbolu* (1994); *Archaeological Site of Troy* (1998)
- 2 mixed sites: *Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia* (1985); *Hierapolis-Pamukkale* (1988)

Benefits of inscription

- Conservation of the site, endangered site protected, increased funding, honour and prestige, lobbying/political pressure, working in partnership

I.05. General Policy and Legislation for the Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

Specific legislations

- Legislation concerning cultural and natural heritage, environment, specific laws on protected areas and on incentives for cultural investments and enterprises
- All activities related to legislation, planning, management and conservation are undertaken under the guidelines of legislation, principal conservation guidelines of Superior and regional Conservation Councils
- No specific World Heritage legislation
- Management plans not required
- Local communities are not involved

Other Conventions

Hague Convention (1954), London Convention (1969), UNESCO Convention (1970), Granada Convention (1985), Valetta Convention (1992), Florence Convention (2000), Ramsar Convention (1971), CITES (1973), Bern Convention (1979), Basel Convention (1989), Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

I.06. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Directorate General for Pious Foundations, Municipalities, Governorships
- Natural and cultural heritage is institutionally integrated by institutional collaboration regarding the specific site
- Private sector is involved through tenders and sponsorships with the consent of the Ministry
- Local communities participate in the promotions activities and also some of the implementation, NGOs in public awareness and restoration works

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- Site-specific conservation, restoration and excavation projects

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- Archaeological sites are funded by the State Party
- The historic cities are funded by the State, local governments, NGOs and private sector and the World Monument Fund
- No additional contribution to World Heritage Fund

I.09. Training

Professional and Institutional training

- Training needs identified: local training of the craftsman
- Staff has not received heritage training
- Key institutions are universities, International institutions, vocational training

I.10. International Co-operation

- Participation in foundations for international cooperation
- Twinned World Heritage sites

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

Information and awareness raising on local, regional national or international level

- World Heritage sites are promotion through publications, films, postcards, media campaigns, internet, lottery tickets, festivities, exhibitions
- Current projects for the improvement of the existing legislations concerning public participation, sponsorships and free entrance to the museums and a site for primary, secondary and tertiary schools students
- Museums Week
- Public awareness in the field of conservation, practical training for children as an entertainment in the museums
- Tourism sector involvement is explored

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: Richness of the cultural and natural assets, the presence of only one authority for the implementation and control of conservation; Sensitivity of institutions to conservation and research studies with the Central government; Richness in archaeological, historic and natural assets, manpower, willingness for technical and financial support for the conservation of Ottoman monuments outside of Turkey

- Weaknesses: Difficulties in choosing to nominate sites because of the abundance of the possible candidate sites; lack of the experienced staff; lack of financial resources; lack of sufficient coordination between the institutions; lack of public awareness; lack of vocational training on protection, restoration and conservation Insufficient educational programs for the conservation subjects at schools

Proposed action:

- Financial and technical support for vocational training
- This activity may require assistance from the World Heritage Fund