

**1. World Heritage Property Data**

**1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property**

Poblet Monastery

**1.2 - World Heritage Property Details**

**State(s) Party(ies)**

- Spain

**Type of Property**

cultural

**Identification Number**

518rev


**Year of inscription on the World Heritage List**

1991

**1.3 - Geographic Information Table**

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Poblet Monastery	41.381 / 1.083	18	162.5	180.5	1991
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>180.5</b>	

**1.4 - Map(s)**

Title	Date	Link to source
Monastery of Poblet. Map of the inscribed property.	23/05/2012	

**1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property**

- Elisa de Cabo de la Vega  
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte  
Subdirectora de Protección de Patrimonio Histórico
- Laura de Miguel Riera  
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte  
  
Subdirección General de Protección de Patrimonio Histórico
- Esther Rodríguez  
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte  
Subdirectora General Adjunta de Protección del Patrimonio Histórico

**1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency**

- Lluç Torcal  
Monestir de Poblet  
Pare Prior

**1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)**

1. [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)

**Comment**

www.poblet.cat <http://www.mecd.gob.es/cultura-mecd/areas-cultura/patrimonio/mc/patrimoniomundial/bienes-declarados/por-ano-de-inscripcion/poblet.html>

**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**

Approved in Decision 38 COM.8E (2014)

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

(i)(iv)

**2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion**

(i) Santa María of Poblet presents a unique blend of architectural forms generally reserved for distinct applications.  
(iv) It has served as one of the largest and most complete of the Cistercian abbeys, as a massive military complex, and as a royal palace, residence and pantheon. It is a unique artistic achievement and one of the most perfect expressions of Cistercian style in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. The abbey contains masterpieces from every period.

**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**

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is on review by the national committee.

**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	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>								
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
3.2.2	Air transport infrastructure								
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure								
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure								
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>								
3.3.1	Water infrastructure								
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities								
3.3.3	Non-renewable energy facilities								
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>								
3.5.3	Land conversion								
3.5.5	Crop production								
3.5.6	Commercial wild plant collection								
3.5.7	Subsistence wild plant collection								
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production								
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>								
3.6.2	Quarrying								
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>								
3.7.1	Wind								
3.7.2	Relative humidity								
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>								
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses								
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage								
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system								
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>								
3.10.1	Storms								
3.10.3	Drought								
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>								
3.11.2	Earthquake								
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition								
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)								
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>								
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3	Management activities								
<b>Legend</b>	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	
3.6	Physical resource extraction					
3.6.2	Quarrying	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.1	Wind	localised	frequent	minor	medium capacity	static
3.7.2	Relative humidity	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.3	Drought	extensive	frequent	minor	medium capacity	static

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

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

Natural factors as drought, relative humidity and wind are not very predictable in an period of climate change. As far as we know the tendencies and developments are as informed above. We can not predict how they will develop in future.

## 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

There is a great agreement with management authority, local institutions and local residents in order to protect buffer zone and boundaries of the World Heritage property thanks to its without question patrimonial value for the local area. That permits to ensure a great stability to the Property.

### 4.2. Protective Measures

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

The laws on cultural heritage applied by the various public authorities in managing their sites and monuments make up a complex body of legislation on five different levels (international, supranational, national, autonomous community and municipal).

The international and supranational legislation, that is the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, is already well known. It only remains to say that Spain signed these treaties in 1982 and 1985 respectively and that their stipulations are incorporated in state and autonomous community legislation.

The legislation applicable in Spain is briefly described below, firstly at a state level and then at the level of the autonomous community.

This section includes not only specific legislation on cultural heritage but also tourism-related legislation, which, because of its purpose, is regarded as an extremely valuable tool in conserving and raising awareness of our heritage.

#### State legislation

Law 16/85 of 24 June 1985 on Spanish Historic Heritage states that Spanish Historic Heritage is made up of buildings and objects of artistic, historical, palaeontological, archaeological, ethnographic, scientific or technical interest. Documentary and bibliographical heritage and archaeological sites and zones are also part of this heritage, as are natural sites, parks and gardens of artistic or anthropological value.

Without prejudice to the powers of the public authorities, the central government of Spain is duty-bound and has the essential authority, as established in articles 46 and 44, 149.1.1 and 149.2 of the Spanish Constitution, to ensure the conservation of Spanish Historic Heritage and to promote its enrichment and to foster and encourage access for citizens to the assets that make up this heritage.

In addition, the administrative division of Spain into autonomous communities means the governments of these communities are granted powers related to culture and, without prejudice to the duties and authority described in the paragraph above, historical, artistic, monumental, architectural, archaeological and scientific heritage.

As a result, both central government and the autonomous communities are responsible for the preservation and conservation of heritage.

All the autonomous communities have used their powers to draw up a body of legislation regulating archaeological interventions and museums, while others, including Catalonia, have fully embraced their powers and have drawn up laws on heritage.

#### Autonomous community legislation

Law 9/1993 of 30 September 1993 on Catalan Cultural Heritage, enacted by the Parliament of Catalonia

This Law, the precedent for which was the Law of 3 July 1934 on the conservation of the historical, artistic and scientific heritage of Catalonia, must be regarded as the framework surrounding the various laws for each specific sector of heritage.

The Law is founded on a broad concept of the cultural heritage of Catalonia that encompasses movable, immovable and intangible heritage, be it publicly or privately owned, and expressions of traditional and popular culture.

Three categories of protection have been established and apply equally to movable assets, immovable assets and intangible heritage: cultural assets of national interest, listed assets and other assets that fall within the broad concept of cultural heritage defined by article 1 of the Law.

In accordance with the power recognised by the Constitutional Court in its Decision 17/1991, the Government of Catalonia is empowered to declare cultural assets of national interest, the highest category of protection, which corresponds to that of the assets of cultural interest defined by the aforementioned Law on Spanish Historic Heritage.

The Law establishes a second sphere of protection for cultural heritage assets of lesser importance, listed assets, which are protected and monitored by means of instruments implemented in the main by municipalities.

Heritage included in this sphere of protection is termed a cultural asset of local interest. With regard to immovable assets of national interest, the Law establishes various forms of protection depending on the nature of the asset. Immovable assets of local interest can be listed within the framework of this Law. In addition, the mechanisms for their protection under urban legislation are also cited.

Noteworthy among the measures to promote and raise awareness of this heritage is the establishment by the Government of Catalonia of the 'cultural one per cent', the creation of the Inventory of Catalan Cultural Heritage and the precepts on managing monuments in such a way as to enable the public to visit them. The Law does not dwell on the goals of protecting and conserving cultural heritage but instead aims to encourage awareness of this heritage as a logical consequence of gradually achieving these aims. Article 8.2 of the Statute of Autonomy, whereby the Government of Catalonia is duty-bound to promote citizens' participation in culture, is thus complied with.

The Law also establishes the requirement for professional skills and qualifications for certain types of action and intervention in order to raise the level of protection for heritage assets.

The Law also lays down the system of sanctions, classifying infractions and their corresponding penalties, and determines the bodies empowered to impose these sanctions. In addition, the Law establishes preventive and additional measures.

Lastly, the Cultural Heritage Advisory Council is set up as a consultative body of the public authorities on matters relating to heritage in order to ensure that the objectives laid down by the Law are achieved.

Other related legislation

Law 13/2002 of 21 June 2002 on tourism in Catalonia

The Law on Tourism in Catalonia was introduced in response to the new values that prompted the promotion and management of tourism, all of which were discussed at the Catalan Tourism Congress held in Tarragona in February 2001. This Law includes the international and Community guidelines and directives on the subject. The Law also takes into account the economic opportunities and impact of an economic activity of this nature on the progress and social advancement of the country. However, in accordance with the principle of sustainable development, it does not disregard the duty to safeguard the natural, historical, cultural and

environmental importance of the resources that make this activity possible.

**Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2**

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Friday, November 11, 2005

• **Question 6.02**

The laws on cultural heritage applied by the various public authorities in managing their sites and monuments make up a complex body of legislation on five different levels (international, supranational, national, autonomous community and municipal).

The international and supranational legislation, that is the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, is already well known. It only remains to say that Spain signed these treaties in 1982 and 1985 respectively and that their stipulations are incorporated in state and autonomous community legislation.

The legislation applicable in Spain is briefly described below, firstly at a state level and then at the level of the autonomous community.

This section includes not only specific legislation on cultural heritage but also tourism-related legislation, which, because of its purpose, is regarded as an extremely valuable tool in conserving and raising awareness of our heritage.

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As a result, both central government and the autonomous communities are responsible for the preservation and conservation of heritage.

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-Other related legislation

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#### 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 **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

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

### 4.3. Management System / Management Plan

#### 4.3.1 - Management System

A steering group or similar management committee has been set up in 1986 to guide the management of the site. The Royal Monastery of Poblet Board of Trustees was constituted in its present form by the accord signed on 19 November 1982 by the Government of Spain and the Government of Catalonia, modified by agreement on 18 November 1986. The Board is



the consultative body on all matters referring to the conservation and preservation of the monastery and related buildings and, as a result, also contributes to the conservation and preservation of the surrounding area. The management of the site is under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party and it is under traditional protective measures or customary law.

**Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2**

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Friday, November 11, 2005

**• Question 5.02**

Sterling group or similar management committee has been set up to guide the management of the site

**• Question 5.03**

**Set up date:** 1986

**Function:** The Royal Monastery of Poblet Board of Trustees was constituted in its present form by the accord signed on 19 November 1982 by the Government of Spain and the Government of Catalonia, modified by agreement on 18 November 1986. The Board is the consultative body on all matters referring to the conservation and preservation of the monastery and related buildings and, as a result, also contributes to the conservation and preservation of the surrounding area.

**Constituted:**

**• Question 5.05**

Overall management system of the site

- Management under protective legislation
- Management under contractual agreement between the State Party and a third party
- Management under traditional protective measures or customary law

**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 **many activities** are being implemented

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

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor

Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
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**

Regarding point 4.3.10.3 this cooperation is focused on a forestry industry that manages the forest protected area around the property.

**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**

**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)	1%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	7%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	5%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	10%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	15%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	60%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	2%

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

**Comment**

None.

**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 a **major flow** of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the World Heritage property

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

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

**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**

On regard of point 4.4.6.3 the Management Plan provides a solution for that kind of deficiencies for the next 3 o 4 years.

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

Full-time	90%
Part-time	10%

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

Permanent	85%
Seasonal	15%

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

Paid	95%
Volunteer	5%

**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	Poor
Community outreach	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Good

Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Good
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

**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	Medium
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

**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**

**4.5. 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** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

**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**

Jordi Portal Liaño, Master plan of the Monastery Santa María de Poblet, in



<http://www.portalpalluel.eu/en/projects/heritage/master-plan-monastery-santa-maria-de-poblet> . Josep M. Mallarach & Lluc Torcal, The Monastic Landscape of Poblet: a Place where Spirituality, Culture and Nature Join Hands, in [http://www.conservation-development.net/rsFiles/Datei/VOLUME\\_2\\_ENGLISH.pdf](http://www.conservation-development.net/rsFiles/Datei/VOLUME_2_ENGLISH.pdf)

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

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

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

In **one location and easily visible** to visitors

**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**

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

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

There is a **planned and effective** education and awareness programme that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

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

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

**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**

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Excellent
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	

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

Regarding 4.6.6.1; our Master management Plan considers a Visitor centre creation in the three years.

**4.7. Visitor Management**

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

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

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

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments

**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**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?**

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

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

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

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

The fee is collected and makes a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

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

**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 considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards 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	Average
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Non-existent
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?**

Implementation is **complete**

**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**

**4.9. 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	
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>						
<b>3.6.2</b>	<b>Quarrying</b>	No affectation.	The quarrying is out of use and should be restored. Even so is far enough to the Property that has no visual effect.	Nothing done.	Undecided	Generalitat de Catalunya	The quarrying is out of use and should be restored. Even so is far enough to the Property that has no visual effect.
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
<b>3.7.1</b>	<b>Wind</b>	Some wind erosion	Impossible to preserve	Only wind strong during a year	No calendar	Patronat del Monestir de Poblet	No
<b>3.7.2</b>	<b>Relative humidity</b>	Humidity can damage some buildings and walls, but not in a worrying way.	Change of gardens typology in the Property: change to Mediterranean plants that needs less water than grass; construction of drainage systems between garden and walls.	Visual control	We are already working with this actions. We need on year or two more.	Patronat del Monestir de Poblet	No
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
<b>3.10.3</b>	<b>Drought</b>	No real direct affectation	Renewal water storing system.	We have done a water system monitoring 6 years ago.	Done	Patronat del Monestir de Poblet	no

### 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	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Negative
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	No impact
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Negative
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	Fair
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Very poor

**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
Management effectiveness

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

UNESCO	Unsatisfactory
State Party	Satisfactory
Site Managers	Excellent
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: Approved in Decision 38 COM.8E (2014)

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