

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

I.01. Introduction

Year of adherence to the Convention: 1988

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

- Russian National World Heritage Committee at the National Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories

- Inventories are established at national and regional levels and have been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites

I.03. The Tentative List

- Recent Tentative List was submitted in 2002
- Prepared at national (Russian World Heritage Committee, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Natural Resources), regional and local levels with public consultation

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

Nominations

- Central and regional/local governments in partnership with NGOs and site managers are responsible for the preparation of nominations
- Key motivations for nomination: honour/prestige, conservation of site, increased funding
- Difficulties encountered: lack of local/regional co-operation, inadequate staffing, lack of support from UNESCO, difficulties in the definition of boundaries for natural sites
- 12 sites have previously been deferred and 1 nominated site not yet examined

Inscriptions

- 13 cultural sites: *Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments* (1990); *Kizhi Pogost* (1990); *Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow* (1990); *Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings* (1992); *Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands* (1992); *White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal* (1992); *Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad* (1993); *Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye* (1994); *Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin*

(2000); *Curonian Spit* (2000 - transboundary site shared with Lithuania); *Ensemble of the Ferrapontov Monastery* (2000); *Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent* (2003); *Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent* (2004)¹

- 8 natural sites: *Virgin Komi Forests* (1995); *Lake Baikal* (1996); *Volcanoes of Kamchatka* (1996 – extension in 2001); *Golden Mountains of Altai* (1998); *Western Caucasus* (1999); *Uvs Nuur Basin* (2003 - transboundary serial site with Mongolia); *Central Sikhote-Alin* (2001); *Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve* (2004)²

Benefits of inscription

- Honour/prestige, conservation of site, increased funding

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

Specific legislations

- Federal law “on cultural heritage sites (monuments of history and culture) of Russian Federation peoples (2002); According to this law the WH sites are the State’s property and are funded by State Budget
- Provision on “safeguarding and use of monuments of history and culture (1982); Urban Code (1998); Federal Law on “safeguarding of environment” (2002); Land Code (2001); Water Code (1995); Forest Code (1997); Federal Law on “architectural activity” (1995); Federal Law on “particularly protected natural territories” (1995); Federal law “on animal world”

Other Conventions

Hague Convention 1954, Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954, London Convention 1969, UNESCO Convention 1970, Granada Convention 1985, Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1999, Ramsar Convention 1971, CITES 1973, Bonn Convention 1979, Basel Convention 1989, Convention on Biological Diversity 1992; Valetta Convention 1992, Rome Convention 1995

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

Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation

- At the national level: Ministry of culture and Mass Communications, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Emergency, Design Institute for Restoration, Russian Academy of Sciences

¹ Also: *Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl* (2005).

² Also the transnational site: *Struve Geodetic Arc* (2005).

Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

- At the regional level: Regional Committees on Control for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Monuments and for the Land-Use Supervision
- Charity foundations and NGOs are involved in heritage conservation and preservation

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- Monitoring of Engineering of Historical and Cultural Sites on Regional Level; New Materials and Technologies Application under Reconstruction of World Heritage Cultural Sites
- Proposals on Improvement of Management of Works on World Heritage sites
- Supervision of Phenomena and Process in Natural Complexes of protected areas and Study them according to the Programme "Chronicle of Nature" etc

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- World Heritage sites are funded by the State budget, local/regional authority budget allowance, fundraising, NGOs, private sector
- International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund
- State helped to establish *Russian Culture Foundation*
- Russia has not made any additional contribution to the World Heritage Fund

I.09. Training

Professional and Institutional training

- There is a training need for institutions and individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites (training courses for World Heritage site's managers)

I.10. International Co-operation

- Cooperation with other States Parties for identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories through Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements, distribution of material/information, experts
- Russia participates in other UN programmes to avoid damage to World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties
- Russia has no twinned sites at national or international level

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

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

- World Heritage sites are presented and promoted at international, national, regional and local levels through publications, films, postcards, web pages, postage stamps, medals
- In general, the presentation and awareness about World Heritage sites is not adequate
- Russian National Commission for UNESCO deliver lectures on the World Heritage Convention in the associated schools of UNESCO
- Active participation in the UNESCO Special Project "Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion"

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: Appropriate legal provision and strong international cooperation
- Weaknesses: Lack of awareness about World Heritage Convention and World Heritage sites at national, regional and local levels; Lack of funding of cultural heritage conservation and preservation; Lack of high skilled specialists in the field of heritage preservation

Proposed actions:

- Popularisation of the Russian World Heritage; revision of the Tentative List
- Development of ecological tourism
- Annual workshop on conservation of World Heritage sites
- Training courses on the protection, the conservation and use of World Heritage sites
- Development of Management Plans for World Heritage sites
- Establishment of the East European Centre for Protection of World Heritage