

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

• Greece

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

942

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1999

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos	37.3 / 26.55	0	0	0	1999
Total (ha)			0		

Comment

The correct coordinates are: The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian N 37°18'32".990 E 26°32'51".610 Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos N 37°18'52".190 E 26°32'41".030

1.4 - Map(s)

Comment

There is a map of the property which will be submitted to the WHC by official letter.

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports - 4th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

• Maria Michailidou
Hellenic Ministry of Culture 4th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities (EBA)
Head of the Ephorate, Archaeologist

Comment

Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports 4th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities Maria Michailidou Archaeologist Director of 4th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities Ippoton str. 85100 Rhodes Greece Telephone: +30 2241365203 Fax: +30 22410 21 954 Email: 4eba@culture.gr

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [Hellenic Ministry of Culture](#)

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

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

The statement of Outstanding International Value has been submitted and is under evaluation.

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

(iii)(iv)(vi)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

Criterion (iii): The town of Chóra on the Island of Pátmos is one of the few settlements in Greece that have evolved uninterruptedly since the 12th century. There are few other places in the world where religious ceremonies that date back to the early Christian times are still being practised unchanged. Criterion (iv): The Monastery of Saint Ioannis Theologos (Saint John the Theologian) and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos, together with the associated medieval settlement of Chóra, constitute an exceptional example of a traditional Greek Orthodox pilgrimage centre of outstanding architectural interest. Criterion (vi): The Monastery of Saint Ioannis Theologos and the Cave of the Apocalypse commemorate the site where Saint John the Theologian (Divine), the "Beloved Disciple", composed two of the most sacred Christian works, his Gospel and the Apocalypse.

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

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

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin	
3.1	Buildings and Development								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure								
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure								
3.3	Services Infrastructures								
3.3.1	Water infrastructure								
3.3.4	Localised utilities								
3.3.5	Major linear utilities								
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage								
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events								
3.11.2	Earthquake								
3.13	Management and institutional factors								
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.2	High impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3	Management activities								
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside			

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	increasing

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

3.17.1 - Comments

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Extra protective measures have been taken related to the area surrounding the buffer zone of the property. Namely, in 2007 the institutional framework protecting the island of Patmos was enforced by the following ministerial decisions published in the Governmental Gazette: 1) GG No 135/AAΠ/17.4.2007, 2) GG 407/AAΠ/7.9.2007.

4.2. Protective Measures

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

Legal protection is afforded to the nominated site by a number of complementary legal instruments at national level. The entire town of Chorá, including the Monastery of Hagios Ioannis Theologos, is a designated "historic landmark community"; no changes to structures or spaces within the area are permitted without the approval of the Ministry of Culture's 4th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities, under

legislation established in 1960. The Cave of the Apocalypse is a recognized monument under the 1932 legislation to protect listed monuments of architectural and archaeological value. The Cave of the Apocalypse and the immediate environment of Chorá (essentially an adjacent buffer zone) are a fully protected non-development zone, again under the authority of the 4th Ephorate, in accordance with the 1995 legislation. The "mountain slope of Pátmos, defined by the present end of Skála and the settlement of Chorá," is recognized as being of "special natural beauty" under the authority of the 4th Ephorate, in 1968 legislation. Any changes or developments proposed for the "mountain slope of Pátmos" require authorization by the 4th Ephorate. The entire island of Pátmos was recognized as a "historic landmark and landscape" under the full protection of the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works in legislation enacted in 1971; the parallel designation of the island as a "historic landmark and as a place of special natural beauty" under the authority of the 4th Ephorate in 1972 has ensured timely provision of advice concerning cultural heritage issues by the Ministry of Culture to the former Ministry, whose review concerns primarily land use, density, general building forms and massing, and environmental impacts. In addition, the presumption in favour of continuing agriculture on designated agricultural lands on Pátmos limits the possibilities of development for approximately two-thirds of the island's land area. Approval of repair projects within the nominated zone must also be obtained from the Ministry of the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works and the Municipality of Pátmos to ensure that proposals respect public security, safety, hygiene, and general environmental objectives at both national and municipal levels. In the case of conflicts in the nominated zone, the Ministry's objectives prevail. Significant protection is also provided through the mechanism of "public" ownership. In addition to the monastic complex itself and the Cave, the Monastery owns two convents (Zoodochos Pegi, Evangelismos), and many churches and houses within Chorá. The Government of Greece and the Municipality of Pátmos are also owners of significant numbers of properties within Chorá. Many individual large houses belong to rich absentee owners. Their presence is often seasonal, but they ensure high continuing standards of care and maintenance.

Comment

In 2007 the institutional framework protecting the island of Patmos was enforced by the following ministerial decisions published in the Governmental Gazette: 1) GG No 135/AAΠ/17.4.2007, 2) GG 407/AAΠ/7.9.2007.

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

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

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

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or

Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

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

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

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

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

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

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Given the complexity of jurisdictions and ownership patterns within Chorá and its religious complexes, there is no single management plan governing decision-making. However, effective site management is achieved through a complementary set of coordination mechanisms and initiatives, many having their origins in traditional patterns of cooperation on the island. The Committee for the Sacredness of the Island of Pátmos, established in 1980, which reflects the historical interdependence of the religious community and the adjacent settlement from whose families the monks were drawn, provides a forum in which the Monastery and the Municipality discuss together development proposals from a public amenity perspective. Its efforts have ensured that many of the tourism abuses found in other parts of the Aegean have been avoided, preserving in large measure the tranquillity appropriate to the sacred values of Pátmos, and building open and positive communication between secular and ecclesiastical authorities in all areas of common concern. Pátmos also has many community service clubs and public institutions whose objectives are closely aligned with the preservation of the island's cultural heritage.

Many of the key partners in the preservation efforts are taking an increasingly proactive approach to long-term management and development needs within the community. The Monastery has installed a high-grade materials conservation centre within its walls to allow it to undertake restoration and repair work in situ. The Municipality continues to explore projects to enhance the quality of life in the community and strengthen commitment to its heritage and values. These include reinstatement, at least symbolically, of the former Patmian school adjacent to the Cave of the Apocalypse, to strengthen the place of the Patmiada School. Priority is being given to significant environmental and social issues within the context of the Plan for Regional Development 2000-2006 (SANTER) of the European Union (EU). The 4th Ephorate has undertaken a number of projects with EU funding, including restoration of the Zoodochos Pigi convent. Further restoration projects for

the Monastery, the Cave, and the Nikolaidi Archontiki (mansion) are proposed for the immediate future.

These initiatives and approaches reflect the high quality of personal leadership brought to conservation issues and questions within the Monastery and the Municipality. The special commitment brought to the treatment and management of conservation issues in Pátmos by the 4th Ephorate is also worth noting. Periodic visits of the Ephorate's professionals are effectively supported by the presence of a staff inspector resident on the island, a position continuously maintained on Pátmos for over 40 years now.

The combination of responsible ownership, protective legislation, continuous monitoring of construction activity, and evolving traditional coordination mechanisms and relationships is working effectively to assure the survival of the special qualities of the nominated site. In and around Chorá, however, there are some minor examples of abuse of the system: unauthorized constructions, unresolved conflicts between the Ephorate and local owners, and a few unsympathetic and badly sited developments within the buffer zone surrounding the nominated site (where the Ephorate's advice has been overruled by higher authorities). However, these problems do not threaten in any substantial way the character of the nominated site.

An exception is the relatively uncontrolled growth of Skála (the port for Chorá) over the last 20 years which has diminished the quality and integrity of the Pátmos experience and which, if permitted to continue, could impair the values of the nominated site. Control over development in Skála was transferred from the Ministry of Culture to the Ministry of the Environment in 1982. Since then the town has tripled in size; many of the changes introduced have destroyed or trivialized much of its intrinsic architectural character. This is unfortunate since undoubtedly Skála, as the port for Chorá and the Monastery, has contributed substantially to their development over time.

Another potential threat to the sacred values of Pátmos may lie in the dated tourism strategies. Tourism today is guided by the 1979 Pátmos: Study of the Effects of Tourism in the Environment, which established guidelines for appropriate development of the industry on the island. However, since the statistical basis of this study is now obsolete, and the Ministry no longer appears to play the strong supporting role in development of tourism within traditional settlements that it did in the 1980s, then authorities should review the adequacy of the current provisions to manage tourist flows. The Monastery has carefully thought-out mechanisms and procedures for controlling the numbers and movement of visitors through the sites that it owns.

Much of the effectiveness of current management mechanisms on Pátmos relates to the commitment and vision of a small number of key individuals. It would be useful, in taking advantage of the current positive climate for conservation, to consider building a permanent institutional basis for integrated management of the island's heritage resources. Development of a management plan, building on past and current management strengths and integrating concern for conservation within development plans, including updated approaches to tourism and to risk preparedness (Pátmos lies within a zone of high earthquake risk) would provide a permanent mechanism for maintaining the island's sacred values irrespective of future changes in personnel.

Comment

The restoration of the Zoodochos Pigi Monastery and of the Nikolaides Mansion has been completed, while the restoration project in the monastic complex of the Cave of Apocalypse is

going to be finished at the end of this year (2014), all of them within the context of European Union Funds.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

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

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

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

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property,

buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

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

It is very positive that there is a great number of highly skilled workers working for the restoration of the buildings.

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

Extra protective measures have been taken related to the area surrounding the buffer zone of the property. Namely, in 2007 the institutional framework protecting the island of Patmos was enforced by the following ministerial decisions published in the Governmental Gazette:1) GG No 135/AAΠ/17.4.2007, 2) GG 407/AAΠ/7.9.2007.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

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

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	70%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	30%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

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

Equipment and facilities are well maintained

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

4.4.1: refers to the budget of the Ministry of Culture and Sports and to European funds managed by the Ministry. Concerning 4.4.1.7 and 4.4.1.8: Revenues from tickets (from state museums only) as well as from commercial operator payments are collected by the Archaeological Receipts Fund (T.A.P.), a public jurisdiction legal entity under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture & Sports, and they are redistributed to the archaeological sites and museums of the country according to their needs. Therefore, such revenues are subject to centralized administration and for that reason it is not possible to estimate their contribution to the total funding of each property. In the monastery tickets are collected by the monastic community.

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

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

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

Permanent	50%
Seasonal	50%

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

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

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

A range of human resources exist, but these are below optimum to manage the World Heritage Property.

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

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

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

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Medium

Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	High
Education	High
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	High
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

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

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

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

4.4.10: The distribution of the staff refers only to the Ministry of Culture and Sports. Concerning 4.4.15 none of the 4 answers fully reflects the property's current situation. However, 4.4.15.4 is closer to the current status since constant care for transferring technical skills among the personnel exists at a permanent basis although there is no specific capacity development plan or programme.

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient

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

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

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

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

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

N. Vatin, G. Veinstein, E. Zachariadou, Catalogue du fonds ottoman des archives du monastère de Saint-Jean à Patmos, Athènes 2011. I. Μελιανός, Πατμιακή βιβλιοθήκη κατάλογος των εντύπων (15ος-19ος αι.). Νέες προσκτήσεις της βιβλιοθήκης, ΕΙΕ, Ινστιτούτο Νεοελληνικών Ερευνών, Αθήνα 2012.

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

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

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.7. Visitor Management

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

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

In many locations and easily visible to visitors

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

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

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

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

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

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

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

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

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

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

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

World Heritage status has been an **important influence** on education, information and awareness building activities

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

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

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

There is **excellent presentation and interpretation** of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

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

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

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

Visitor centre	Excellent
Site museum	Excellent
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Excellent
Information materials	Excellent
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	

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

Concerning 4.4.1.7 and 4.4.1.8: Revenues from tickets (from state museums only) as well as from commercial operator payments are collected by the Archaeological Receipts Fund (T.A.P.), a public jurisdiction legal entity under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture & Sports, and they are redistributed to the archaeological sites and museums of the country according to their needs. Therefore, such revenues are subject to centralized administration and for that reason it is not possible to estimate their contribution to the total funding of each property. In the monasteries tickets are collected by the monastic community.

4.8. Monitoring

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

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

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

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

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

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

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

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

4.8.3.3: By local community we mean the monastic community which is involved in the monitoring of the religious monuments only.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

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

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	The negative impact of tourism is insignificant on the criteria.	There are restricted visiting hours in order to maintain the monastic character of the property. Measures are taken in order to restrict nightlife in the town and disturbing uses of properties.	Costant	On-going	Monastic community, 4th Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities, Municipality	No comments

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

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

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

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

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

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

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

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

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

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

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

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	No impact
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal / Policy framework	No impact
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	No impact
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

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

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

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff

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

yes

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

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

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Fair

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

All required information was accessible

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

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

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

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

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

- **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance**

Reason for update: The statement of Outstanding International Value has been submitted and is under evaluation.

- **Geographic Information Table**

Reason for update: The correct coordinates are: The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian N 37°18'32".990 E 26°32'51".610
Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos N 37°18'52".190 E 26°32'41".030

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: There is a map of the property which will be submitted to the WHC by official letter.

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