1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party
Australia

1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention
22/08/1974

1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
UNESCO National Commission
World Heritage property managers/coordinators
Non Governmental Organizations
ICOMOS International
IUCN International
ICOMOS national/regional
IUCN national / regional
External experts
Others

1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention

- Ken Heffernan
  Department of the Environment and Heritage

  World Heritage Branch
- Bruce Wellington
  Heritage Division
  Assistant Director International Projects Section
  Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
- Megan Smith

  Assistant Director
  Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
  International Heritage Section
- Michelle Majchrzak-Smith
  International Heritage and Economics Section
  Policy Officer
  Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

Comment

Delete all text under primary government authorities. Replace with Mr Peter Burnett First Assistant Secretary Heritage and Wildlife Division Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities GPO Box 787 ACT 2601 Canberra Australia Telephone: +61 2 6274 1111 Fax: +61 2 6274 2095 Email: Peter.Burnett@environment.gov.au

1.5 - Other key institutions responsible

- Peter Burnett
  First Assistant Secretary, Heritage and Wildlife Division
  Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
  Domain: cultural, natural

1.6 - Comments

2. Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage

2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Not applicable
Local	Not applicable
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Not applicable
Local	Not applicable
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?
Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

2.4 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified <u>cultural</u> heritage?
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.

2.5 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified <u>natural</u> heritage?
Inventories / lists / registers are sometimes used for the protection of natural heritage.

2.6 - Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

2.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to inventories / lists / registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)
The State Party manages the World, National& Commonwealth lists, covering natural, Indigenous &historic heritage. States use protected area legislation &inventories. Local Councils use zoning &heritage overlays &inventories. The Register for the National Estate is a formerly statutory list of over 13000 local, regional &national heritage places compiled by the State Party. It is now closed.

3. Tentative List

3.1 - Potential future nominations (Property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Ningaloo Coast / nominated 2010 /
Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area (extension to existing property) / unknown /

Great Sandy World Heritage Area (Cooloola extension to Fraser Island World Heritage Area) / unknown /

3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future by ICOMOS, Gaps analysis by IUCN
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
Other global comparative analysis
Others (please provide details in 3.7)

3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state / government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Fair
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Good
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator(s)	Good

3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?
Yes

3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?
Yes

3.7 - Comments
Other sources used include analysis of current UNESCO Tentative List; informal discussions with other States Parties; thematic work by state and regional governments. Process: Australian jurisdictions propose places to the Australian Govt for inclusion in its TL. Decisions for submission of a property to the Centre are made in accordance with processes outlined in the WH Convention.

4. Nominations

4.1 - Property

Name	Date of submission	Status
Kakadu National Park	1980-08-27	inscribed
Kakadu National Park	1991-10-01	inscribed
The Sydney Opera House in its setting with Harbour Bridge	1980-12-31	withdrawn

Name	Date of submission	Status
Sydney Opera House	2006-01-26	inscribed
Willandra Lakes Region	1980-12-31	inscribed
Lord Howe Island Group	1981-12-23	inscribed
Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-Tropical Rainforest Parks	1985-11-20	inscribed
Gondwana Rainforests of Australia	1992-09-29	inscribed
Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	1986-12-31	inscribed
Uluṟu-Kata Tjuṯa National Park	1994-10-04	inscribed
Shark Bay, Western Australia	1990-09-28	inscribed
Fraser Island	1991-10-01	inscribed
Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh / Naracoorte)	1993-09-30	inscribed
Greater Blue Mountains Area	1998-06-30	inscribed
Purnululu National Park	2002-01-25	inscribed
Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	2002-12-31	inscribed
Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	2010-01-28	
Australian Convict Sites	2008-01-25	Incomplete
Australian Convict Sites	2008-10-08	inscribed
Ningaloo Coast	2010-01-28	
Western Tasmanian Wilderness National Parks	1981-11-13	inscribed
Tasmanian Wilderness	1988-12-28	inscribed
Tasmanian Wilderness	2010-02-01	
Wet Tropics of Queensland	1987-12-21	inscribed
Subantarctic Heard Island and McDonald Island	1990-09-28	
Heard and McDonald Islands	1996-07-01	inscribed
Macquarie Island	1991-10-01	inscribed
Macquarie Island	1996-07-01	inscribed
Great Barrier Reef	1980-12-23	inscribed

Comment
4.1 Kakadu has been inscribed three times: 1981 (Stage 1), 1987 (Stages 1, 2) and 1992 (Stages 1,2,3).

4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Good
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator	Good

4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, institutional and / or traditional)	High benefit
Enhanced conservation practices	High benefit
Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	High benefit
Improved presentation of sites	High benefit
Enhanced honour / prestige	High benefit
Increased funding	Some benefit
Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	Some benefit
Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	Not applicable
Increased recognition for tourism and public use	High benefit

Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities	High benefit
Others (please provide details in 4.4)	Not applicable

4.4 - Comments

Nominations by Australia to the World Heritage List will in general be drawn from Australia's National Heritage List. The list is available here:
http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/index.html

5. General Policy Development

5.1 - Legislation

Title	Year	Link to source
Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Regulations, 1987	1987	
Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act, 1986	1986	
Historic Shipwrecks Regulations, 1978	1978	
Historic Shipwrecks Act, 1976	1976	
Australian Cultural Heritage Export Permit n° 1071P	1986	

Comment

See also UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws (search Australia):
http://www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws/ Delete the Australian Cultural Heritage Export Permit, Protection of Moveable Cultural Heritage Regulations 1987 and Historic Shipwreck Regulations 1978 from 5.1.

5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act / 1999 / National / cultural and natural / http://www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/ActCompilation1.nsf/0/93CECCC69FFF754BCA25776600173C09?OpenDocument	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act / 1984 / National / cultural / http://www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/ActCompilation1.nsf/0/35B9C569EE722BBACA25748E001CA09DC?OpenDocument	
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act / 1975 / National / natural / http://www.frli.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/ActCompilation1.nsf/0/124C6B80DCDDABEECA25C52003B8F13C?OpenDocument	

5.3 - Comment

The Intergovernmental Agreements on the Environment (1992) & World Heritage (2010) outline roles &responsibilities of Australian jurisdictions; States &territories use: environment, coastal &nature protection legislation; historic heritage &planning legislation; legislation to protect Indigenous heritage; Local councils use regulations &bylaws. Also see UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws: http://www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws/

5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?

The legal framework is adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?

There is excellent capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework .

5.6 - Other International Conventions adhered

Comment

Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973 (CITES) Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979 (the Bonn Convention) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats, 1971 (the Ramsar Convention) International Convention on the Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies

There is adequate coordination and integration.

5.8 - States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities

There are policies that are effectively implemented.

5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes

There are policies that are effectively implemented.

5.10 - Comments

5.7 Federal EPBC Act governs 7 matters of national environmental significance allowing the Aust Gov to act on obligations under international biological, cultural &world heritage conventions 5.8 National initiatives including the inaugural Australian Heritage Week (2011) raise public awareness of heritage 5.9 Under s146 of EPBC Act, the Environment Minister may agree to conduct a strategic assessment (http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/notices/strategic.html) integrating heritage &planning

6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies / institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?

There is effective cooperation between principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?

In general, cooperation exists between other government agencies and the principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification,

conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is adequate capacity within services to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties.

6.5 - Comments

6.1, 6.3: Forums (eg AWHAC, CNHA, EPHC) exist for cross-jurisdictional collaboration between ministers responsible for heritage & between officials representing different heritage agencies, & site managers. Govts are attempting to reduce duplication & improve quality control. There are programs/forums to improve traditional & technical skills for conserving, protecting & presenting heritage.

7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?

There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

7.2 - Research projects

- Cooperative Research Facility for Tropical Rainforest Ecology and Management (Rainforest CRC) / 1993-2006
  national, regional
  natural
  http://www.rrrc.org.au/rfcrc/downloads/rainforestcrc_library.pdf
  programs of research focussed on the conservation management of the Wet Tropics
- Marine and Tropical Science Research Facility (MTSRF) / 2006-present
  national, regional
  natural
  Peer-reviewed journal articles stemming from MTSRF funded research can be located via the various journal websites. Where possible, the following lists provide direct links to journal articles on the web.
  Replaced Rainforest CRC in 2006
- Implications of climate change for Australia's World Heritage properties: a preliminary assessment / 2006-2009
  local, regioanl, national
  natural, cultural
  http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/climatechange/
  Committed to protecting the values of Australia's World Heritage properties, in 2006 the Australian Government asked the Australian National University to assess the exposure, potential impacts & adaptive capacity of Australia's World Heritage properties to climate change & to identify major knowledge gaps. This resulting report will inform management plans & government policy on World Heritage & climate change adaptation plans into the future.

- Economic Activity of Australia's World Heritage Areas / 2008
  local, regional, national
  natural, cultural
  http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/report/index.html
  As well as protecting the cultural and natural heritage for which they are listed, Australia's World Heritage sites can stimulate economic activity nationally and in the region, state or territory where they are located.
- World Heritage, World Futures: A sustainable conservation project for the Royal Exhibition Building / ongoing
  local
  cultural
  http://136.154.202.7/reb/about-us/world-heritage-world-futures/
  Museum Victoria, in collaboration with a number of partners, is now undertaking a major project to restore the 1880 layout of the 'German Garden'.

7.3 - Comments

There are many scientific and technical studies around Australia relating to cultural or natural heritage. See individual World Heritage property reports, part 2, for publications resulting from site-specific research programs.

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Sources of funding

National government funds	Major source of fixed term funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Major source of sustained funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Not applicable
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Not applicable
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Not applicable
NGOs (international and / or national)	Minor source of fixed term funding
Private sector funds	Minor source of sustained funding
Other (Please specify in 8.6)	Minor source of fixed term funding

8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage

No

8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage

No

8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.

8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

8.6 - Comments

The State Party, states & territories participate in partnerships with NGOs, universities & with the private sector to support management, research & threat mitigation in Australia's heritage places. Property owners often provide much of the annual upkeep of locally-recognised heritage buildings. Jursidictions have policies on revenue allocations at specific sites eg Uluru, Ningaloo.

9. Training

9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs

- Deakin University / International, national, regional, local / Cultural
  World Heritage module in Master of Cultural Heritage, Graduate Diploma of Cultural Heritage, Grad Certificate in Cultural Heritage, or as a MA or PhD

- Australian National University Institute for Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts / International, national, regional, local / both (but emphasis on cultural)
  Professional development courses; or as part of a graduate program in the Research School of Humanities' Liberal Arts program, offering Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma, Masters

- University of Queensland / international, national, regional, local / primarily cultural
  Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma and Masters in Museum Studies; possibility of MA, PhD

- Donald Horne Institute for Cultural Heritage, University of Canberra / International, national, regional, local / cultural
  Bachelor degrees, short courses for professionals and community organisations

- University of Tasmania Faculty of Science, Engineering and Technology / national, regional, local / predominantly natural
  Bachelor degrees, Graduate Diplomas, Masters and higher degree, plus training courses in wilderness and protected area management

9.2 - Training needs

Conservation	Medium priority
Education	Low priority
Promotion	Medium priority
Interpretation	Low priority
Administration	Low priority
Visitor management	Medium priority
Community outreach	Medium priority
Risk preparedness	Low priority
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium priority
Other	Not applicable

9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?

There is no national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but nonetheless this is being done on an ad hoc basis.

9.4 - Comments

Many Australian tertiary institutions offer training in heritage law, conservation, protection & presentation of cultural, archaeological & natural heritage, & museum & maritime heritage studies, at undergraduate, postgraduate & professional level. This is generally a matter for individual institutions.

10. International Cooperation

10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties

Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Financial support
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information
Other (please specify in 10.3)

10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others

Yes

10.3 - Comments

10.1.10 *Funds &manages projects for WH nominations/heritage training/management/conservation in PNG, Pacific Is countries, Indonesia, Cambodia; *tourism workshops (Mogao)& Pacific WH workshops (Cairns, Maupiti &Apia); *Pacific WH thematic studies; *implementing Pacific World Heritage Hub for training, funding and networking in the Pacific. 10.2 Wet Tropics (Qld) twinned with Lorentz& E Rennell

11. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion

11.1.1 - Publications

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.2 - Films / TV

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National
Regional

11.1.3 - Media campaigns

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National
Regional
Local

11.1.4 - Internet

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.5 - Postage stamps, medals

Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.6 - World Heritage Day

Not applicable

11.1.7 - Translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre

Not applicable

11.1.8 - Other (please specify in 11.1.8)

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National
Regional
Local

11.1.9 - Comments

WH publication from 2008 still in print and still distributed; WH Convict sites coins and stamps Feb 2011; WH sites have been promoted on QANTAS flights in magazines and short documentaries; Heritage division website and magazines; Australian Heritage Week promotes all Australian heritage; WH Education Places competition for Schools is an interactive education program featuring Australia's WH Places has been developed for students in years 5-10 focusing on WH values and Australia's WH places.

11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders

There are strategies to raise awareness about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage that are being effectively implemented.

11.2.2 - Level of general awareness

Private Sector	Fair
Youth	Fair
Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Decision makers and public officials	Good
Indigenous peoples	Fair
General public	Fair

11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands programme*?

The State Party does not participate in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands programme*.

11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities

Courses for teachers for the use of the *World Heritage in Young Hands Kit*	Never
Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Often
Youth Forums	Never
Skills-training courses for students	Occasionally
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Often
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Occasionally
Other (comment below)	Never

11.2.5 - Comments

Australia's World Heritage Places Education Program is an interactive education program, including teacher resources and information sheets, developed for students in years 5-10 focussing on WH values & Australia's 18 WH places. The program aims to inspire students to explore our unique WH listed places &develop an appreciation of heritage values. http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/education/index.html The State Party has participated in the Patrimonito Storyboard competition

12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

12.1. State Party's implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

12.1.1 - Identification of heritage

Identification of heritage
Inventories capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

12.1.2 - National Inventories

National Inventories
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Not applicable
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Not applicable

12.1.3 - Tentative List

Tentative List
Yes

12.1.4 - Legal framework

Legal framework
There is excellent capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework .

12.1.5 - Implementation of international conventions within national policies

Implementation of international conventions within national policies

12.1.6 - Communities

Communities
Local communities / residents: Good
Level of involvement / consultation of local landowners: Good
Level of involvement / consultation of local industries: Good
Local communities / residents: Good
Indigenous peoples: Good
Landowners: Good

12.1.7 - Larger-scale planning

Larger-scale planning
There are policies that are effectively implemented.

12.1.8 - Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

12.1.9 - Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Scientific and Technical Studies and Research
There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

12.1.10 - Financial status

Financial status
The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.

12.1.11 - Human resources

Human resources
Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

12.1.12 - Training

Training
Ad hoc basis for national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation.

12.1.13 - International cooperation

International cooperation
Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Financial support
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars

International cooperation
Distribution of material / information
Other (please specify in 10.3)

12.1.14 - Education, Information and awareness building

Education, Information and awareness building
Private Sector : Fair
Youth : Fair
Communities living in/around heritage sites : Good

12.2. Actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (identified from table 12.1).

12.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to six)
Please refer to question 5.2

12.3. Priority Actions Assessment

12.3.2 - Priority actions assessment

9 Training						
		Action	**Short description**	**Authority(ies) responsible**	**Timeframe**	**May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?**
9.3	**Ad hoc basis for national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation.**	Heritage training policy under consideration by the Australian, New Zealand, state &territory governments - focus is on fabric and historic heritage.	A 2010 cross-jurisdictional review of heritage trades &professional training (focus on architecture, built environt, fabric, landscape managemt, underwater) produced a list of recommendations including consistency in compliance, standards&ulation	Shared responsibility - Australian Govt funded the review. Cross-juridictional implementation - states and territories, New Zealand, education departments and planning departments	ongoing	No.

12.3.3 - Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

The Australian Government is developing several national initiatives to raise public awareness and celebrate Australia's heritage. This includes the inaugural Australian Heritage Week (April 2011) & an Australian Heritage Strategy (in development)

13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

No

13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement:

Much larger character limit required in additional comments sections which are completely inadequate. Lack of clarity of many questions. Questions/available multi-choice responses often mismatched. Need more or better-expressed choices in answers. Cannot print out complete answers and questions in word version. Pre-fill is confusing.

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

World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM	Not applicable
ICOMOS national / regional	Good
IUCN national / regional	Fair

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

Most required information was accessible

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

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

13.6 - Comments

Read-only access required. Also, the capacity to provide access only to individual property reports or to Part 1 only. Need to be able to print out the entire report, including questions and full answers.

14. Thank you