GERMANY

I.01. Introduction

Year of adhesion to the Convention: 1976

Note: The former German Democratic Republic ratified the Convention in 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 united to form one sovereign State.

Organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for preparation of report:
- Standing Conference of the Ministers for Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder of the Federal Republic of Germany (KMK)

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories:
- Inventories, established at national, regional and local levels, have been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites.

I.03. The Tentative List

- Original Tentative List was submitted in 1984
- Revisions submitted in 1990, 1993 and 1999
- It is the responsibility of the Federal Government and the Länder, prepared in collaboration with the local authorities, based on public consultation

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

Nominations:
- Nominations are the responsibility of the regional government, prepared in collaboration with consultants/experts, site managers, local organizations and private individuals.
- Motivations for nomination: conservation, lobbying/political pressure, honour/prestige
- Difficulties during nomination: development pressures.

Inscriptions:
- 29 cultural sites: Aachen Cathedral (1978); Speyer Cathedral (1981); Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (1981); Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983); Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984); St Mary’s Cathedral and St Michael’s Church at Hildesheim (1985); Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986); Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987); Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990, first nominated in 1983 in the area of former GDR, extended in 1999); Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991); Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992); Town of Bamberg (1993); Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993); Collegiate Church, Castle and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994); Völklingen Ironworks (1994); Cologne Cathedral (1996); Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996); Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996); Classical Weimar (1998); Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (1999); Wartburg Castle (1999); Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000); Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000); Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (2001); Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002); Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002); Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004); Dresden Elbe Valley (2004)
- 1 transboundary cultural site with Poland: Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (2004)
- 1 natural site: Messel Pit Fossil Site (1995)

Benefits of inscription:
- Conservation, honour/prestige, strict application of legislation, raising awareness, working in partnership, increased funding.

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

Specific legislations:
- Cultural heritage: Constitutions of the 16 Länder (regions): various Land historic and cultural monuments protection acts; federal laws
- Changes to existing laws concerning cultural heritage are ongoing and envisaged
- Natural heritage: Federal Nature Conservation Act and corresponding acts of the Länder; national sustainability strategy
- Management plans are not required for national heritage
- There is specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage at federal, regional and municipal level

Other Conventions:

1 Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof (2006)
2 Other transnational site: Frontiers of the Roman Empire (2005) with the United Kingdom.
Provisions have been integrated into national legislation.

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

Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation

- Cultural heritage: Standing conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany (KMK); Land ministries and agencies responsible for cultural heritage protection, regional governments, districts, specialist service; districts, municipalities, local authorities, city districts
- Heritage conservation is institutionally integrated
- The private sector, local communities and NGOs are also involved

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- Many research studies (universities, institutes, site itself), e.g.: Stone erosion and the conservation of environmentally-damaged stained glass windows
- HERICARE – software and online database for the documentation of conservation projects
- Natural Heritage and Cultural Landscapes
- Development of a series of natural heritage and landscape management projects

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- National and local/regional authority budget allowances, fundraising, NGO’s and private sector;
- The State Party has helped to establish foundations for raising funds

I.09. Training

Professional and institutional training

- National educational institutions are considered important
- Identified training needs for the protection of World Heritage: training courses for the staff employed at the WH sites (senior management and educational staff)
- Heritage training has been provided

I.10. International Co-operation

- Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements, hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars, distribution of material/information, financial support, experts
- Creation of a World Heritage Foundation initiated by the WH site of Stralsund and Wismar
- Assistance to States Parties for preparation of nominations
- Measures to avoid damage to World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties: foundations for international cooperation, participation in other UN programs, contributions to private organisations, corporate sponsorship, fundraising
- Cooperation programmes between the Abbeys of Lorsch and Geghard (Armenia) and Aachen and Kotor (Croatia)

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

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

- Promotion of the World Heritage site at international, national, regional and local levels through publications, films, postcards, media campaigns, internet, postage stamps/medals
- Establishment of an association ‘UNESCO-World Heritage Germany’ that brings together German WH sites
- Presentation and awareness are adequate
- Education of World Heritage protection: press and information service, publication of a magazine, network of 160 schools (UNESCO’s ASP), participation in the “WH in Young Hands” programme, development of education services in each WH site, post-graduate courses
- Organisation of awareness-raising activities

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: Existing inventories, surveys and studies provide a sound basis for identifying potential world heritage sites; at the institutional level the protection and management of the natural and cultural heritage is well developed and sufficient resources made available for WH protection; well-developed network of universities and other institutions providing training not only for the higher education sector but also for the training of technicians, craft professionals and skilled workers; Thanks to information and education on World Heritage, public awareness is very high and UNESCO’s WH Programme is the subject of intensive public debate; Strong attention to cooperation with inscribed and potential World Heritage sites
- Weaknesses: Tentative List and the nominations are indicative of both the mismatch between natural and cultural heritage sites and the
Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

continuing bias in cultural heritage nominations; some difficulties encountered to meet UNESCO’s increased standards of nominations; scope for enhancing the presentation of natural heritage sites as well as raising awareness of the need to protect them

Proposed actions:

- Study on Germany’s cultural heritage in the light of the Cairns decisions
- Study for identification of natural sites – evaluation and consideration of the follow-up
- National guidelines for nomination files
- Better balance for the Tentative List
- General policy and legislation, services and financial resources
- Training on traditional know-how and skills
- Yearbook of cooperation
- Improvement of national conflict management
- These activities do not require assistance from the World Heritage Fund