

**GUIDANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF  
ASSOCIATIVE VALUES USING WORLD HERITAGE CRITERION (vi)**

**Final Report**

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### Table of Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Executive summary and recommendations .....  | 3  |
| Objective .....  | 4  |
| Methodology .....  | 4  |
| Background .....   | 4  |
| Evolution of criterion (vi): seven versions .....  | 6  |
| Statistics .....   | 9  |
| Associative values, themes and attributes.....   | 10 |
| <i>ICOMOS compendium on associative values and themes</i>  |    |
| <i>Textual analysis of associative values and themes</i>   |    |
| <i>Attributes</i>  |    |
| Considerations .....   | 14 |
| <i>Criterion (vi) and the property-based convention</i>  |    |
| <i>Evolution of the concept of associative value</i>   |    |
| <i>Relationship of criterion (vi) to other criteria</i>  |    |
| <i>Relationship of criterion (vi) to the Global Strategy</i>   |    |
| <i>Relationship of criterion (vi) to intangible heritage</i>   |    |
| Key issues .....   | 15 |
| <i>Wording of criterion (vi)</i>   |    |
| <i>Guidance in resource manuals</i>  |    |
| <i>Use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria (vii-x)</i>   |    |
| <i>Capacity building</i>   |    |
| <i>Other international programs to recognize associative values</i>                                    |    |
| Recommendations .....  | 20 |
| References .....   | 21 |
| Annex 1: Sites using criterion (vi) organized by association (240 World Heritage sites)                |    |
| Annex 2: Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural criteria (217 World Heritage sites)            |    |
| Annex 3: Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural and natural criteria (10 World Heritage sites) |    |
| Annex 4: Sites using criterion (vi) alone with natural criteria (1 World Heritage site)                |    |
| Annex 5: Sites using criterion (vi) alone (12 World Heritage sites)                                    |    |
| Annex 6: Working group   |    |

## **GUIDANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ASSOCIATIVE VALUES USING WORLD HERITAGE CRITERION (vi)**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report presents an analysis of World Heritage criterion (vi) and makes recommendations to improve its application. It documents the evolution of criterion (vi) since 1977 and sets out statistical tables on its use. After presenting the ICOMOS correlation of associations and themes from its 2007 compendium, the report carries out an in-depth analysis of 240 statements of Outstanding Universal Value as a basis for determining themes and attributes for criterion (vi). Recalling that the World Heritage Convention is property-based, the report considers the evolution of the concept of associative value and the relationship of criterion (vi) to other inscription criteria, the Global Strategy and intangible cultural heritage. Key issues identified in this study are the wording of criterion (vi), current guidance, capacity building, the use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria and alternate international programs.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. No changes should be made to the formulation of criterion (vi) at this time and guidance should be prepared to clarify the wording.
2. The existing text in *Preparing World Heritage Nominations* should be revised to clarify and enhance an understanding of how to apply and assess criterion (vi).
3. Further in-depth guidance using case studies as illustrations should be developed for criterion (vi) to explain how to approach each association (events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works, literary works) with clear and consistent language, how to measure links with a place, and how to develop a robust comparative analysis.
4. The resource manuals on managing World Heritage sites should be revised to guide the management of associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Specific examples of managing associations at World Heritage sites would be helpful. In the case of natural properties, further guidance should be developed on how to recognize and conserve the living traditions of local populations and Indigenous communities.
5. In order to increase the use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a means of contributing to the Global Strategy, particularly in relation to under-represented regions where living traditions cannot be separated from nature, pilot projects should be initiated to explore how to combine criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a basis for developing in-depth guidance, upstream assistance and capacity building initiatives.
6. Capacity building strategies for the use of criterion (vi) should include revision of standard World Heritage tools, presentations at appropriate meetings, development of guidance papers on the six associative values, preparation of training modules and a side-event presentation at the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee.
7. Other international programs should be considered as alternatives to recognize events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Programs with strong potential include the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, cultural routes and networks, UNESCO Creative Cities Network, UNESCO Memory of the World Program, UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, UNESCO Global Geoparks program and FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems.

## **GUIDANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ASSOCIATIVE VALUES USING WORLD HERITAGE CRITERION (vi)**

### **1. OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this study on the recognition of associative values using World Heritage criterion (vi) is to compile relevant documentation and to identify key issues in order to enhance capacity building and provide in-depth guidance for the recognition of associative values in World Heritage properties using criterion (vi).

### **2. METHODOLOGY**

At the request of the World Heritage Centre, the criterion (vi) study was led by Professor Christina Cameron, Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage, University of Montreal, Canada, in collaboration with the Federal State of Rhineland-Palatinate and the World Heritage Coordinating Body of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany. A small working team reviewed documents and prepared materials for discussion at UNESCO Headquarters on 17-18 November 2017 by a reference group of experts from different parts of the world, representatives from ICOMOS and ICCROM as well as observers from the parallel Sites of Memory study. With regard to outcomes, the study considered potential changes to the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* as well as revisions to the World Heritage resource manuals on *Preparing World Heritage Nominations*, *Managing Cultural World Heritage* and *Managing Natural World Heritage*.

### **3. BACKGROUND**

The objective of the World Heritage Convention is to identify, protect, conserve and present World Heritage sites and to transmit them to future generations. To be listed as a World Heritage site, a property must reach the threshold of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The determination of whether or not a property has OUV is decided by the World Heritage Committee using “such criteria as it shall establish” (UNESCO, 1972, article 11.2).

4. Criterion (vi) is special because it operates differently from the other nine inscription criteria. While from a present-day perspective all criteria for assessing OUV are considered to have an associative dimension, criterion (vi) explicitly recognizes the “outstanding universal significance” of the associative dimension of World Heritage sites. In other words, unlike the other nine criteria which assess the *significance of the site itself*, criterion (vi) first assesses the *significance of the association(s)* followed by a second assessment of the *nature of the link between such associations(s) and the site*, and by a third assessment based on *comparison with other similar associations and their links to sites*. Due to its special character, criterion (vi) has often been discussed in World Heritage circles.

5. In 1976 and 1977, the three advisory bodies to World Heritage (ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN) were instrumental in proposing the concepts and first version of the criteria for consideration by the Committee. In the case of criterion (vi), ICOMOS proposed that “the property should be most importantly associated with persons, events, philosophies or religions of outstanding historical significance.” To illustrate its proposal, ICOMOS referred to the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina, and the launching site for the first voyage to the moon at Cape Kennedy (UNESCO, 1977a, 8; UNESCO, 1977b, 7.vi).

6. From the outset, criterion (vi) presented a challenge to the World Heritage system. In 1979, following an analysis of the first two years of nominations, the World Heritage Committee expressed concerns about potential inflation of the World Heritage List, a narrow focus on national interests and political difficulties. It therefore directed that:

*Particular attention should be given to cases which fall under criterion (vi) so that the net result would not be a reduction in the value of the List, due to the large potential number of nominations as well as to political difficulties. Nominations concerning, in particular, historical events or famous people could be strongly influenced by nationalism and other particularisms in contradiction with the objectives of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1979, para. 35.v).*

The following year, the Committee modified its *Operational Guidelines* to require a restrictive approach to the application of criterion (vi).

7. In the 1990s and early 2000s, the Committee again considered the application of criterion (vi) several times, triggered by other World Heritage activities such as the emergence of cultural landscapes, the development of a Global Strategy and the merging of the inscription criteria, as well as by the establishment of UNESCO's Memory of the World program in 1992. While the Committee modified the wording several times, it decided to maintain a restrictive approach to the application of criterion (vi).

8. In 2007, a new reflection on the application of criterion (vi), triggered by the nomination of Darwin at Downe (United Kingdom), focused on properties associated with science and technology. An expert meeting in London concluded that criterion (vi) could be applied to scientific heritage, either in conjunction with other criteria or possibly alone, noting the need for strong links to tangible features of properties. Emphasis should be on the ideas in the heritage that are reflected in the features of the site, not simply on the person who developed them. The experts also noted that criterion (vi) might be used in connection to natural properties, so as to reflect the value of the property for science (UNESCO, 2008).

9. In 2010, the World Heritage Committee requested another meeting "for deliberating on sites presenting Outstanding Universal Value, essentially on an associative basis" (UNESCO, 2010, 34 COM 8B.31). An international expert meeting on criterion (vi) and associative values was held in Warsaw, Poland from 28-30 March 2012. Experts reviewed changes to the wording of criterion (vi) over time and noted that it had most often been used with other cultural criteria, and rarely alone or with natural criteria. They observed that the assessment of its use is carried out in three distinct phases. First, the outstanding universal significance of the association must be demonstrated; secondly, the nature of the direct or tangible link to the property must be evaluated; thirdly, a comparative analysis to other similar applications needs to be carried out. The meeting did not recommend changes to the wording of criterion (vi).

10. The Warsaw meeting also called for clearly defined attributes of the associations that convey OUV as well as a clear explanation of authenticity and integrity as a basis for protecting and managing a property. It noted that site managers need to understand the nature of the associations for which their sites have been inscribed. Concerning the management of the associative values of a property, local communities, Indigenous peoples and other

stakeholders should be involved, especially when properties are protected through traditional management systems and traditional knowledge. The Warsaw meeting also noted that in a few cases criterion (vi) may not have been recorded correctly. Participants recommended that key findings should be included as guidance in the World Heritage resource manuals on nominations and site management. The World Heritage Committee subsequently took note of the Warsaw meeting and recommended thematic studies on sites with associative values as well as the development of supplementary advice for the World Heritage resource manuals. However, no further work was initiated at that time (UNESCO, 2012, 36 COM 13.1.5).

### 11. EVOLUTION OF CRITERION (vi): SEVEN VERSIONS

There have been seven versions of criterion (vi) in the *Operational Guidelines* as shown in Table 1. Changes are highlighted in **bold** and an explanation follows.

| Date | Wording of criterion (vi)  |
|------|--|
| 1977 | “be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance”  |
| 1980 | “be <b>directly or tangibly</b> associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding <b>universal</b> significance ( <b>the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria</b> ).”  |
| 1983 | “be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee <b>considers</b> that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”   |
| 1994 | “be directly or tangibly associated with events or <b>living traditions</b> , with ideas, or with beliefs, <b>with artistic and literary works</b> of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”              |
| 1996 | “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria <b>cultural or natural</b> ).” |
| 1997 | “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances <b>and</b> in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).” |
| 2005 | “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should <b>preferably be used</b> in conjunction with other criteria).”  |

Table 1 Amendments to criterion (vi) in the various versions of the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, 1977-2017.

1976: Initial draft from ICOMOS proposed “properties associated and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.”

1977: The first session of the World Heritage Committee amended the ICOMOS proposal to read that each property should “be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance”.

1980: The most important changes occur in 1980 when direct or tangible associations and universal significance were emphasized, the association with persons was deleted, “historical importance or” was replaced by “universal”, and the restrictive sentence limiting the use of criterion (vi) alone was added. The property should “be **directly or tangibly** associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding **universal** significance (**the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria**).”

1983: A slight modification was made to replace “considered” with “considers”. The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee **considers** that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”

1994: The changes made in 1994 reflect new guidance on definitions and categories of cultural landscapes, particularly associative cultural landscapes (1992), and the adoption of a *Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List* (1994). The wording was changed to add living traditions, artistic works and literary works to the list of associations. The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or **living traditions**, with ideas, or with beliefs, **with artistic and literary works** of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”

1996: The change in 1996 to clarify the meaning of “other criteria” was made after the re-nomination of Tongariro National Park, New Zealand. In 1990, the property was listed under natural criteria and in 1993 was re-listed with the addition of cultural criterion (vi) for the site’s association with the beliefs of the Maori people. The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria **cultural or natural**).”

1997: The only change made in 1997 is to completely prohibit the use of criterion (vi) alone, requiring the addition of other criteria when using criterion (vi). The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances **and** in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).”

2005: The changes made in 2005 reflect a lengthy debate that began with a proposal in 1998 to merge the cultural and natural criteria. The Committee only took note of the

recommendation from a Global Strategy expert meeting held in Amsterdam which proposed to unify the cultural and natural criteria into a single set “to better reflect the continuum between nature and culture” (UNESCO, 1998, IX.11, IX.14). It did however call for an explanatory text to accompany criterion (vi). Discussion continued in conjunction with the Cairns 2000 reform agenda that included a complete revision of the *Operational Guidelines*. As part of the process, a detailed analysis of criterion (vi) was tabled (UNESCO, 2001). It was only in 2003 that the Committee decided to merge the criteria and to change the wording of criterion (vi) (UNESCO, 2003, 3.2a) to remove the phrase “cultural and natural” in light of the fusion of criteria into a single set of criteria. In addition, the restrictive approach to the use of criterion (vi) alone was softened by the deletion of “only in exceptional circumstances” while maintaining a preference to use it in conjunction with other criteria. The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should **preferably be used** in conjunction with other criteria).”

12. Criterion (vi) has not been amended since 2005.

| Date | Specific changes made to the wording of criterion (vi)   |   |
|------|--|---|
| 1977 |  |   |
| 1980 | <b>delete</b><br>“with persons”<br>“historical importance or”  | <b>add</b><br>“directly or tangibly”, “universal”<br>“ (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria)” |
| 1983 | <b>delete</b><br>“considered”  | <b>add</b><br>“considers”   |
| 1994 |  | <b>add</b><br>“living traditions”<br>“artistic and literary works”  |
| 1996 |  | <b>add</b><br>“cultural or natural”   |
| 1997 | <b>delete</b><br>“or”  | <b>add</b><br>“and”   |
| 2005 | <b>delete</b><br>“justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and”<br>“cultural and natural” | <b>add</b><br>“preferably be used”  |

Table 2 Specific changes to the wording of criterion (vi) in the various versions of the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, 1977-2017.

### 13. STATISTICS

At the close of the 41<sup>st</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee in Krakow (2017), the World Heritage List stands at 1073 properties. Within this group, 240 properties have been inscribed using criterion (vi), mainly in conjunction with other criteria. The most frequent use of criterion (vi) occurred between 1978 and 1987 (Tables 3 and 4).

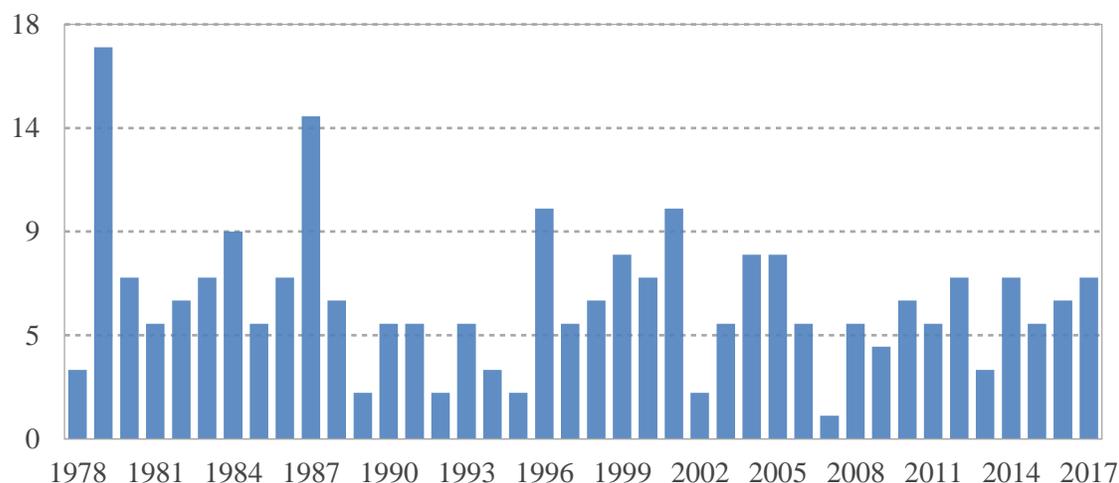


Table 3: Application of criterion (vi) by year of inscription.

| Region                                  | Number/percent within region of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) <b>with other cultural criteria</b> | Number/percent within region of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) <b>with her cultural and natural criteria</b> | Number/percent within region of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) <b>with natural criteria</b> | Number/percent within region of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) <b>alone</b> |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Europe and North America (506 sites)    | 91*<br>18% (region)  | 2<br>0.4% (region)   | 0   | 7<br>1.4% (region)  |
| Latin America and Caribbean (139 sites) | 15*<br>11% (region)  | 1<br>0.7% (region)   | 0   | 1<br>0.7% (region)  |
| Asia Pacific (253 sites)                | 67*<br>26% (region)  | 7<br>3% (region)   | 1<br>0.4% (region)  | 1<br>0.4% (region)  |
| Africa (93 sites)                       | 21<br>23% (region)   | 0  | 0   | 3<br>3% (region)  |
| Arab (82 sites)                         | 25<br>30% (region)   | 0  | 0   | 0   |
| Total (1073 sites)                      | 219  | 10   | 1   | 12  |

Table 4: Regional distribution of the number and percentages of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) with or without other criteria. \*Note that the Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement is located in three regions (Asia and Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean).

#### 14. ASSOCIATIVE VALUES, THEMES AND ATTRIBUTES

##### *ICOMOS compendium on associative values and themes*

In the context of reflecting on the concept of OUV, the World Heritage Committee in 2006 called for guidance on how to interpret and apply OUV and the criteria when nominating and inscribing properties, particularly with regard to the relationship between tangible and intangible attributes (UNESCO, 2006, 4). The following year, ICOMOS presented a draft compendium on standards for OUV and the interpretation of the cultural inscription criteria. Ten themes were identified for the use of criterion (vi) (UNESCO, 2007, 15-18). Table 5 demonstrates the correlation between the associations listed in criterion (vi) (events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works, literary works) and the ICOMOS themes.

| Associations based on wording of criterion (vi) (2005) | Themes for applying criterion (vi), based on the ICOMOS compendium (2007) |
|--|---|
| Events   | Colonization, exploration, trade  |
| Living traditions                                      | Nature/human interaction  |
| Ideas  | Politics  |
|  | Science   |
|  | Prehistory  |
|  | Technology  |
|  | Medicine  |
| Beliefs  | Religion  |
|  | Traditional beliefs   |
| Artistic works   | Culture   |
| Literary works   |   |

Table 5: Correlation of associations based on wording of criterion (vi) in 2005 and themes for its application from ICOMOS compendium of 2007.

##### *15. Textual analysis of associative values and themes*

The textual analysis of 240 criterion (vi) statements<sup>1</sup> shown in Table 6 portrays a more differentiated picture of identified themes. The themes have been derived from statements of Outstanding Universal Value adopted by the World Heritage Committee. For sites inscribed before 2007, statements were developed retrospectively with close reference to the values recognized at the time of inscription. Themes that have been used but could not be clearly assigned to any of the six associations based on the wording of criterion (vi) are “persons” and

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<sup>1</sup> This analysis is drawn from research related to the doctoral thesis of Judith Herrmann (2015) and subsequently updated. Note that no criterion (vi) statements have been found for two World Heritage sites listed under criterion (vi), namely Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya) and Churches and Convents of Goa (India).

“objects”. The wide variety of language creates confusion and suggests a need for further guidance.

| <b>Associations based on wording of criterion (vi) (2005)</b> | <b>Themes for applying criterion (vi), based on the analysis of 240 statements of OUV (2017)</b>   |
|---|--|
| Events  | Medieval history and events  |
|   | Religious and spiritual history and events (related to Islam, Christianity, Orthodox Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Brahman beliefs, Protestant beliefs, Taoism, Confucianism) |
|   | Ancient history (Egyptian, Persian, Roman, Phoenician, Greek) and prehistory   |
|   | National and regional history, and historic political events (related to France, Spain, Serbia, China, Russia, Mexico, Europe, India, Viet Nam, Iceland)                         |
|   | Renaissance  |
|   | History of the slave trade (including its ending)  |
|   | Maritime and world exploration, discovery, and exchange; colonisation of the Americas  |
|   | History of science   |
|   | Olympic Games  |
|   | Birthplaces and burial places  |
|   | Founding of university   |
|   | Modern Movement  |
|   | History of art, architecture and music   |
|   | Destruction of the site  |
|   | War and movements of disarmament   |
|   | Social and cultural events   |
|   | Technical, engineering, and military history and events  |
|   | Genocide   |
|   | Living traditions  |
| Religious traditions  |  |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Living traditions (cont'd)                 | Pilgrimages  |
|  | Ritual practices   |
|  | Mountain worship   |
|  | Traditional skills   |
|  | Systems of governance  |
|  | Use of technology and production processes                           |
|  | Economic and cultivation processes                                   |
|  | Social activities  |
|  | Customs and ways of life   |
|  | Techniques   |
|  | Language   |
|  | Festivals  |
| Ideas                                      | Political, socio-cultural, economic, religious and spiritual symbols |
|  | Sites of conscience, places of memory                                |
|  | Aesthetics   |
|  | Propaganda and ideologies  |
|  | Lifestyle  |
|  | Interaction between people and environment                           |
|  | Traditional knowledge  |
|  | Universal principles   |
|  | Technological knowledge  |
|  | Science  |
|  | Art and music  |
|  | Architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning              |
|  | Philosophy   |
|  | Religion and spirituality  |
| Governance, norms and institutional set-up |  |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Ideas (cont'd) | Education                                |
|                | Economy                                  |
|                | Languages                                |
| Beliefs        | Religions                                |
|                | Spiritual beliefs                        |
|                | Cults                                    |
|                | Myths, tales and legends                 |
|                | Nature worship                           |
|                | Indigenous ancestor worship              |
| Artistic works | Treasury                                 |
|                | Images                                   |
|                | Music                                    |
|                | Design                                   |
|                | Painting and sculpture                   |
|                | Film                                     |
|                | Dance                                    |
|                | Photography                              |
|                | Comics, posters, caricatures             |
|                | Architecture                             |
| Literary works | Epics, sagas, ballads, poetry and novels |
|                | Documents                                |
|                | Translations                             |
|                | Religious texts                          |
|                | Political and doctrinal texts            |
|                | Inscriptions                             |
|                | Manuscripts and books                    |

Table 6: Correlation of associations based on the wording of criterion (vi) in 2005 and associations identified for the application of criterion (vi) in 240 Statements of Outstanding Universal Value.

## 16. *Attributes*

Specific attributes convey the OUV of World Heritage sites. Attributes may be tangible or intangible. They flow from statements of OUV and the justification for the use of specific criteria. At the time of inscription, attributes that convey the OUV of a property are identified. They are vital to understanding authenticity and integrity. Authenticity is a measure of how truthfully the attributes convey OUV. One condition for integrity focuses on whether the attributes conveying OUV are at risk from neglect or decay. For these reasons, attributes are the focus of protection, conservation and management actions. Clear identification of a property's attributes is an essential step towards effective values-based management to maintain the site's OUV (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, 2011, 59-61.)

17. A key contribution of this study is the systematic analysis of the 240 World Heritage sites using criterion (vi). This research reveals a great diversity of attributes for associative values. Statements of OUV have been examined and synthesized in order to extract the attributes linked to the associations listed in criterion (vi). The results are presented in five annexes to provide current information on the application of criterion (vi). Annex 1 is organized by the associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Annexes 2-5 are organized by sites using criterion (vi) in combination with other criteria or alone. The most common combinations are criteria (iii) with (vi) (cultural traditions and associative values), and criteria (v) with (vi) (interaction with the environment and associative values).

Annex 1: Sites using criterion (vi) organized by association (240 WHSs)  
 Annex 2: Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural criteria (217 WHSs)  
 Annex 3: Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural and natural criteria (10 WHSs)  
 Annex 4: Sites using criterion (vi) alone with natural criteria (1 WHS)  
 Annex 5: Sites using criterion (vi) alone (12 WHSs)

18. Each annex presents sites in ascending chronological order according to the year of inscription, beginning in 1978. Attributes that do not appear in the wording of criterion (vi) and that speak to inconsistent application of criterion (vi) are “persons” (removed in 1980) and “objects”. The annexes represent dynamic working tools and are not meant as finished products. A lack of clarity and inconsistencies in language and meaning in the criterion (vi) statements sometimes blur the line between the association, its outstanding universal significance and the demonstration of the direct or tangible link to the place.

## 19. **CONSIDERATIONS**

### *Criterion (vi) and the property-based convention*

The World Heritage Convention focuses on properties. It aims primarily to identify and protect the material evidence of physical places having OUV. While all criteria for assessing OUV have an associative dimension, criterion (vi) is different because it explicitly assesses the significance of the associations themselves (events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works). Criterion (vi) is an important mechanism to recognize non-material heritage and the associated values related to place. For associations to be relevant to World Heritage, a connection must be made between the associated values and the property. In other words, it is essential to distinguish between associations that have a direct or tangible link to a place and those

that do not. A direct or tangible link between the association of “outstanding universal significance” and the place has to be demonstrated.

#### 20. *Evolution of the concept of associative value*

Over the years, ideas about associative value have been evolving. In the early years of World Heritage, associations with places were usually connected with historical aspects. The 1990s added an important cultural or anthropological dimension. A significant marker is the 1992 adoption by the World Heritage Committee of the cultural landscape categories, in particular the associative cultural landscape which relies on the application of criterion (vi) to recognize “powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent” (*Operational Guidelines*, 1994b, para. 39.iii). A result of the adoption of the cultural landscapes categories was the addition of living traditions to the wording of criterion (vi).

#### 21. *Relationship of criterion (vi) to other criteria*

Over time, several concerns about criterion (vi) have been raised and some resolved. The 1997 change that introduced restrictive wording meant that criterion (vi) could only be used with other criteria. The subordination of one criterion to the others was seen to cause an unintended bias in favour of monumental heritage and to impede the recognition of outstanding associations linked to a place. The amended wording in the 2005 version of the *Operational Guidelines* solved this issue by putting criterion (vi) on an equal footing with other criteria. In this way, criteria work together to identify the full scope of OUV.

#### 22. *Relationship of criterion (vi) to the Global Strategy*

The World Heritage Committee adopted its *Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List* in 1994. One of its key priorities was to identify new properties in under-represented regions and categories of heritage in order to better reflect the world’s outstanding cultural and natural diversity. The application of criterion (vi) was seen to have strong potential to contribute to achieving this goal, particularly in relation to under-represented regions where living traditions cannot be separated from nature and natural values. In this regard, criterion (vi) was seen as a mechanism for recognizing the significance of Indigenous and sacred sites, an under-represented category in the World Heritage List.

#### 23. *Relationship of criterion (vi) to intangible heritage*

The 1994 Nara Document on Authenticity introduced the idea of information sources. Intangible heritage was conceived as an information source for cultural heritage that carries the truthfulness of place (UNESCO, 1994a; Larsen, 1995). As guidance for authenticity judgements, the Nara Document expanded the list of information sources to include several aspects of intangible heritage such as use, function, traditions, techniques, spirit and feeling. At the turn of the century, a strong African voice emerged to highlight the importance of intangible associative values for heritage properties, including sacred sites, in the region. Two meetings on authenticity and integrity in an African context are especially important for expanding the understanding of these values (UNESCO, 2000; Saouma-Ferero, 2001). With regard to criterion (vi), intangible heritage information sources can be used to explain the significance of associative values.

## 24. KEY ISSUES

The aim of this study is to compile relevant documentation and to identify key issues in order to enhance capacity building and in-depth guidance for the recognition of associative values in World Heritage properties using criterion (vi). The issues and recommendations are the result of discussions among the working group on-line and at a workshop on 17-18 November 2017 at UNESCO Headquarters.

### 25. *Wording of criterion (vi)*

Concerns about wording and the bracketed text were discussed. In terms of wording, “directly” and “tangibly” are not explained and the phrase “outstanding universal **significance**” is awkward since it is close to, but not the same as, “outstanding universal **value**”. It is worth noting that this phrase has been part of criterion (vi) since 1980. Guidance is needed to clarify the meaning and application of these words.

The bracketed text has evolved from a restrictive approach to using criterion (vi) alone to one that encourages but does not require the use of other criteria. Over the years, the Committee has debated whether or not to remove the bracketed text but has so far decided to retain it as a means of focusing on the place-based character of the World Heritage Convention. Current practice shows that States Parties hesitate to propose properties under criterion (vi) alone and therefore add other “cosmetic” criteria for greater certainty. The example of Robben Island, South Africa is a clear example of this practice. If enhanced guidance on the application of criterion (vi) improves the coherence and understanding of its use, removal of the bracketed text might be considered in a later revision of the *Operational Guidelines*. The group recommends that no changes be made to the formulation of criterion (vi) at this time and that guidance be prepared to clarify the wording.

### 26. *Guidance in resource manuals*

The resource manual on *Preparing World Heritage Nominations* provides guidance on the application of criterion (vi) for nominations (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, 2011, 39-40). There is an urgent need to edit and revise the existing guidance because the text contains errors and needs a clearer explanation of how to apply and assess criterion (vi). The assessment of the OUV of a property using criterion (vi) entails different arguments that need to be made in three stages. First, the outstanding universal significance of the identified association(s) needs to be demonstrated. Second, a direct or tangible link with the property has to be measured and assessed. Third, a comparative analysis has to be conducted with other properties using criterion (vi). In addition, to reach the threshold of OUV, the property has to meet the conditions of authenticity and integrity as well as have appropriate management provisions in place. Further in-depth guidance using case studies as illustrations would help to explain how to approach associations, how to measure links with a place, and how to develop a robust comparative analysis.

27. The resource manual on *Managing Cultural World Heritage* focuses primarily on the structural processes of management. It does acknowledge the need to manage associative values (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, 2013, 2.5 and 3.4). However, the texts are general in nature and would benefit from deeper discussion about the management of associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic

works, literary works. Specific examples of managing associations at World Heritage sites would be helpful guidance.

28. The resource manual on *Managing Natural World Heritage* contains a robust section on how to involve local people (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, 2012, 2.5). With separate sections on the involvement of local populations and Indigenous peoples, the resource manual uses a number of examples to illustrate good practice. However, the perspective is more about their involvement in the conservation of sites, rather than an acknowledgement that their living traditions may in fact have outstanding universal significance requiring protection. If there is an increase in the number of sites that combine criterion (vi) with natural criteria, this section should be deepened to recognize the specific importance and method of conserving living traditions.

29. *Use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria (vii-x)*

This study demonstrates that criterion (vi) is not often associated with natural criteria, and especially with natural criteria alone. The goal of the Global Strategy is to achieve a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List. Increased use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria could contribute to the goal of the Global Strategy, particularly in relation to under-represented regions where living traditions cannot be separated from the natural environment. A specific under-represented category relates to Indigenous heritage properties. The combination of natural criteria with criterion (vi) has strong potential to recognize the significance of Indigenous heritage properties. In addition, the combination has the potential to reinforce the links between culture and nature that are under active study by the Advisory Bodies. It is observed that the association of “living traditions” comes close to intangible cultural heritage as defined in the 2003 UNESCO Convention. If the living traditions are no longer practiced, criterion (vi) is at risk. When Indigenous communities are involved, States Parties are reminded of the obligation in the *Operational Guidelines* to obtain free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples when preparing nominations (UNESCO, 2017, 123). The group recommended undertaking pilot projects to explore how to combine criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a basis for developing in-depth guidance, upstream assistance and capacity building initiatives to encourage more nominations using criterion (vi) with natural criteria (vii) to (x).

30. Given the mobility of peoples and patterns of migration over long periods of time, a specific challenge exists on how socio-cultural groups are associated to specific landscapes over time. The Nara Document assigns responsibility in the first place to the cultural community that generated the cultural heritage. This issue has potential for conflict and an overlay of nationalism and should therefore be treated with caution.

31. *Capacity building*

The group explored strategies for disseminating the results of this study to States Parties as well as to site managers, communities, Indigenous peoples and other stakeholders. Approaches will differ for capacity building for preparing nominations and for managing significant associations.

32. The standard tools used in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention should be amended to more clearly reflect the application of criterion (vi) in nominating and managing associations that are directly or tangibly linked to sites. Tools include the *Operational Guidelines* and the resource manuals *Preparing World Heritage Nominations*, *Managing*

*Cultural World Heritage and Managing Natural World Heritage.* In addition, opportunities for disseminating the results include the orientation session for World Heritage Committee members, the annual forum for site managers and the network of World Heritage focal points.

33. The complexity of using criterion (vi) should be explained through individual guidance papers on the six individual associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. These papers could examine the past applications by the Committee (Annex 1) and pursue a prospective analysis to guide future use.

34. Building on existing synergies between the 1972 and 2003 UNESCO Conventions, training modules could be developed for nominations and the management of associations at sites and in cultural spaces. Further work could also include pilot projects at World Heritage Category 2 Centres.

35. The results of this study and the parallel report on the interpretation of Sites of Memory could be presented at a side event during the 42nd session on the World Heritage Committee meeting in Manama, 24 June-4 July 2018.

36. *Other international programs to recognize associative values*

The group discussed alternative forms of recognition for criterion (vi) properties that are clearly important but do not meet the threshold of OUV. In cases when associations do not have outstanding universal significance or a direct or tangible link to a property, or when the comparative analysis is weak, other international programs may be more suitable for the recognition and acknowledgement of their importance. Many are associated with the UNESCO brand. Participation in these other programs would enhance networking and visibility.

37. The 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage offers a good alternative for places with active living traditions. Awareness for associations like “practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills” may be raised to the international level through inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. This convention has the added benefit of protecting the associated cultural spaces like buildings and cities that support the practices.

38. International cultural routes offer another option for recognizing associative values. UNESCO-sponsored cultural routes can be found in most regions, including migration routes, slavery routes, pilgrim routes, silk roads, spice routes, the iron route of Africa, industrial heritage routes and so forth. While not serial sites per se, some components of these extensive cultural routes could be World Heritage sites and in that sense could give prestige to the whole network and encourage a high standard of conservation practice. Various regional networks like the European Landscape Convention and the IFLA Latin-America Landscape initiative also offer possible means of recognizing and conserving associative values connected to place.

39. Another program that awards the UNESCO label is the UNESCO Creative Cities Network established in 2004 to promote international cooperation among cities that place creativity at the heart of their development plans. The network of 180 cities covers seven creative fields:

crafts and folk arts, media arts, film, design, gastronomy, literature and music. It acts as a lever for sustainable urban development.

40. UNESCO's Memory of the World Program is an alternative path for the recognition of documentary heritage which, while associated with place, does not meet the requirements for the use of criterion (vi) in that there is no place-based evidence related to the events documented. Literary works and other documentary heritage may be listed in the Memory of the World Register, on condition that they meet conservation and accessibility requirements.

41. The World Network of Biosphere Reserves is an opportunity for international recognition of natural sites with living traditions. Directed by UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere program, it fosters the harmonious integration of people and nature for sustainable use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere through participatory dialogue, knowledge sharing and respect for cultural values. Since 1970, 669 biosphere reserves have been designated in 120 countries.

42. A promising option is the UNESCO Global Geoparks program which combines conservation with the involvement of local communities. Geoparks are identified as sites and landscapes of international geological significance which are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development.

43. Beyond UNESCO, the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) presents another path for agricultural landscapes and seascapes which demonstrate local and traditional knowledge systems as well as cultures, value systems and social organizations. Since 2002, the program has designated almost 50 Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems (GIAHS) as reflections of the evolution of humankind, the diversity of its knowledge, and its profound relationship with nature. International recognition encourages the maintenance of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, indigenous knowledge systems and resilient ecosystems to support food security in a sustainable manner.

#### 44. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

44.1. No changes should be made to the formulation of criterion (vi) at this time and guidance should be prepared to clarify the wording.

44.2. The existing text in *Preparing World Heritage Nominations* should be revised to clarify and enhance an understanding of how to apply and assess criterion (vi).

44.3. Further in-depth guidance using case studies as illustrations should be developed for criterion (vi) to explain how to approach each association (events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works, literary works) with clear and consistent language, how to measure links with a place, and how to develop a robust comparative analysis.

44.4. The resource manuals on managing World Heritage sites should be revised to guide the management of associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Specific examples of managing associations at World Heritage sites would be helpful. In the case of natural properties further guidance should be developed on how to recognize and conserve the living traditions of local populations and Indigenous communities.

44.5. In order to increase the use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a means of contributing to the Global Strategy, particularly in relation to under-represented regions where living traditions cannot be separated from nature, pilot projects should be initiated to explore how to combine criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a basis for developing in-depth guidance, upstream assistance and capacity building initiatives.

44.6. Capacity building strategies for the use of criterion (vi) should include revision of standard World Heritage tools, presentations at appropriate meetings, development of guidance papers on the six associative values, preparation of training modules and a side-event presentation at the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee.

44.7. Other international programs should be considered as alternatives to recognize events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Programs with strong potential include the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, cultural routes and networks, UNESCO Creative Cities Network, UNESCO Memory of the World Program, UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, UNESCO Global Geoparks program and FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems.

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### Annex 1

#### Sites using criterion (vi) organized by association (240 World Heritage sites)

Attributes are generally extracted from approved statements of OUV. Note that *italics* are used for the attributes of those sites with no Committee-approved statements of OUV. Texts are based for the most part on ICOMOS evaluations. The World Heritage sites of the Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya) and Churches and Convents of Goa (India) were not considered as no criterion (vi) statements have been found. Since the only attribute that could be identified for the Archaeological Site of Carthage (Tunisia) was “persons” (see Annex 2), it has not been considered in this table as well.

| Association based on C(vi) wording | Year listed | Property Name  | Attributes in C(vi) statements   |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Events                             | 1978        | Aachen Cathedral (Germany)   | In 814, Charlemagne was buried here...throughout Middle Ages until 1531, the German emperors...crowned   |
|                                    |             | Island of Gorée (Senegal)  | Testimony to one of the greatest tragedies in the history of human society: the slave trade  |
|                                    |             | L’Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (Canada)                                       | Milestone in the history of human migration and discovery  |
|                                    | 1979        | Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)  | Historical events...especially from the Islamic period   |
|                                    |             | Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)   | <i>[History of the Egyptian civilization] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|                                    |             | Auschwitz Birkenau German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) (Poland) | Genocide of the Jews by the German Nazi regime   |
|                                    |             | Historic Cairo (Egypt)   | <i>[International importance, on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level, of the city during the medieval period] (ICOMOSEval)</i> |
|                                    |             | Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (Ghana)             | Gold trade followed by slave trade   |
|                                    |             | Meidan Emam, Esfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran)  | 1501-1722; 1729-1736; Persian socio-cultural life during the Safavid dynasty   |
|                                    |             | Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae (Egypt)                                       | <i>[Unfolding of a long sequence of Egyptian pharaonic history] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |

|        |      |   |  |
|--------|------|---|--|
| Events |      | Palace and Park of Versailles (France)  | <i>[Cadre for French court life during a century and a half; people of Paris came to carry off Louis...XVI and Marie-Antoinette...1989] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|        |      | Vézelay, Church and Hill (France)   | <i>[In the 12th century,...mystical site where the medieval Christian spirituality...gave birth to various forms of expression, from prayer and the epic poem to the Crusades] (ICOMOSEval)</i>                  |
|        | 1980 | Ancient City of Bosra (Syrian Arab Republic)  | Episode in the life of the Prophet Mohammed  |
|        |      | City of Valletta (Malta)  | History of the military and charitable Order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem  |
|        |      | Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (Holy See, Italy) | For more than two thousand years,...a secular and religious capital. As the centre of the Roman Empire...the basis of Western culture. ...associated with the history of the Christian faith since its origins.  |
|        |      | Taxila (Pakistan)   | Historic event of the triumphant entry of Alexander the Great into Taxila  |
|        | 1981 | Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Jerusalem [Site proposed by Jordan])   | <i>[History of the three great monotheistic religions of mankind, Judaism, Christianity and Islamism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|        |      | Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (France)   | Événements de l'histoire de France..., tels que la révocation de l'édit de Nantes par Louis XIV en 1685 et l'abdication de l'empereur Napoléon 1er en 1814   |
|        |      | Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the „Triumphal Arch“ of Orange (France)  | <i>[Events referred to in the sculpted reliefs...are of universal value] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|        | 1982 | Ancient City of Polonnaruwa (Sri Lanka)   | <i>[Shrine of Buddhism and of Sinhalese history] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|        |      | Historic Centre of Florence (Italy)   | Events of universal importance; in the milieu of the Neo-Platonic Academia...the concept of the Renaissance was forged; birthplace of modern humanism inspired by Landino, Marsilio Ficino, Pico della Mirandola |

|        |      |  |   |
|--------|------|--|---|
| Events |      | National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (Haiti)                               | First state founded in the contemporary epoch by black slaves who won their liberty                           |
|        | 1983 | Ajanta Caves (India)   | <i>[History of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|        |      | Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroismo in the Azores (Portugal)                     | Maritime exploration which permitted exchanges between the great civilizations of the Earth                   |
|        |      | La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico (United States of America) | Continuity of more than four centuries of architectural, engineering, military, and political history         |
|        |      | Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon (Portugal)                      | Golden Age of the Discovery and the pioneer role the Portuguese had in the 15th and 16th centuries            |
|        | 1984 | Burgos Cathedral (Spain)   | History of the Reconquista and Spanish unity  |
|        |      | Byblos (Lebanon)   | History of the diffusion of the Phoenician alphabet   |
|        |      | Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (Colombia)                              | Essential link in the route of the West Indies; theme of exploration and the great commercial maritime routes |
|        |      | Sun Temple, Konârak (India)  | Diffusion of the cult of Surya  |
|        |      | Tyre (Lebanon)   | Important stages of humanity  |
|        |      | Vatican City (Holy See)  | History of Christianity   |
|        | 1985 | Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia (Brazil)  | One of the major points of convergence...of the 16th to 18th centuries; theme of world exploration            |
|        |      | Historic District of Old Québec (Canada)   | One of the major stages in the European settlement of the colonization of the Americas                        |
|        |      | Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (Bangladesh)                                      | Rise of Maharaja Buddhism in Bengal from the 7th century onwards  |
|        |      | Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (Spain)  | One of the major themes of medieval history   |
|        | 1986 | Old City of Sana'a (Yemen)   | History of the spread of Islam  |

|        |      |   |  |
|--------|------|---|--|
| Events |      | Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (Germany)  | One of the major events of human history, Constantine's march against Maxence in 312   |
|        |      | Studenica Monastery (Serbia)  | High point of Serbian history; where Saint Sava Nemanjić...wrote the first literary work in the Serbian language...[and] founded the Serbian Orthodox Church |
|        | 1987 | Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain)   | Event; discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492/1493 and the colonization of Latin America; plans were made...for...explorations           |
|        |      | City of Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia)   | Event; economic change brought about in the 16th century by the flood of Spanish currency  |
|        |      | Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (China)  | Event; first unification of the Chinese territory...in 221 BCE   |
|        |      | Mogao Caves (China)   | History of transcontinental relations and of the spread of Buddhism  |
|        |      | Mount Taishan (China)   | Events; include the emergence of Confucianism, the unification of China, and the appearance of writing and literature in China                               |
|        |      | Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (China)  | Excavations and scientific work...of significant value in the history of world archaeology, and...the world history of science                               |
|        |      | Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy)  | <i>[Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) discovered the theory of isochronism of small oscillations; stage in the history of physical science] (ICOMOSEval)</i>       |
|        |      | The Great Wall (China)  | History of China   |
|        |      | Venice and its Lagoon (Italy)   | History of Humankind; „Queen of the Seas“; Marco Polo (1254-1324) set out in search of...  |
|        | 1988 | Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) | History of the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms  |
|        |      | Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (Mexico)   | World economic history, particularly that of the 18th century  |

|        |      |  |  |
|--------|------|--|--|
| Events |      | Mount Athos (Greece)   | History of Orthodox Christianity   |
|        |      | Sacred City of Kandy (Sri Lanka)   | <i>[History of the spread of Buddhism]</i><br><i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|        |      | Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus (Greece)   | Emergence of modern medicine   |
|        | 1989 | Archaeological Site of Olympia (Greece)  | Event; Olympic Games...beginning in 776 BC; revival of the Olympic Games in 1896   |
|        | 1990 | Colonial City of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)                                      | Events; expeditions and conquests of new lands; spread of evangelization and the first <i>Leyes de Indias</i> (Laws of the Indies were proclaimed  |
|        |      | Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation) | Events; 1703 to 1725, the construction of Saint Petersburg; Bolshevik Revolution...in 1917   |
|        |      | Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (Russian Federation)                                      | Event; 1918...it became the seat of government again; Russian revolution   |
|        | 1991 | Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France)    | <i>[Linked to the history of the French monarchy]</i><br><i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|        |      | Historic Centre of Morelia (Mexico)  | Birthplace of several important personalities of independent Mexico  |
|        |      | Island of Mozambique (Mozambique)  | Witness to the establishment and development of the Portuguese maritime routes   |
|        | 1992 | Historic Centre of Prague (Czechia)  | Role...in the medieval development of Christianity in Central Europe; formative influence in the evolution of towns; by virtue of its political significance in the later Middle Ages and later, it attracted architects and artists; the 14th century founding of the Charles University made it a renowned seat of learning; since the reign of Charles IV...intellectual and culture centre of its region |
|        | 1993 | Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (Japan)  | Introduction of Buddhism into Japan and its promotion  |
|        |      | Historic Centre of Bukhara (Uzbekistan)  | Between the 9th and 16th centuries...largest center for Muslim theology  |

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|--------|------|--|---|
| Events |      | Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen)   | History of the spread of Islam; capital of Yemen from the 13th to the 15th centuries; one of the significant centres spreading Islamic knowledge  |
|        |      | Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (Spain)                              | Events in world history that occurred in the same year, 1942; influence on the evangelization of the Americas   |
|        | 1995 | Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (Italy)                       | Major centre for the development and practical application of 'new humanism' in Italy   |
|        | 1996 | Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (Germany)                             | Modern Movement; in the 20th century  |
|        |      | Canal du Midi (France)   | <i>[Represents a significant period in European history, that of the development of water transport] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|        |      | Lushan National Park (China)   | Era of the localization of Buddhism in China  |
|        |      | Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (Germany)                            | Protestant Reformation  |
|        |      | Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (Hungary) | Foundation in 996; witness to the diffusion of Christianity in Central Europe   |
|        |      | Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)        | Historical significance, first Buddhist temple  |
|        | 1997 | Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (Panama)     | European discovery of the Pacific Ocean, the history of Spanish expansion..., the African diaspora, the history of piracy and proxy war, the bullion lifeline to Europe, the spread of European culture in the region and the commerce network between the Americas and Europe; Simón Bolívar's attempt in 1826 to establish a multinational congress |
|        |      | Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)                                       | Rich in history, events; became the capital of the Muslim dynasty of the Idrissids  |
|        | 1998 | Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (Italy)             | Spread of Christianity into central Europe in the early Middle Ages   |

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|--------|------|--|---|
| Events |      | Classical Weimar (Germany)   | Enlightened ducal patronage...in the late 18th and early 19th century; cultural centre of the Europe of the day                                 |
|        |      | Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (France)                                      | Power and influence of Christian faith among people...during the Middle Ages  |
|        | 1999 | Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (South Africa) | Linked to the history of the most ancient periods of humankind  |
|        |      | Wartburg Castle (Germany)  | Place of exile of Martin Luther   |
|        | 2000 | Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (Italy)                 | Birthplace of the Franciscan Order; diffusion of the Franciscan movement in the world   |
|        |      | Historic Centre of Brugge (Belgium)  | Birthplace of the Flemish Primitives and a centre of patronage and development of painting in the Middle Ages                                   |
|        |      | Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (China)                                    | Theatre for major events  |
|        |      | Monastic Island of Reichenau (Germany)   | Important artistic centre...to the history of art in Europe in the 10th and 11th centuries  |
|        |      | Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (China)                             | Foundation of Taoism  |
|        |      | Stone Town of Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)                                     | One of the main slave-trading ports in East Africa and...the base from which its opponents, such as David Livingstone, conducted their campaign |
|        | 2001 | Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica (Poland)   | Witness to a particular political development in Europe in the 17th century   |
|        |      | Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria)  | Since the 16th century...musical capital of Europe  |
|        |      | Villa d'Este, Tivoli (Italy)   | Testimony to the Italian Renaissance  |
|        | 2002 | Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (India)  | Life of the Lord Buddha, being the place where He attained the supreme and perfect insight  |
|        | 2003 | Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan)        | Important centre of pilgrimage over many centuries; deliberate destruction in 2001  |

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| Events |      | Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites (Gambia)                 | Beginning and the conclusion of the slave trade   |
|        | 2004 | Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (Russian Federation)       | Russian history...in the 16th and 17th centuries  |
|        |      | Pingvellir National Park (Iceland)                             | Fight for independence in the 19th century  |
|        | 2005 | Historic Centre of Macao (China)                               | Introduction of crucial changes in China,...ending the era of imperial feudal system and establishing the modern republic   |
|        |      | Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (Italy)         | Linked to events  |
|        | 2006 | Aapravasi Ghat (Mauritius)                                     | First site chosen...in 1834 for experiment with indentured labour   |
|        |      | Yin Xu (China)   | Evidence of the early history of the system of Chinese writing and language,...and major historical events  |
|        | 2007 | Red Fort Complex (India)                                       | Has witnessed the change in Indian history to British rule, and was the place where Indian independence was first celebrated; setting of events   |
|        | 2008 | Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran) | Place of pilgrimage of the apostle St. Thaddeus   |
|        | 2009 | Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)   | History of the enslavement and trafficking of African peoples, and with its considerable cultural and economic consequences; cradle of the first fully fledged mixed-race Creole society  |
|        | 2010 | At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah (Saudi Arabia)               | First historic centre with a unifying power; influence...strengthened by the teachings of Sheikh Mohammad Bin Abdul Wahhab, a great reformer of Sunni Islam; in the middle of the 18th century, it is from ad-Dir'iyah that the message of Wahhabism spread |
|        |      | Australian Convict Sites (Australia)                           | Transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands...between the 18th and 20th centuries; illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal people                         |

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| Events |      | Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site (Marshall Islands)   | Escalation of military power which characterized the Cold War; large number of international movements advocating nuclear disarmament  |
|        |      | Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi (Viet Nam)                           | Numerous and important cultural and historical events; succession of these events marks the formative and development process of an independent nation..., including the colonial period and the two contemporary Wars of Independence and reunification of Viet Nam   |
|        | 2011 | Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land (Japan) | Diffusion of Buddhism over south-east Asia   |
|        |      | Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.) (Italy)                                   | Reinforced the monastic movement and contributed to the establishment of a...venue for...pilgrimages...with the spread of the worship of St Michael; important role in the transmission of literary, technical, architectural, scientific, historical and legal works from Antiquity to the nascent European world |
|        | 2012 | Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)       | Birth of Jesus   |
|        |      | Landscape of Grand Pré (Canada)   | African diaspora...in the second half of the 18th century; re-appropriation...in the 20th century  |
|        |      | Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin (France)  | Social, technical and cultural events; from 1850s to 1990  |
|        |      | Site of Xanadu (China)  | Hosted the great debate between Buddhism and Taoism in the 13th century; event   |
|        | 2013 | Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany (Italy)  | Emergence of the ideals...of the Italian Renaissance followed by their diffusion   |
|        | 2014 | Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russian Federation)                                 | Established in connection with the official acceptance of Islam...as the state religion in 922 AD  |
|        |      | Bursa and Cumalikizik: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey)                                   | Important historical events...from the Ottoman period  |

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| Events |      | Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)  | Bequest in 133 BC; creation of an eastern Roman empire   |
|        |      | Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)  | Zhang Qian's diplomatic mission to the Western Regions, a milestone event in the history of human civilization and cultural interchange; spread of Nestorian Christianity (which reached China in 500 AD)  |
|        | 2015 | Baptism Site „Bethany Beyond the Jordan“ (Al-Maghtas) (Jordan)  | Baptism site of Jesus of Nazareth; historic event  |
|        |      | Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)  | Events that led to the liberation, and continuing freedom and survival,...of fugitive enslaved Africans  |
|        |      | Ephesus (Turkey)  | Role in the spread of Christian faith throughout the Roman Empire; two important Councils of the early Church were held at Ephesus in 431 and 449 CE; leading...intellectual centre, with the second school of philosophy in the Aegean...had great influence on philosophy and medicine |
|        | 2016 | Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (India)  | <i>[Transmitted organized knowledge for an unbroken period of 800 years; influenced the development of various sects and schools of thought of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|        |      | The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan, Switzerland) | International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM) from 1928   |
|        | 2017 | Aphrodisias (Turkey)  | <i>[Place of philosophical activity under the high empire and in Late Antiquity] (NomDoss)</i>   |
|        |      | Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)   | <i>[Thousands of years ago,...was a town prophets visited, lived in, and were buried in] (NomDoss)</i>   |
|        |      | Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site (Brazil)  | Historical arrival of enslaved Africans  |

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|-------------------|------|---|--|
| Living traditions | 1979 | Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)  | Legends, rituals and festivals   |
|                   | 1980 | Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (Holy See, Italy) | Goal[s] of pilgrimages... thanks to the Tombs of Apostles, the Saints and Martyrs, and to the presence of the Pope |
|                   | 1984 | Vatican City (Holy See)   | Pilgrimage centre  |
|                   | 1992 | Kakadu National Park (Australia)  | Social and ritual activities associated with hunting and gathering traditions                                      |
|                   | 1993 | Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (Spain)   | Centre of pilgrimage   |
|                   | 1997 | Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)  | Annual pilgrimage  |
|                   |      | San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (Spain)  | <i>[Spanish language] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|                   | 1999 | Shrines and Temples of Nikko (Japan)  | Religious practice... still very much alive today  |
|                   |      | Sukur Cultural Landscape (Nigeria)  | Testimony to a strong and continuing spiritual and cultural tradition that has endured for many centuries          |
|                   | 2001 | Lamu Old Town (Kenya)   | Annual Maulidi and Lamu cultural festivals   |
|                   |      | Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (Madagascar)  | Place where... common human experience has been focused in... ritual and prayer                                    |
|                   | 2003 | Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (Sudan)  | Religious traditions and local folklore  |
|                   |      | Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe)   | Ocular tradition   |
|                   | 2004 | Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India)  | Place of... continuous pilgrimage  |
|                   |      | Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (Japan)  | Persistent... tradition of sacred mountains over the past 1,200 years  |
|                   | 2005 | Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (Nigeria)  | Annual festival  |
|                   | 2006 | Chongoni Rock-Art Area (Malawi)   | Contemporary traditions of initiation and of the Nyau secret society   |

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| Living traditions |      | Kondoa Rock-Art Sites (United Republic of Tanzania)  | Still used actively...for a variety of ritual activities such as rainmaking, divining and healing  |
|                   | 2008 | Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran)   | Testimony to Armenian religious traditions   |
|                   |      | Le Morne Cultural Landscape (Mauritius)  | Oral traditions associated with the maroons  |
|                   | 2009 | Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)   | Creole culture; affected...social customs; cooking techniques  |
|                   |      | Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (Republic of Korea)  | Living tradition of ancestral worship through performance of prescribed rites  |
|                   |      | Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain (Kyrgyzstan)  | Evidence for strong traditions of mountain worship   |
|                   | 2010 | Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth” (China)   | Persistent tradition of the centre of heaven and earth linked to the sacred mountain; Buddhist structures                                  |
|                   |      | Papahānaumokuākea (United States of America)   | Living traditions...that celebrate the natural abundance...and its association with sacred realms of life and death                        |
|                   | 2011 | Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (Colombia)   | Coffee tradition; local traditions and customs   |
|                   | 2012 | Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes (Senegal)   | Practices,...rites.....that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment; cultural traditions |
|                   |      | Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the <i>Subak</i> System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy (Indonesia) | Ceremonies   |
|                   | 2014 | Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russian Federation)  | Annual pilgrimage season   |
|                   |      | Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah (Saudi Arabia)   | Yearly Muslim pilgrimage; in the very social fabric of the city  |
|                   |      | Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)   | Continual religious use of the Temple of Serapis   |

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| Living traditions |      | Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) | Traditional trade, ritual practices, and the use of ancient technology,... which are living traditions; continues to serve its original functions of integration, communication, exchange and flow of goods and knowledge         |
|                   |      | The Grand Canal (China)  | Created and maintained ways of life and a culture that is specific  |
|                   | 2015 | Baptism Site „Bethany Beyond the Jordan“ (Al-Maghtas) (Jordan)   | Christian tradition of baptism; pilgrimage destination; contemporary rituals  |
|                   |      | Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)   | Living traditions...that have ensured that survival   |
|                   |      | Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia)                             | Mountain worship; sacred mountain   |
|                   | 2016 | Khangchendzonga National Park (India)  | Multi-layered syncretic religious tradition, which centres on the natural environment; specific Sikkimese form of sacred mountain cult...sustained by regularly-performed rituals; traditional knowledge of the natural resources |
|                   |      | Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia)                        | Original development of traditional chiefly institutions and systems of governance...that continue into the present in the form of the Nahmwarki system   |
|                   |      | Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia)                | Embedded in historical and continual cultural traditions; local folk and fairy tales, superstitions and customs   |
|                   | 2017 | Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)  | <i>[Traditions...have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>   |
|                   |      | #Khomani Cultural Landscape (South Africa)   | <i>[Ethnobotanical knowledge] (NomDoss)</i>   |
| Ideas             | 1978 | Aachen Cathedral (Germany)   | Symbolized the unification of the West and its spiritual and political revival  |
|                   |      | Island of Gorée (Sénégal)  | “Memory Island”   |
|                   | 1979 | Amphitheatre of El Jem (Tunisia)   | Imperial Roman propaganda   |

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| Ideas |      | Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)   | Ideas, traditions, especially from the Islamic period                                   |
|       |      | Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)  | <i>[Valuable from an aesthetic as from a documentary point of view] (ICOMOSEval)</i>    |
|       |      | Auschwitz Birkenau German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) (Poland)  | Monument to the strength of the human spirit; place of memory                           |
|       |      | Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (Ghana)  | Symbol of European-African encounters and of the starting point of the African Diaspora |
|       |      | Independence Hall (United States of America)  | Universal principles of the right to revolution and self-government                     |
|       |      | Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt)  | Ideas...of the capital of one of the most brilliant and long-standing civilizations     |
|       |      | Palace and Park of Versailles (France)  | <i>[„L'étiquette“] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|       |      | Persepolis (Islamic Republic of Iran)   | Image of the Achaemenid monarchy itself   |
|       |      | Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (Italy)  | Prehistoric customs and mentality   |
|       | 1980 | Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (Holy See, Italy) | Symbol  |
|       |      | Historic Centre of Warsaw (Poland)  | Inner strength and determination of the nation  |
|       |      | Paphos (Cyprus)   | Cult of Venus...as a symbol of love and beauty  |
|       | 1981 | Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (Canada)   | Communal hunting techniques and the way of life of Plains people                        |
|       | 1982 | Tasmanian Wilderness (Australia)  | <i>[Adaptation and survival of human societies to glacial climatic cycles]</i>          |

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| Ideas | 1983 | Convent of Christ in Tomar (Portugal)  | Inverse symbol:...opening of Portugal to exterior civilizations   |
|       |      | Ellora Caves (India)   | <i>[Illustrate the spirit of tolerance]</i><br><i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|       |      | La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico (United States of America) | Developments in military architecture   |
|       |      | Rila Monastery (Bulgaria)  | Symbol of the 19th century Bulgarian Renaissance  |
|       | 1984 | Burgos Cathedral (Spain)   | Memory of Saint Ferdinand; symbolic monument of the Spanish monarchy  |
|       |      | Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (Spain)   | Embodied...the ideology of the society and the austere pomp and ceremony  |
|       |      | Statue of Liberty (United States of America)   | Symbolic value; symbol of ideals such as liberty, peace, human rights, abolition of slavery, democracy, and opportunity   |
|       | 1985 | Hatra (Iraq)   | <i>[Symbol of Parthian power]</i> <i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|       | 1986 | Durham Castle and Cathedral (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)         | Memory of the evangelising of Northumbria and of primitive Benedictine monastic life                                      |
|       |      | Great Zimbabwe National Monument (Zimbabwe)  | Emblem of the steatite bird   |
|       |      | Ironbridge Gorge (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)                    | Symbol of the 18th century Industrial Revolution  |
|       |      | Studenica Monastery (Serbia)   | Until 19th century...symbol of this culture   |
|       | 1987 | Acropolis, Athens (Greece)   | Ideas; thought of Athenian philosophers   |
|       |      | Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (United States of America)    | Ideas and ideals of Thomas Jefferson; principles derived from his deep knowledge of classical architecture and philosophy |
|       |      | Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy)   | <i>[Laws governing falling bodies]</i><br><i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|       |      | The Great Wall (China)   | Symbolic significance in the history of China   |

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| Ideas |      | Venice and its Lagoon (Italy)  | Symbolizes the people's victorious struggle against the elements; his tomb recalls the role of Venetian merchants in the discovery of the world |
|       | 1988 | Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus (Greece)   | Functional evolution of the Sanctuary   |
|       | 1989 | Archaeological Site of Olympia (Greece)  | Ideal of peace, justice and progress  |
|       | 1990 | Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation) | Symbolizes the opening of Russia to the western world; symbols of the formation of the U.S.S.R.   |
|       | 1991 | Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (Russian Federation)                                      | Example of symbolic monumental architecture   |
|       |      | Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France)    | <i>[French monarchy a political model]</i><br><i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|       | 1992 | Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (Russian Federation)                     | Russian culture   |
|       | 1993 | Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (Spain)                                      | Symbol of the Christianisation of much of the New World [statue of Santa María de Guadalupe]  |
|       | 1994 | Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (China)                                    | Symbol of the integration of secular and religious authority  |
|       |      | Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China)             | Contribution of Confucius to philosophical and political doctrine; evolution of modern thought and government                                   |
|       | 1995 | Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (Italy)                               | New humanism  |
|       | 1996 | Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (Germany)                                     | Bauhaus architectural school; artistic and architectural thinking   |

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|-------|------|---|---|---|
| Ideas |      | Canal du Midi (France)                                | <i>[Symbol of a brilliant era of prosperity; generated social ideas and many technologies and architectural ideas] (ICOMOSEval)</i>         |   |
|       |      | Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) (Japan)       | Symbol of the achievement of world peace  |   |
|       |      | Lushan National Park (China)                          | Song and Ming Dynasty Confucian idealist philosophy and the model of academy-based education  |   |
|       |      | Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (Germany) | Examples of 19th-century historicism  |   |
|       |      | Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia)                   | Aspects of...long-term human physical and cultural evolution in an environmental context  |   |
|       | 1997 |   | Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)  | Rich in...ideas   |
|       |      |   | Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (Nepal)  | Nature of Buddhist pilgrimage centres   |
|       |      |   | Maritime Greenwich (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)   | Scientific endeavour; development of navigation and astronomy...,leading to the establishment of the Greenwich Meridian |
|       | 1998 |   | University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (Spain)   | Advances in linguistics that took place there, not least in the definition of the Spanish language                      |
|       | 1999 |   | Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (South Africa)  | Window into the past; vast reserve of scientific data   |
|       |      |   | Mount Wuyi (China)  | Neo-Confucianism, a doctrine  |
|       |      |   | Robben Island (South Africa)  | Symbolize the triumph of the human spirit, of freedom and of democracy over oppression                                  |
|       |      |   | The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pâtmos (Greece) | Commemorate the site where Saint John the Theologian (Divine)...composed two of the most sacred Christian works         |
|       |      |   | Wartburg Castle (Germany)   | Symbol of German integration and unity  |

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| Ideas | 2000 | Stone Town of Zanzibar<br>(United Republic of Tanzania)   | Symbolic importance in the suppression of slavery  |
|       | 2001 | Historic Centre of Vienna<br>(Austria)  | Since the 16th century...musical capital of Europe   |
|       |      | Masada (Israel)   | Symbol both of Jewish cultural identity and...the continuing human struggle between oppression and liberty   |
|       |      | New Lanark (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)                               | Social philosophy in matters such as progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international cooperation, and garden cities |
|       |      | Royal Hill of Ambohimanga<br>(Madagascar)   | Place where...common human experience has been focused in memory   |
|       |      | Tsodilo (Botswana)  | Immense symbolic...significance  |
|       |      | Villa d'Este, Tivoli (Italy)  | Source of artistic inspiration   |
|       | 2003 | Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan)               | Symbolic values  |
|       |      | Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites (Gambia)  | Memory related to the African Diaspora   |
|       |      | Takht-e Soleyman (Islamic Republic of Iran)   | Symbolic relationships   |
|       | 2004 | Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen<br>(Germany)                                  | Symbolism; Development of the ideas of civic autonomy and market freedom   |
|       |      | Val d'Orcia (Italy)   | Development of landscape thinking  |
|       |      | Pingvellir National Park<br>(Iceland)   | Association...to medieval Norse/Germanic governance; iconic status as a shrine for national Icelandic identity                                     |
|       | 2005 | Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh<br>(Belarus) | Interpretation of influences from Southern and Western Europe and the transmission of ideas within Central and Eastern Europe                      |
|       |      | Historic Centre of Macao<br>(China)   | Exchange of a variety of cultural, spiritual, scientific and technical influences  |

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| Ideas |      | Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina)   | Symbol of coexistence   |
|       |      | Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)   | Associated with ideas   |
|       |      | Struve Geodetic Arc (Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine) | Associated with humans wondering about their world, its shape and size; Sir Isaac Newton's theory                 |
|       |      | Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (Italy)   | Linked to... ideas  |
|       | 2006 | Aapravasi Ghat (Mauritius)   | Memories of almost half a million indentured labourers  |
|       | 2007 | Red Fort Complex (India)   | Symbol of power since the reign of Shah Jahan   |
|       | 2008 | Le Morne Cultural Landscape (Mauritius)  | Symbol of slaves' fight for freedom, their suffering, and their sacrifice   |
|       | 2009 | Mount Wutai (China)  | Chinese philosophical thinking on the harmony between man and nature  |
|       | 2010 | Australian Convict Sites (Australia)   | Associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society                   |
|       |      | Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site (Marshall Islands)  | Ideas and beliefs associated with the... site; symbols and... image associated with the „nuclear era“             |
|       |      | Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi (Viet Nam)  | Moral, philosophical, and religious ideas   |
|       | 2011 | Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (Colombia)   | Symbol of national culture; integration of the productive process in the social organization and housing typology |
|       |      | Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land (Japan)                                    | Symbolic manifestations of the Buddhist Pure Land   |
|       |      | The Persian Garden (Islamic Republic of Iran)  | Reflection of the mythical perception of nature, and the cosmic order   |

|       |      |  |  |
|-------|------|--|--|
| Ideas |      | West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)   | Tang and Song culture of demonstrating harmony between man and nature  |
|       | 2012 | Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes (Senegal)   | Social rules...that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment  |
|       |      | Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)  | Symbol for more than 2 billion Christian believers   |
|       |      | Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the <i>Subak</i> System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy (Indonesia) | Ideas of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> philosophy that promotes the harmonious relationship between the realms of the spirit, the human world and nature  |
|       |      | Landscape of Grand Pré (Canada)  | Iconic place of remembrance of the Acadian Diaspora; symbolic re-appropriation of the land of their origins by the Acadians  |
|       |      | Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin (France)   | Testimony to the evolution of the social and technical conditions of coal extraction; symbolic place of the workers' condition and their solidarity; testimony to the dissemination of the ideals of worker unionism and socialism |
|       |      | Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea (Brazil)   | Image...projected, is one of a staggeringly beautiful location   |
|       | 2013 | Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany (Italy)   | Contribution to the birth of a new aesthetic and art of living; testimony to the...patronage developed by the Medici; tastes of the Italian Renaissance  |
|       |      | University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia (Portugal)  | Its norms and institutional set-up; important centre for the production of literature and thought in Portuguese language and the transmission of a specific culture  |
|       | 2014 | Bursa and Cumalıkızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey)  | Myths, ideas and traditions from the early Ottoman Period; mystic image of the city; importance of Bursa as the spiritual capital of the Ottoman Empire  |

|       |      |   |  |
|-------|------|---|--|
| Ideas |      | Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)  | Associated with...schools, ideas and traditions concerning art, architecture, planning, religion and science; Pergamon sculpture school contributed the 'Pergamon style'; tradition of production of Parchment |
|       |      | Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)  | Impact of ideas...related to harnessing water power, architecture and town planning  |
|       |      | The Grand Canal (China)   | Demonstration of the ancient Chinese philosophical concept of the Great Unity  |
|       | 2015 | Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)  | Ideas...that have ensured that survival  |
|       |      | Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars (France)  | Symbol of the French art of living   |
|       | 2016 | The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan, Switzerland) | Ideas of the Modern Movement; ideas of Le Corbusier  |
|       |      | Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (China)  | Images of...drums...are symbolic records; symbols of power   |
|       | 2017 | Aphrodisias (Turkey)  | <i>[School of Neoplatonic philosophy...under Asklepiodotos of Alexandria] (NomDoss)</i>  |
|       |      | Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)   | <i>[Ideas have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>   |
|       |      | Taputapuātea (France)   | Symbolises...origins; living ideas and knowledge   |
|       |      | Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia)  | <i>[Introduction of the God-King concept; concepts of governance] (Nom Doss)</i>   |
|       |      | The English Lake District (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)  | Ideas derived from interaction between people and landscape  |
|       |      | Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site (Brazil)  | Site of conscience; preserving...memories  |

|         |      |  |  |
|---------|------|--|--|
| Ideas   |      | Khomani Cultural Landscape (South Africa)                                    | <i>[Memories] (NomDoss)</i>  |
| Beliefs | 1979 | Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)   | Coexistence and amalgamation of Hinduism and Buddhism with animist rituals and Tantrism        |
|         |      | Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt) | Religious beliefs related to the Necropolis “Ptah”   |
|         |      | Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France)                                       | <i>[Site...of medieval Christian civilization] (ICOMOSEval)</i>                                |
|         | 1982 | Sacred City of Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)                                      | <i>[Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|         | 1983 | Ellora Caves (India)   | <i>[Bear witness to three great religions: Buddhism, Brahmanism, and Jainism] (ICOMOSEval)</i> |
|         | 1984 | Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (India)                                  | <i>[One of the major centres of the cult of Siva] (ICOMOSEval)</i>                             |
|         |      | Sun Temple, Konârak (India)  | Brahman beliefs; cult of Surya   |
|         | 1985 | Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (Bangladesh)                        | Centre of Buddhist religion and culture  |
|         | 1987 | Archaeological Site of Delphi (Greece)                                       | Where the Omphalos was located, that is, the navel of the universe: a belief                   |
|         |      | Pre-Historic City of Teotihuacan (Mexico)                                    | Imbued with Legend; Aztec name; sacrifices practiced; sacred place                             |
|         | 1988 | Kairouan (Tunisia)   | One of the holy cities and spiritual capitals of Islam   |
|         |      | Mount Athos (Greece)   | Orthodox spiritual centre; sacred mountain   |
|         |      | Sacred City of Kandy (Sri Lanka)   | <i>[Witness to an ever flourishing cult] (ICOMOSEval)</i>                                      |
|         | 1989 | Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (India)   | One of the oldest Buddhist sanctuaries; contained the remains of Shariputra                    |
|         | 1990 | Delos (Greece)   | One of the principal myths of Hellenic civilisation; Leto...gave birth to Apollo and Artemis   |

|         |      |  |   |
|---------|------|--|---|
| Beliefs | 1991 | Borobudur Temple Compounds (Indonesia)   | Reflection of a blending of the very central idea of indigenous ancestor worship and the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana  |
|         |      | Golden Temple of Dambulla (Sri Lanka)  | <i>[Shrine in the Buddhist religion] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|         | 1992 | Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (Russian Federation)                         | Russian...spirituality  |
|         | 1993 | Routes of Santiago de Compostela: <i>Camino Francés</i> and Routes of Northern Spain (Spain) | Witness to the power and influence of faith among people  |
|         |      | Tongariro National Park (New Zealand)  | <i>[The mountains...are...symbols of the fundamental spiritual connections between this human community and its natural environment] (ICOMOSEval)</i>                     |
|         | 1994 | Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China)                                     | Centre of Taoism  |
|         |      | Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (Australia)   | <i>[The...monoliths...form...part of the traditional belief system] (ICOMOS Eval)</i>   |
|         | 1996 | Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (Japan)  | Ancient shintoism which is centred on polytheistic nature worship   |
|         |      | Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)                    | Chinese Buddhism  |
|         | 1997 | Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)   | Rich in...beliefs   |
|         | 1998 | Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (Japan)   | Buddhist...and Shinto; continuing spiritual power and influence of these religions  |
|         | 1999 | Shrines and Temples of Nikko (Japan)   | Traditional Japanese religious centre, associated with the Shinto perception of the relationship of man with nature, in which mountains and forests have a sacred meaning |
|         | 2000 | Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (Italy)                     | Cult...of the Franciscan movement; Message of peace and tolerance to other religions or beliefs   |

|         |      |  |  |
|---------|------|--|--|
| Beliefs |      | Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (Japan)   | Example of an indigenous form of nature and ancestor worship   |
|         |      | Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (China)  | Illustrations of the beliefs, world view, and geomantic theories of <i>Fengshui</i>  |
|         | 2001 | Lamu Old Town (Kenya)  | Important religious function; continues to be a...centre for education in Islamic and Swahili culture  |
|         |      | Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda)  | Major spiritual centre for the Baganda and is the most active religious place in the kingdom   |
|         |      | Tsodilo (Botswana)   | Immense...religious significance   |
|         |      | Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao People's Democratic Republic) | Hindu version of the relationship between nature and humanity; religious conviction and commitment   |
|         | 2002 | Saint Catherine Area (Egypt)   | Sacred to three world religions: Christianity, Islam, and Judaism  |
|         | 2003 | Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan)                                      | Western Buddhism   |
|         |      | Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (Sudan)   | Sacred places  |
|         |      | Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe)  | Mwari religion   |
|         |      | Takht-e Soleyman (Islamic Republic of Iran)  | One of the early monotheistic religions of the world; ancient beliefs; legends   |
|         | 2004 | Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India)   | Place of worship...for Hindu believers   |
|         |      | Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (Russian Federation)   | Russian Orthodoxy  |
|         |      | Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (Togo)  | Testimony to the strength of spiritual association between people and the landscape, as manifested in the harmony between Batammariba and their natural surroundings |
|         |      | Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (Jordan)  | Monasticism and..the spread of monotheism in the whole region, including Islam   |

|  |      |   |  |
|--|------|---|--|
| Beliefs  | 2005 | Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba (Israel)   | Through their mentions in the Bible, constitute a religious and spiritual testimony  |
|  |      | Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (Nigeria)  | Expression of Yoruba divinatory and cosmological systems   |
|  |      | Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)  | Associated with...beliefs  |
|  | 2008 | Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee (Israel)  | Places of ... meaning for one of the world's religions   |
|  |      | Chief Roi Mata's Domain (Vanuatu)   | Source of power...and as an inspiration for people negotiating their lives   |
|  |      | Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests (Kenya)   | Repositories of spiritual beliefs of the Mijikenda and are seen as the sacred abode of their ancestors                     |
|  | 2009 | Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)  | Affected...beliefs   |
|  |      | Mount Wutai (China)   | Buddhist culture, religious belief in the natural landscape  |
|  | 2010 | Papahānaumokuākea (United States of America)  | Vibrant and persistent beliefs...provide...understanding of the key roles that ancient marae-ahu...once fulfilled          |
|  | 2011 | Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land (Japan)   | Fusion of Buddhism with Japan's indigenous ethos of nature worship and ideas of Amida's Pure Land of Utmost Bliss          |
|  | 2012 | Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes (Senegal)  | Beliefs that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment; spiritual meanings |
|  |      | Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)   | Holy to Christians as well as Muslims  |
| Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the <i>Subak</i> System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy (Indonesia) |      | Drawn inspiration from several ancient religious traditions, including Saivasiddhanta and Samkhya Hinduism, Vajrayana Buddhism and Austronesian cosmology |  |

|         |      |  |   |
|---------|------|--|---|
| Beliefs | 2014 | Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russian Federation)  | Reference point for Tatar Muslims and likely other Muslim groups; religious and spiritual values          |
|         |      | Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)   | Kybele Cult represents a continual tradition and belief   |
|         |      | Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) | Andean vision of cosmos; beliefs essential to the cultural identity                                       |
|         |      | Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)               | Buddhism; Nestorian Christianity; Manichaeism, Zoroastrianism and early Islam                             |
|         | 2015 | Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)   | Beliefs that have ensured that survival   |
|         |      | Ephesus (Turkey)   | Traditional and religious Anatolian cultures; cult of Cybele/Meter; role in the spread of Christian faith |
|         | 2016 | Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (India)                   | <i>[Didn't only focus on the study and teachings of topics related to Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>          |
|         |      | Khangchendzonga National Park (India)  | Sacred mountain cult  |
|         |      | Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia)                | Embedded in historical and continual...beliefs and toponyms   |
|         | 2017 | Aphrodisias (Turkey)   | <i>[In antiquity cult center of a unique version of Aphrodite] (NomDoss)</i>                              |
|         |      | Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)  | <i>[Beliefs...have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>                                    |
|         |      | Taputapuātea (France)  | Expression of...spirituality  |
|         |      | Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia)                       | <i>[Introduction of the Harihara and Sakabrahmana cults; religious ideas] (NomDoss)</i>                   |

|                |   |  |  |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Artistic works | 1978  | Aachen Cathedral (Germany)   | Collection of the treasury   |
|                | 1979  | Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)   | <i>[Figurative representations; paintings]</i><br><i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|                |   | Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)   | Ornamentation of the buildings   |
|                |   | Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt)   | Artistic works and technologies of the capital of one of the most brilliant and long-standing civilizations        |
|                | 1987  | Acropolis, Athens (Greece)   | The works of architects (e.g. Iktinos, Kallikrates, Mnesikles) and artists (e.g. Pheidias, Agorakritus, Alkamenes) |
|                | 1996  | Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (Austria)  | Associations with the arts, and in particular with music   |
|                |   | Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)  | Collections of cultural artefacts, including sculpture, ... painting, and music, among other traditional arts      |
|                | 1997  | Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)   | Rich in ... artistic works   |
|                |   | Maritime Greenwich (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)  | Architectural and artistic achievements  |
|                | 1998  | Archaeological Site of Troy (Turkey)   | The arts in general  |
|                | 2000  | Monastic Island of Reichenau (Germany)   | Monumental wall paintings and its illuminations  |
|                | 2001  | Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao People's Democratic Republic) | Containing great works of art  |
|                | 2004  | Val d'Orcia (Italy)  | Images of the Val d'Orcia ... as icons of the Renaissance  |
|                | 2005  | Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)   | Associated with ... technologies and ... artistic works  |
| 2006           | Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila (Mexico) | Has generated ... films, music, art and dance  |  |

|                |      |   |   |
|----------------|------|---|---|
| Artistic works | 2009 | Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)                                | Affected...the arts   |
|                | 2010 | Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi (Viet Nam)                     | Leading artistic expressions  |
|                | 2011 | The Persian Garden (Islamic Republic of Iran)   | Source of inspiration for the Persian carpet and textile design, miniature painting, music, architectural ornaments, etc.                 |
|                |      | West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)  | Captured by artists   |
|                | 2012 | Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea (Brazil)                | Inspiration for many forms of art,...and music  |
|                | 2013 | Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration (Japan)                            | Font of inspiration for...works of art; images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e print by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige |
|                | 2014 | Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah (Saudi Arabia)  | In the architecture, notably the facades and internal structure of the houses   |
|                | 2015 | Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars (France)  | Painting, caricatures, posters, music, cinema, photography and even comics...testify to the influence...of this...wine's image.           |
|                | 2016 | Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia) | Have influenced...other forms of art  |
|                | 2017 | Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia)        | <i>[Bas relief of a lintel shows...the first representation of an orchestra and music instruments] (Nom Doss)</i>                         |
| Literary works | 1979 | Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)  | <i>[Inscriptions; texts] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|                |      | Independence Hall (United States of America)  | Declaration of Independence (1776) and Constitution (1787)  |
|                | 1980 | Maya Site of Copan (Honduras)   | Inscription..., the longest inscribed text in the Maya region   |

|                |      |   |   |
|----------------|------|---|---|
| Literary works | 1984 | Byblos (Lebanon)  | Inscriptions of Ahiram, Yehimilk, Elibaal and Shaphatbaal   |
|                |      | Vatican City (Holy See)   | Collective memory (manuscripts and books of the Library)  |
|                | 1987 | Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain)   | Documents from the archives of the colonies in the Americas   |
|                |      | Mogao Caves (China)   | Chinese, Tibetan, Sogdian, Khotan, Uighur and even Hebrew manuscripts   |
|                |      | The Great Wall (China)  | One of the essential references in Chinese literature, being found in works like the „Soldier’s Ballad" of Tch’en Lin (c. 200 A.D.) or the poems of Tu Fu (712-770) |
|                | 1988 | Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidauros (Greece)  | Inscriptions  |
|                | 1995 | Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the <i>Tripitaka Koreana</i> Woodblocks (Republic of Korea)                         | 13th century...woodblocks; most complete and accurate corpus of Buddhist doctrinal texts  |
|                | 1996 | Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)   | Stone inscriptions, calligraphy   |
|                | 1997 | San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (Spain)  | <i>[First works written in the Spanish language; earliest popular and lyric poetry, written by Gonzalo de Berceo at Suso] (ICOMOSEval)</i>                          |
|                | 1998 | Archaeological Site of Troy (Turkey)  | Literary works such as Homer’s <i>Illiad</i> and Virgil’s <i>Aeneid</i>   |
|                |      | University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (Spain)   | Materialization of the Civets Dei; the work of its great son, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his Masterpiece <i>Don Quixote</i>                                   |
|                | 1999 | Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (Greece)   | Homeric epics, the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i>  |
|                |      | The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (Greece) | Two of the most sacred Christian works, his Gospel and the Apocalypse   |

|                |      |   |   |
|----------------|------|---|---|
| Literary works |      | Wartburg Castle (Germany)   | German translation of the New Testament   |
|                | 2004 | Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (Germany)                                 | French “chanson de geste” and other medieval and Renaissance epic poetry                                    |
|                |      | Pingvellir National Park (Iceland)  | 12th century Icelandic sagas  |
|                | 2005 | Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)                                    | Associated with literary works  |
|                |      | Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (Italy)                                      | Linked to literary works  |
|                | 2006 | Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila (Mexico)                       | Has generated literary works  |
|                | 2009 | Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)                                | Affected...the pharmacopoeia  |
|                | 2011 | The Persian Garden (Islamic Republic of Iran)   | Literary works and poetry...by Sa’di, Hafez and Ferdowsi; Avesta, the ancient holy book of the Zoroastrians |
|                |      | West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)  | Given names by poets  |
|                | 2012 | Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea (Brazil)                | Inspiration for...literature, poetry  |
|                | 2015 | Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars (Jamaica)   | Literature ... testifies to the influence...of this...wine’s image.   |
|                |      | Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia)              | Historical and literary epic  |
|                | 2016 | Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia) | Have...influenced...contemporary literature   |

|                |      |  |  |
|----------------|------|--|--|
| Literary works | 2017 | Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia) | <i>[Inscription...referring to the universal teachings of Buddhism; inscriptions...make use...of the Khmer language next to Sanskrit]<br/>(Nom Doss)</i> |
|----------------|------|--|--|

## Annex 2

### Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural criteria (217 World Heritage sites)

Attributes are generally extracted from approved statements of OUV. Note that *italics* are used for the attributes of those sites with no Committee-approved statements of OUV. Texts are for the most part based on ICOMOS evaluations. Highlighted in colours are two attributes that are not part of the criterion (vi) wording: “persons” (mauve) and “objects” (blue). Note that from 1978 to 1980, “persons” appeared in criterion (vi).

| Property Name<br>(State Party)                  | Year listed<br>and criteria  | Associations based<br>on C(vi) wording | Attributes in C(vi) statement   |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| Aachen Cathedral<br>(Germany)                   | 1978<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Events                                 | In 814, Charlemagne was buried here...throughout Middle Ages until 1531, the German emperors...crowned                              |
|   |                              | Ideas                                  | Symbolized the unification of the West and its spiritual and political revival  |
|   |                              | Artistic works                         | Collection of the treasury  |
| Amphitheatre of El Jem (Tunisia)                | 1979<br>(iv)(vi)             | Ideas                                  | Imperial Roman propaganda   |
| Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) | 1979<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events                                 | Historical events...especially from the Islamic period  |
|   |                              | Ideas                                  | Ideas, traditions, especially from the Islamic period   |
| Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)      | 1979<br>(i)(iii)(vi)         | <i>[Events]</i>                        | <i>[History of the Egyptian civilization] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|   |                              | <i>[Ideas]</i>                         | <i>[Valuable from an aesthetic as from a documentary point of view] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|   |                              | <i>[Artistic works]</i>                | <i>[Figurative representations; paintings] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
|   |                              | <i>[Literary works]</i>                | <i>[Inscriptions; texts] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
| Archaeological Site of Carthage (Tunisia)       | 1979<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)        | Persons                                | Legendary princess of Tyre, Elyssa-Dido; Hannon; Hannibal; writers such as Apulée; the martyr of Saint Cyprien and...Saint Augustin |

|  |                       |                   |  |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Historic Cairo (Egypt)   | 1979<br>(i)(v)(vi)    | <i>[Events]</i>   | <i>[International importance, on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level, of the city during the medieval period] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
| Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)   | 1979<br>(iii)(iv)(vi) | Living traditions | Legends, rituals and festivals   |
|  |                       | Beliefs           | Coexistence and amalgamation of Hinduism and Buddhism with animist rituals and Tantrism  |
|  |                       | Artistic works    | Ornamentation of the buildings   |
| Meidan Emam, Esfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran)                              | 1979<br>(i)(v)(vi)    | Events            | 1501-1722; 1729-1736; Persian socio-cultural life during the Safavid dynasty   |
| Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt) | 1979<br>(i)(iii)(vi)  | Ideas             | Ideas...of the capital of one of the most brilliant and long-standing civilizations  |
|  |                       | Beliefs           | Religious beliefs related to the Necropolis “Ptah”   |
|  |                       | Artistic works    | Artistic works and technologies of the capital of one of the most brilliant and long-standing civilizations  |
| Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France)                                       | 1979<br>(i)(iii)(vi)  | <i>[Beliefs]</i>  | <i>[Site...of medieval Christian civilization] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
| Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae (Egypt)                           | 1979<br>(i)(iii)(vi)  | <i>[Events]</i>   | <i>[Unfolding of a long sequence of Egyptian pharaonic history] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
| Palace and Park of Versailles (France)                                       | 1979<br>(i)(ii)(vi)   | <i>[Events]</i>   | <i>[Cadre for French court life during a century and a half; people of Paris came to carry off Louis...XVI and Marie-Antoinette...1989] (ICOMOSEval)</i> |
|  |                       | <i>[Ideas]</i>    | <i>[„L’<i>étiquette</i>“] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
| Persepolis (Islamic Republic of Iran)  | 1979<br>(i)(iii)(vi)  | Ideas             | Image of the Achaemenid monarchy itself  |
| Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (Italy)   | 1979<br>(iii)(vi)     | Ideas             | Prehistoric customs and mentality  |

|   |                              |                   |  |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Vézelay, Church and Hill (France)   | 1979<br>(i)(vi)              | [Events]          | [In the 12th century,...mystical site where the medieval Christian spirituality...gave birth to various forms of expression, from prayer and the epic poem to the Crusades] (ICOMOSEval)                         |
| Ancient City of Bosra (Syrian Arab Republic)  | 1980<br>(i)(iii)(vi)         | Events            | Episode in the life of the Prophet Mohammed  |
| City of Valletta (Malta)  | 1980<br>(i)(vi)              | Events            | History of the military and charitable Order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem  |
| Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (Holy See, Italy) | 1980<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | For more than two thousand years ... a secular and religious capital. As the centre of the Roman Empire...the basis of Western culture. ...associated with the history of the Christian faith since its origins. |
|   |                              | Living traditions | Goal[s] of pilgrimages...thanks to the Tombs of Apostles, the Saints and Martyrs, and to the presence of the Pope  |
|   |                              | Ideas             | Symbol   |
| Historic Centre of Warsaw (Poland)  | 1980<br>(ii)(vi)             | Ideas             | Inner strength and determination of the nation   |
| Maya Site of Copan (Honduras)   | 1980<br>(iv)(vi)             | Literary works    | Inscription..., the longest inscribed text in the Maya region  |
| Paphos (Cyprus)   | 1980<br>(iii)(vi)            | Ideas             | Cult of Venus...as a symbol of love and beauty   |
| Taxila (Pakistan)   | 1980<br>(iii)(vi)            | Events            | Historic event of the triumphant entry of Alexander the Great into Taxila  |
| Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Jerusalem [Site proposed by Jordan])   | 1981<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)        | [Events]          | [History of the three great monotheistic religions of mankind, Judaism, Christianity and Islamism] (ICOMOSEval)  |
| Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (France)   | 1981<br>(ii)(vi)             | Events            | Événements de l'histoire de France..., tels que la révocation de l'édit de Nantes par Louis XIV en 1685 et l'abdication de l'empereur Napoléon 1er en 1814   |

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| Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the „Triumphal Arch“ of Orange (France) | 1981<br>(iii)(vi)                 | [Events]             | [Events referred to in the sculpted reliefs...are of universal value] (ICOMOSEval)   |
| Ancient City of Polonnaruwa (Sri Lanka)  | 1982<br>(i)(iii)(vi)              | [Events]             | [Shrine of Buddhism and of Sinhalese history] (ICOMOSEval)   |
| Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya)  | 1982<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)             | [No statement found] |  |
| Historic Centre of Florence (Italy)  | 1982<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)<br>i) | Events               | Events of universal importance; in the milieu of the Neo-Platonic Academia...the concept of the Renaissance was forged; birthplace of modern humanism inspired by Landino, Marsilio Ficino, Pico della Mirandola |
| National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (Haiti)                   | 1982<br>(iv)(vi)                  | Events               | First state founded in the contemporary epoch by black slaves who won their liberty  |
| Sacred City of Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)  | 1982<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)             | [Beliefs]            | [Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)  |
|  |                                   | [Objects]            | [Bodhi-tree; relics of Siddhartha; clavicle of Buddha] (ICOMOSEval)  |
| Ajanta Caves (India)   | 1983<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)          | [Events]             | [History of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)   |
| Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroismo in the Azores (Portugal)         | 1983<br>(iv)(vi)                  | Events               | Maritime exploration which permitted exchanges between the great civilizations of the Earth  |
| Convent of Christ in Tomar (Portugal)  | 1983<br>(i)(vi)                   | Ideas                | Inverse symbol:...opening of Portugal to exterior civilizations  |
| Ellora Caves (India)   | 1983<br>(i)(iii)(vi)              | [Ideas]              | [Illustrate the spirit of tolerance] (ICOMOSEval)  |
|  |                                   | [Beliefs]            | [Bear witness to three great religions: Buddhism, Brahmanism, and Jainism] (ICOMOSEval)  |
| Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon (Portugal)          | 1983<br>(iii)(vi)                 | Events               | Golden Age of the Discovery and the pioneer role the Portuguese had in the 15th and 16th centuries   |

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|---|---------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Burgos Cathedral (Spain)                                      | 1984<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Events            | History of the Reconquista and Spanish unity  |
|   |                           | Ideas             | Memory of Saint Ferdinand; symbolic monument of the Spanish monarchy  |
| Byblos (Lebanon)  | 1984<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)     | Events            | History of the diffusion of the Phoenician alphabet   |
|   |                           | Literary works    | Inscriptions of Ahiiram, Yehimilk, Elibaal and Shaphatbaal  |
| Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (India)                   | 1984<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)  | <i>[Beliefs]</i>  | <i>[One of the major centres of the cult of Siva] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
| Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (Spain)            | 1984<br>(i)(ii)(vi)       | Ideas             | Embodied...the ideology of the society and the austere pomp and ceremony  |
|   |                           | Persons           | Historic personalities..., such as The Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and...his descendants..., in particular Philip II   |
| Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (Colombia) | 1984<br>(iv)(vi)          | Events            | Essential link in the route of the West Indies; theme of exploration and the great commercial maritime routes           |
| Statue of Liberty (United States of America)                  | 1984<br>(i)(vi)           | Ideas             | Symbolic value; symbol of ideals such as liberty, peace, human rights, abolition of slavery, democracy, and opportunity |
| Sun Temple, Konârak (India)                                   | 1984<br>(i)(iii)(vi)      | Events            | Diffusion of the cult of Surya  |
|   |                           | Beliefs           | Brahman beliefs; cult of Surya  |
| Tyre (Lebanon)  | 1984<br>(iii)(vi)         | Events            | Important stages of humanity  |
|   |                           | Persons           | Great figures of mythology including Cadmos...and his sister, Europe  |
| Vatican City (Holy See)                                       | 1984<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)   | Events            | History of Christianity   |
|   |                           | Living traditions | Pilgrimage centre   |
|   |                           | Literary works    | Collective memory (manuscripts and books of the Library)  |
| Hatra (Iraq)  | 1985<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | <i>[Ideas]</i>    | <i>[Symbol of Parthian power] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |

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| Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia (Brazil)                                      | 1985<br>(iv)(vi)         | Events                      | One of the major points of convergence...of the 16th to 18th centuries; theme of world exploration  |
| Historic District of Old Québec (Canada)   | 1985<br>(iv)(vi)         | Events                      | One of the major stages in the European settlement of the colonization of the Americas  |
| Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (Bangladesh)                              | 1985<br>(i)(ii)(vi)      | Events                      | Rise of Maharaja Buddhism in Bengal from the 7th century onwards  |
|  |                          | Beliefs                     | Centre of Buddhist religion and culture   |
| Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (Spain)  | 1985<br>(i)(ii)(vi)      | Events                      | One of the major themes of medieval history   |
| Churches and Convents of Goa (India)   | 1986<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)     | <i>[No statement found]</i> |   |
| Durham Castle and Cathedral (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) | 1986<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)     | Ideas                       | Memory of the evangelising of Northumbria and of primitive Benedictine monastic life  |
| Great Zimbabwe National Monument (Zimbabwe)  | 1986<br>(i)(iii)(vi)     | Ideas                       | Emblem of the steatite bird   |
| Ironbridge Gorge (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)            | 1986<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)  | Ideas                       | Symbol of the 18th century Industrial Revolution  |
| Old City of Sana'a (Yemen)   | 1986<br>(iv)(v)(vi)      | Events                      | History of the spread of Islam contributions of historical Yemeni figures including Al Hassan B. Ahmed Al Hamdany, Ahamed Al Razy and Al Shawkany |
| Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (Germany)   | 1986<br>(i)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events                      | One of the major events of human history, Constantine's march against Maxence in 312  |

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| Studena Monastery (Serbia)                                  | 1986<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Events         | High point of Serbian history; where Saint Sava Nemanjić ... wrote the first literary work in the Serbian language...[and] founded the Serbian Orthodox Church; remains of the first Serbian ruler and the Studena founder, Saint Simeon...his wife Anastasia...and...the first Serbian King |
|   |                              | Ideas          | Until 19th century...symbol of this culture  |
| Acropolis, Athens (Greece)                                  | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events         | Events; testimonies to the achievements of Classical Greek politicians (e.g. Themistokles, Perikles)   |
|   |                              | Ideas          | Ideas; the thought of Athenian philosophers (e.g. Socrates, Plato, Demosthenes)  |
|   |                              | Artistic works | The works of architects (e.g. Iktinos, Kallikrates, Mnesikles) and artists (e.g. Pheidias, Agorakritus, Alkamenes)   |
| Archaeological Site of Delphi (Greece)                      | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Beliefs        | Where the Omphalos was located, that is, the navel of the universe: a belief   |
| Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain) | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)     | Events         | Event; discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492/1493 and the colonization of Latin America; plans were made...for...explorations   |
|   |                              | Literary works | Documents from the archives of the colonies in the Americas  |
| City of Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia)             | 1987<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)         | Events         | Event; economic change brought about in the 16th century by the flood of Spanish currency  |
| Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (China)                  | 1987<br>(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)     | Events         | Event; first unification of the Chinese territory...in 221 BCE   |
| Mogao Caves (China)   | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)     | Events         | History of transcontinental relations and of the spread of Buddhism  |

|   |                                 |                 |   |
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|   | (v)(vi)                         | Literary works  | Chinese, Tibetan, Sogdian, Khotan, Uighur and even Hebrew manuscripts   |
| Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (United States of America)                 | 1987<br>(i)(iv)(vi)             | Ideas           | Ideas and ideals of Thomas Jefferson; principles derived from his deep knowledge of classical architecture and philosophy   |
| Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (China)  | 1987<br>(iii)(vi)               | Events          | Excavations and scientific work...of significant value in the history of world archaeology, and...the world history of science                                      |
| Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy)  | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)         | <i>[Events]</i> | <i>[Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) discovered the theory of isochronism of small oscillations; stage in the history of physical science] (ICOMOSEval)</i>              |
|   |                                 | <i>[Ideas]</i>  | <i>[Laws governing falling bodies] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
| Pre-Historic City of Teotihuacan (Mexico)   | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)    | Beliefs         | Imbued with Legend; Aztec name; sacrifices practiced; sacred place  |
| The Great Wall (China)  | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)    | Events          | History of China  |
|   |                                 | Ideas           | Symbolic significance in the history of China   |
|   |                                 | Literary works  | One of the essential references in Chinese literature, being found in works like the „Soldier’s Ballad" of Tch’en Lin (c. 200 A.D.) or the poems of Tu Fu (712-770) |
| Venice and its Lagoon (Italy)   | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) | Events          | History of Humankind; „Queen of the Seas“; Marco Polo (1254-1324) set out in search of...   |
|   |                                 | Ideas           | Symbolizes the people’s victorious struggle against the elements; his tomb recalls the role of Venetian merchants in the discovery of the world                     |
| Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine’s Abbey, and St Martin’s Church (United Kingdom of Great Britain and | 1988<br>(i)(ii)(vi)             | Events          | History of the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms   |

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| Northern Ireland)  |                                  |                |   |
| Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (Mexico)                                  | 1988<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)          | Events         | World economic history, particularly that of the 18th century   |
| Kairouan (Tunisia)   | 1988<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(v)<br>(vi)  | Beliefs        | One of the holy cities and spiritual capitals of Islam  |
| Sacred City of Kandy (Sri Lanka)   | 1988<br>(iv)(vi)                 | [Events]       | [History of the spread of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)  |
|  |                                  | [Beliefs]      | [Witness to an ever flourishing cult] (ICOMOSEval)  |
| Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus (Greece)   | 1988<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)<br>(vi) | Events         | Emergence of modern medicine  |
|  |                                  | Ideas          | Functional evolution of the Sanctuary   |
|  |                                  | Literary works | Inscriptions  |
| Archaeological Site of Olympia (Greece)  | 1989<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)<br>(vi) | Events         | Event; Olympic Games...beginning in 776 BC; revival of the Olympic Games in 1896  |
|  |                                  | Ideas          | Ideal of peace, justice and progress  |
| Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (India)   | 1989<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)<br>(vi) | Beliefs        | One of the oldest Buddhist sanctuaries; contained the remains of ariputre   |
| Colonial City of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)                                      | 1990<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)             | Events         | Events; expeditions and conquests of new lands; spread of evangelization and the first <i>Leyes de Indias</i> (Laws of the Indies were proclaimed |
| Delos (Greece)   | 1990<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)        | Beliefs        | One of the principal myths of Hellenic civilisation; Leto...gave birth to Apollo and Artemis  |
| Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation) | 1990<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)          | Events         | Events; 1703 to 1725, the construction of Saint Petersburg; Bolshevik Revolution...in 1917  |
|  |                                  | Ideas          | Symbolizes the opening of Russia to the western world; symbols of the formation of the U.S.S.R.   |

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| Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (Russian Federation)                                   | 1990<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi) | Events    | Event; 1918...it became the seat of government again; Russian revolution   |
|   |                         | Ideas     | Example of symbolic monumental architecture  |
| Borobudur Temple Compounds (Indonesia)  | 1991<br>(i)(ii)(vi)     | Beliefs   | Reflection of a blending of the very central idea of indigenous ancestor worship and the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana   |
| Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France) | 1991<br>(i)(ii)(vi)     | [Events]  | [Linked to the history of the French monarchy] (ICOMOSEval)  |
|   |                         | [Ideas]   | [French monarchy a political model] (ICOMOSEval)   |
| Golden Temple of Dambulla (Sri Lanka)   | 1991<br>(i)(vi)         | [Beliefs] | [Shrine in the Buddhist religion] (ICOMOSEval)   |
| Historic Centre of Morelia (Mexico)   | 1991<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)    | Events    | Birthplace of several important personalities of independent Mexico  |
| Island of Mozambique (Mozambique)   | 1991<br>(iv)(vi)        | Events    | Witness to the establishment and development of the Portuguese maritime routes   |
| Historic Centre of Prague (Czechia)   | 1992<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)    | Events    | Role...in the medieval development of Christianity in Central Europe; formative influence in the evolution of towns; by virtue of its political significance in the later Middle Ages and later, it attracted architects and artists; the 14th century founding of the Charles University made it a renowned seat of learning; since the reign of Charles IV...intellectual and culture centre of its region |
|   |                         | Persons   | Associated with such world-famous names as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Franz Kafka   |
| Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (Russian Federation)                  | 1992<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)    | Ideas     | Russian culture  |
|   |                         | Beliefs   | Russian...spirituality   |
| Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (Japan)                                       | 1993<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi) | Events    | Introduction of Buddhism into Japan and its promotion  |

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| Historic Centre of Bukhara (Uzbekistan)   | 1993<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)        | Events            | Between the 9th and 16th centuries...largest center for Muslim theology  |
| Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen)  | 1993<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)        | Events            | History of the spread of Islam; capital of Yemen from the 13th to the 15th centuries; one of the significant centres spreading Islamic knowledge |
|   |                             | Persons           | Associated with Al-Alash'ari, one of the Prophet Mohammad's companions   |
| Routes of Santiago de Compostela: <i>Camino Francés</i> and Routes of Northern Spain (Spain)              | 1993<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)        | Beliefs           | Witness to the power and influence of faith among people   |
| Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (Spain)   | 1993<br>(iv)(vi)            | Events            | Events in world history that occurred in the same year, 1942; influence on the evangelization of the Americas                                    |
|   |                             | Living traditions | Centre of pilgrimage   |
|   |                             | Ideas             | Symbol of the Christianisation of much of the New World [statue of Santa María de Guadalupe]   |
| Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China)  | 1994<br>(i)(ii)(vi)         | Beliefs           | Centre of Taoism   |
| Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (China)   | 1994<br>(i)(iv)(vi)         | Ideas             | Symbol of the integration of secular and religious authority   |
| Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China)                              | 1994<br>(i)(iv)(vi)         | Ideas             | Contribution of Confucius to philosophical and political doctrine; evolution of modern thought and government                                    |
| Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (Italy)  | 1995<br>(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) | Events<br>Ideas   | Major centre for the development and practical application of 'new humanism' in Italy; "new humanism"  |
| Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the <i>Tripitaka Koreana</i> Woodblocks (Republic | 1995<br>(iv)(vi)            | Literary works    | 13th century...woodblocks; most complete and accurate corpus of Buddhist doctrinal texts   |

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| of Korea)  |                           |                 |   |
| Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (Germany)                             | 1996<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Events          | Modern Movement; in the 20th century  |
|  |                           | Ideas           | Bauhaus architectural school; artistic and architectural thinking   |
| Canal du Midi (France)   | 1996<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)   | <i>[Events]</i> | <i>[Represents a significant period in European history, that of the development of water transport] (ICOMOSEval)</i>               |
|  |                           | <i>[Ideas]</i>  | <i>[Symbol of a brilliant era of prosperity; generated social ideas and many technologies and architectural ideas] (ICOMOSEval)</i> |
| Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (Austria)                                | 1996<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Artistic works  | Associations with the arts, and in particular with music  |
|  |                           | Persons         | In the name of its famous son, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart  |
| Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (Japan)  | 1996<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)   | Beliefs         | Ancient shintoism which is centred on polytheistic nature worship   |
| Lushan National Park (China)   | 1996<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events          | Era of the localization of Buddhism in China  |
|  |                           | Ideas           | Song and Ming Dynasty Confucian idealist philosophy and the model of academy-based education  |
|  |                           | Persons         | Huiyuan; Zhu Xi   |
| Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (Germany)                            | 1996<br>(iv)(vi)          | Events          | Protestant Reformation  |
|  |                           | Ideas           | Examples of 19th-century historicism  |
| Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (Hungary) | 1996<br>(iv)(vi)          | Events          | Foundation in 996; witness to the diffusion of Christianity in Central Europe   |
|  |                           | Persons         | Continuing presence of the Benedictine monks  |

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| Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia)  | 1996<br>(iii)(vi)         | Ideas                     | Aspects of...long-term human physical and cultural evolution in an environmental context  |
| Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (Panama) | 1997<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Events                    | European discovery of the Pacific Ocean, the history of Spanish expansion..., the African diaspora, the history of piracy and proxy war, the bullion lifeline to Europe, the spread of European culture in the region and the commerce network between the Americas and Europe; Simon Bolivar's attempt in 1826 to establish a multinational congress |
| Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)                                   | 1997<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events                    | Rich in history, events; became the capital of the Muslim dynasty of the Idrissids  |
|  |                           | Living traditions         | Annual pilgrimage   |
|  |                           | Ideas                     | Rich in...ideas   |
|  |                           | Beliefs                   | Rich in...beliefs   |
|  |                           | Artistic works            | Rich in...artistic works  |
| Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (Nepal)                           | 1997<br>(iii)(vi)         | Ideas                     | Nature of Buddhist pilgrimage centres   |
| Maritime Greenwich (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)    | 1997<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)   | Ideas                     | Scientific endeavour; development of navigation and astronomy..., leading to the establishment of the Greenwich Meridian  |
|  |                           | Artistic works            | Architectural and artistic achievements   |
| San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (Spain)                                 | 1997<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | <i>[Living tradition]</i> | <i>[Spanish language] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|  |                           | <i>[Literary works]</i>   | <i>[First works written in the Spanish language; earliest popular and lyric poetry, written by onzalo de Berceo at Suso] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
| Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (Italy)         | 1998<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)     | Events                    | Spread of Christianity into central Europe in the early Middle Ages   |
| Archaeological Site of   | 1998                      | Artistic works            | The arts in general   |

|  |                           |                   |   |
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| Troy (Turkey)  | (ii)(iii)(vi)             | Literary works    | Literary works such as Homer's <i>Iliad</i> and Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i>  |
| Classical Weimar (Germany)   | 1998 (iii)(vi)            | Events            | Enlightened ducal patronage... in the late 18th and early 19th century; cultural centre of the Europe of the day  |
|  |                           | Persons           | Leading writers and thinkers in Germany, such as Goethe, Schiller, and Herder   |
| Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (Japan)   | 1998 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)    | Beliefs           | Buddhist... and Shinto; continuing spiritual power and influence of these religions   |
| Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (France)                                      | 1998 (ii)(iv)(vi)         | Events            | Power and influence of Christian faith among people... during the Middle Ages   |
| University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (Spain)                            | 1998 (ii)(iv)(vi)         | Ideas             | Advances in linguistics that took place there, not least in the definition of the Spanish language  |
|  |                           | Literary works    | Materialization of the Civets Dei; the work of its great son, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his Masterpiece <i>Don Quixote</i>   |
| Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (Greece)                                      | 1999 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Literary works    | Homeric epics, the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i>  |
| Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (South Africa) | 1999 (iii)(vi)            | Events            | Linked to the history of the most ancient periods of humankind  |
|  |                           | Ideas             | Window into the past; vast reserve of scientific data   |
| Robben Island (South Africa)   | 1999 (iii)(vi)            | Ideas             | Symbolize the triumph of the human spirit, of freedom and of democracy over oppression  |
| Shrines and Temples of Nikko (Japan)   | 1999 (i)(iv)(vi)          | Living traditions | Religious practice... still very much alive today   |
|  |                           | Beliefs           | Traditional Japanese religious centre, associated with the Shinto perception of the relationship of man with nature, in which mountains and forests have a sacred meaning |

|   |                                  |                   |   |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Sukur Cultural Landscape (Nigeria)  | 1999<br>(iii)(v)(vi)             | Living traditions | Testimony to a strong and continuing spiritual and cultural tradition that has endured for many centuries       |
| The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (Greece) | 1999<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)            | Ideas             | Commemorate the site where Saint John the Theologian (Divine)...composed two of the most sacred Christian works |
|   |                                  | Literary works    | Two of the most sacred Christian works, his Gospel and the Apocalypse   |
| Wartburg Castle (Germany)   | 1999<br>(iii)(vi)                | Events            | Place of exile of Martin Luther   |
|   |                                  | Ideas             | Symbol of German integration and unity  |
|   |                                  | Literary works    | German translation of the New Testament   |
| Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (Italy)  | 2000<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)<br>(vi) | Events            | Birthplace of the Franciscan Order; diffusion of the Franciscan movement in the world                           |
|   |                                  | Beliefs           | Cult...of the Franciscan movement; Message of peace and tolerance to other religions or beliefs                 |
| Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (Japan)  | 2000<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)            | Beliefs           | Example of an indigenous form of nature and ancestor worship  |
| Historic Centre of Brugge (Belgium)   | 2000<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)             | Events            | Birthplace of the Flemish Primitives and a centre of patronage and development of painting in the Middle Ages   |
|   |                                  | Persons           | Artists such as Jan van Eyck and Hans Memling   |
| Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (China)   | 2000<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)<br>(vi) | Events            | Theatre for major events; burial edifices for illustrious persons   |
|   |                                  | Beliefs           | Illustrations of the beliefs, world view, and geomantic theories of <i>Fengshui</i>                             |
| Monastic Island of Reichenau (Germany)  | 2000<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)            | Events            | Important artistic centre...to the history of art in Europe in the 10th and 11th centuries                      |

|   |                       |                   |  |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
|   |                       | Artistic works    | Monumental wall paintings and its illuminations  |
| Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (China)      | 2000<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)  | Events            | Foundation of Taoism   |
| Stone Town of Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)              | 2000<br>(ii)(iii)(vi) | Events            | One of the main slave-trading ports in East Africa and...the base from which its opponents, such as David Livingstone, conducted their campaign    |
|   |                       | Ideas             | Symbolic importance in the suppression of slavery  |
| Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica (Poland)                  | 2001<br>(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | Witness to a particular political development in Europe in the 17th century  |
| Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria)                               | 2001<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)  | Events / Ideas    | Since the 16th century...musical capital of Europe   |
| Lamu Old Town (Kenya)   | 2001<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)  | Living traditions | Annual Maulidi and Lamu cultural festivals   |
|   |                       | Beliefs           | Important religious function; continues to be a...centre for education in Islamic and Swahili culture  |
| Masada (Israel)   | 2001<br>(iii)(iv)(vi) | Ideas             | Symbol both of Jewish cultural identity and...the continuing human struggle between oppression and liberty   |
| New Lanark (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) | 2001<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)  | Ideas             | Social philosophy in matters such as progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international cooperation, and garden cities |
|   |                       | Persons           | Robert Owen  |
| Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (Madagascar)                            | 2001<br>(iii)(iv)(vi) | Living traditions | Place where...common human experience has been focused in...ritual and prayer  |
|   |                       | Ideas             | Place where...common human experience has been focused in memory   |

|  |                              |                   |  |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda)  | 2001<br>(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)     | Beliefs           | Major spiritual centre for the Baganda and is the most active religious place in the kingdom       |
| Tsodilo (Botswana)   | 2001<br>(i)(iii)(vi)         | Ideas             | Immense symbolic...significance  |
|  |                              | Beliefs           | Immense...religious significance   |
| Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao People's Democratic Republic) | 2001<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)        | Beliefs           | Hindu version of the relationship between nature and humanity; religious conviction and commitment |
|  |                              | Artistic works    | Containing great works of art  |
| Villa d'Este, Tivoli (Italy)   | 2001<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | Testimony to the Italian Renaissance   |
|  |                              | Ideas             | Source of artistic inspiration   |
| Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (India)  | 2002<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | Life of the Lord Buddha, being the place where He attained the supreme and perfect insight         |
| Saint Catherine Area (Egypt)   | 2002<br>(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)     | Beliefs           | Sacred to three world religions: Christianity, Islam, and Judaism                                  |
| Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan)                                      | 2003<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | Important centre of pilgrimage over many centuries; deliberate destruction in 2001                 |
|  |                              | Ideas             | Symbolic values  |
|  |                              | Beliefs           | Western Buddhism   |
| Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (Sudan)   | 2003<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Living traditions | Religious traditions and local folklore  |
|  |                              | Beliefs           | Sacred places  |
| Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites (Gambia)   | 2003<br>(iii)(vi)            | Events            | Beginning and the conclusion of the slave trade  |
|  |                              | Ideas             | Memory related to the African Diaspora   |
| Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe)  | 2003<br>(iii)(v)(vi)         | Living traditions | Ocular tradition   |
|  |                              | Beliefs           | Mwari religion   |
| Takht-e Soleyman (Islamic Republic of Iran)  | 2003<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Ideas             | Symbolic relationships   |
|  |                              | Beliefs           | One of the early monotheistic religions of the world; ancient beliefs; legends                     |

|  |                          | Persons           | Biblical figures   |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India)                       | 2004<br>(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) | Living traditions | Place of...continuous pilgrimage   |
|  |                          | Beliefs           | Place of worship...for Hindu believers   |
| Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (Russian Federation)             | 2004<br>(i)(iv)(vi)      | Events            | Russian history...in the 16th and 17th centuries   |
|  |                          | Beliefs           | Russian Orthodoxy  |
| Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (Togo)                      | 2004<br>(v)(vi)          | Beliefs           | Testimony to the strength of spiritual association between people and the landscape, as manifested in the harmony between Batammariba and their natural surroundings |
| Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (Japan) | 2004<br>(i)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Living traditions | Persistent...tradition of sacred mountains over the past 1,200 years   |
| Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (Germany)          | 2004<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)    | Ideas             | Symbolism; Development of the ideas of civic autonomy and market freedom   |
|  |                          | Literary works    | French "chanson de geste" and other medieval and Renaissance epic poetry   |
|  |                          | Persons           | Historical figure, paladin of Charlemagne  |
| Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (Jordan)                                | 2004<br>(i)(iv)(vi)      | Beliefs           | Monasticism and...the spread of monotheism in the whole region, including Islam  |
| Val d'Orcia (Italy)  | 2004<br>(iv)(vi)         | Ideas             | Development of landscape thinking; the Renaissance   |
|  |                          | Artistic works    | Images of the Val d'Orcia...as icons of the Renaissance  |
| Þingvellir National Park (Iceland)                                   | 2004<br>(iii)(vi)        | Events            | Fight for independence in the 19th century   |
|  |                          | Ideas             | Association...to medieval Norse/Germanic governance; iconic status as a shrine for national Icelandic identity   |
|  |                          | Literary works    | 12th century Icelandic sagas   |

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|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (Belarus)   | 2005<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Ideas             | Interpretation of influences from Southern and Western Europe and the transmission of ideas within Central and Eastern Europe |
|  |                           | Persons           | Radziwill Family  |
| Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba (Israel)  | 2005<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Beliefs           | Through their mentions in the Bible, constitute a religious and spiritual testimony   |
| Historic Centre of Macao (China)   | 2005<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | Introduction of crucial changes in China,...ending the era of imperial feudal system and establishing the modern republic     |
|  |                           | Ideas             | Exchange of a variety of cultural, spiritual, scientific and technical influences   |
| Osun-Osoybo Sacred Grove (Nigeria)   | 2005<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)     | Living traditions | Annual festival   |
|  |                           | Beliefs           | Expression of Yoruba divinatory and cosmological systems  |
| Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)   | 2005<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Ideas             | Associated with ideas   |
|  |                           | Beliefs           | Associated with...beliefs   |
|  |                           | Artistic works    | Associated with...technologies and...artistic works   |
|  |                           | Literary works    | Associated with literary works  |
| Struve Geodetic Arc (Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine) | 2005<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Ideas             | Associated with humans wondering about their world, its shape and size; Sir Isaac Newton's theory                             |
| Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (Italy)   | 2005<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | Linked to events  |
|  |                           | Ideas             | Linked to...ideas   |
|  |                           | Literary works    | Linked to...literary works  |
| Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila (Mexico)  | 2006<br>(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)   | Artistic works    | Has generated...films, music, art and dance   |
|  |                           | Literary works    | Has generated literary works  |
| Chongoni Rock-Art Area (Malawi)  | 2006<br>(iii)(vi)         | Living traditions | Contemporary traditions of initiation and of the Nyau secret society  |

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|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Kondoa Rock-Art Sites<br>(United Republic of Tanzania)            | 2006<br>(iii)(vi)         | Living traditions | Still used actively...for a variety of ritual activities such as rainmaking, divining and healing  |
| Yin Xu (China)  | 2006<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | Evidence of the early history of the system of Chinese writing and language,...and major historical events   |
| Red Fort Complex<br>(India)                                       | 2007<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)     | Events            | Has witnessed the change in Indian history to British rule, and was the place where Indian independence was first celebrated, and is still celebrated today; setting of events           |
|   |                           | Ideas             | Symbol of power since the reign of Shah Jahan  |
| Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran<br>(Islamic Republic of Iran) | 2008<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)     | Events            | Place of pilgrimage of the apostle St. Thaddeus  |
|   |                           | Living traditions | Testimony to Armenian religious traditions   |
| Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee (Israel)      | 2008<br>(iii)(vi)         | Beliefs           | Places of meaning for one of the world's religions   |
| Chief Roi Mata's Domain (Vanuatu)                                 | 2008<br>(iii)(v)(vi)      | Beliefs           | Source of power...and as an inspiration for people negotiating their lives   |
| Le Morne Cultural Landscape (Mauritius)                           | 2008<br>(iii)(vi)         | Living traditions | Oral traditions associated with the maroons  |
|   |                           | Ideas             | Symbol of slaves' fight for freedom, their suffering, and their sacrifice  |
| Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests (Kenya)                             | 2008<br>(iii)(v)(vi)      | Beliefs           | Repositories of spiritual beliefs of the Mijikenda and are seen as the sacred abode of their ancestors   |
| Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)      | 2009<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)     | Events            | History of the enslavement and trafficking of African peoples, and with its considerable cultural and economic consequences; cradle of the first fully fledged mixed-race Creole society |
|   |                           | Living traditions | Creole culture; affected...social customs; cooking techniques  |
|   |                           | Beliefs           | Affected...beliefs   |

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|   |                           | Artistic works    | Affected...the arts  |
|   |                           | Literary works    | Affected...the pharmacopoeia   |
| Mount Wutai (China)                                   | 2009<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Ideas             | Chinese philosophical thinking on the harmony between man and nature   |
|   |                           | Beliefs           | Buddhist culture, religious belief in the natural landscape  |
| Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (Republic of Korea) | 2009<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)     | Living traditions | Living tradition of ancestral worship through performance of prescribed rites  |
| Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain (Kyrgyzstan)             | 2009<br>(iii)(vi)         | Living traditions | Evidence for strong traditions of mountain worship   |
| At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah (Saudi Arabia)      | 2010<br>(iv)(v)(vi)       | Events            | First historic centre with a unifying power; influence...strengthened by the teachings of Sheik Mohammad Bin Abdul Wahhab, a great reformer of Sunni Islam; in the middle of the 18th century, it is from ad-Dir'iyah that the message of Wahhabism spread |
| Australian Convict Sites (Australia)                  | 2010<br>(iv)(vi)          | Events            | Transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands...between the 18th and 20th centuries; illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal people                        |
|   |                           | Ideas             | Associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society  |
| Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site (Marshall Islands)     | 2010<br>(iv)(vi)          | Events            | Escalation of military power which characterized the Cold War; large number of international movements advocating nuclear disarmament  |
|   |                           | Ideas             | Ideas and beliefs associated with the...site; symbols and...image associated with the „nuclear era“  |

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| Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi (Viet Nam)                           | 2010<br>(ii)(iii)(vi) | Events            | Political function; numerous and important cultural and historical events; succession of these events marks the formative and development process of an independent nation..., including the colonial period and the two contemporary Wars of Independence and reunification of Viet Nam                             |
|   |                       | Ideas             | Symbolic role; moral, philosophical, and religious ideas   |
|   |                       | Artistic works    | Leading artistic expressions   |
| Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth” (China)                        | 2010<br>(iii)(vi)     | Living traditions | Persistent tradition of the centre of heaven and earth linked to the sacred mountain; Buddhist structures  |
| Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (Colombia)  | 2011<br>(v)(vi)       | Living traditions | Coffee tradition; local traditions and customs   |
|   |                       | Ideas             | Symbol of national culture; integration of the productive process in the social organization and housing typology  |
|   |                       | Objects           | Sombrero aguadeño – a traditional type of hat – and the raw hide shoulder bag  |
| Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land (Japan) | 2011<br>(ii)(vi)      | Events            | Diffusion of Buddhism over south-east Asia   |
|   |                       | Ideas             | Symbolic manifestations of the Buddhist Pure Land  |
|   |                       | Beliefs           | Fusion of Buddhism with Japan’s indigenous ethos of nature worship and ideas of Amida’s Pure Land of Utmost Bliss  |
| Longobards in Italy. Places of the Power (568-774 A.D.) (Italy)                                   | 2011<br>(ii)(iii)(vi) | Events            | Reinforced the monastic movement and contributed to the establishment of a...venue for...pilgrimages..., with the spread of the worship of St Michael; important role in the transmission of literary, technical, architectural, scientific, historical and legal works from Antiquity to the nascent European world |

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| The Persian Garden<br>(Islamic Republic of Iran)   | 2011<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)<br>(vi) | Ideas             | Reflection of the mythical perception of nature, and the cosmic order   |
|  |                                  | Artistic works    | Source of inspiration for the Persian carpet and textile design, miniature painting, music, architectural ornaments, etc.                             |
|  |                                  | Literary works    | Literary works and poetry...by Sa'di, Hafez and Ferdowsi; Avesta, the ancient holy book of the Zoroastrians   |
| West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)   | 2011<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)            | Ideas             | Tang and Song culture of demonstrating harmony between man and nature   |
|  |                                  | Artistic works    | Captured by artists   |
|  |                                  | Literary works    | Given names by poets  |
| Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes (Senegal)   | 2012<br>(iii)(v)(vi)             | Living traditions | Practices,...rites.....that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment; cultural traditions            |
|  |                                  | Ideas             | Social rules...that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment   |
|  |                                  | Beliefs           | Beliefs that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment; spiritual meanings                            |
| Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)  | 2012<br>(iv)(vi)                 | Events            | Birth of Jesus  |
|  |                                  | Ideas             | Symbol for more than 2 billion Christian believers  |
|  |                                  | Beliefs           | Holy to Christians as well as Muslims   |
| Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the <i>Subak</i> System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy (Indonesia) | 2012<br>(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)         | Living traditions | Ceremonies  |
|  |                                  | Ideas             | Ideas of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> philosophy that promotes the harmonious relationship between the realms of the spirit, the human world and nature |

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|  |                           | Beliefs        | Drawn inspiration from several ancient religious traditions, including Saivasiddhanta and Samkhyā Hinduism, Vajrayana Buddhism and Austronesian cosmology  |
| Landscape of Grand Pré (Canada)  | 2012<br>(v)(vi)           | Events         | African diaspora...in the second half of the 18th century; reappropriation...in the 20th century   |
|  |                           | Ideas          | Iconic place of remembrance of the Acadian Diaspora; symbolic reappropriation of the land of their origins by the Acadians   |
| Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin (France)                                     | 2012<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Events         | Social, technical and cultural events; from 1850s to 1990  |
|  |                           | Ideas          | Testimony to the evolution of the social and technical conditions of coal extraction; symbolic place of the workers' condition and their solidarity; testimony to the dissemination of the ideals of worker unionism and socialism |
| Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea (Brazil) | 2012<br>(v)(vi)           | Ideas          | Image...projected, is one of a staggeringly beautiful location   |
|  |                           | Artistic works | Inspiration for many forms of art,...and music   |
|  |                           | Literary works | Inspiration for...literature, poetry   |
| Site of Xanadu (China)   | 2012<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events         | Hosted the great debate between Buddhism and Taoism in the 13th century; event   |
| Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration (Japan)             | 2013<br>(iii)(vi)         | Artistic works | Font of inspiration for...works of art; images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e print by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige  |
| Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany (Italy)                                 | 2013<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Events         | Emergence of the ideals...of the Italian Renaissance followed by their diffusion   |
|  |                           | Ideas          | Contribution to the birth of a new aesthetic and art of living; testimony to the...patronage developed by the Medici; tastes of  |

|   |                              |                   |   |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
|   |                              |                   | the Italian Renaissance   |
| University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia (Portugal)                 | 2013<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)         | Ideas             | Its norms and institutional set-up; important centre for the production of literature and thought in Portuguese language and the transmission of a specific culture   |
| Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russian Federation) | 2014<br>(ii)(vi)             | Events            | Established in connection with the official acceptance of Islam... as the state religion in 922 AD  |
|   |                              | Living traditions | Annual pilgrimage season  |
|   |                              | Beliefs           | Reference point for Tatar Muslims and likely other Muslim groups; religious and spiritual values  |
| Bursa and Cumalıkızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey)   | 2014<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)      | Events            | Important historical events... from the Ottoman period; tombs of early Ottoman sultans and the famous Hacivat and Karagöz characters  |
|   |                              | Ideas             | Myths, ideas and traditions from the early Ottoman Period; mystic image of the city; importance of Bursa as the spiritual capital of the Ottoman Empire   |
| Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah (Saudi Arabia)                | 2014<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)         | Living traditions | Yearly Muslim pilgrimage; in the very social fabric of the city   |
|   |                              | Artistic works    | In the architecture, notably the facades and internal structure of the houses   |
| Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)        | 2014<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Events            | Bequest in 133 BC; creation of an eastern Roman empire  |
|   |                              | Living traditions | Continual religious use of the Temple of Serapis  |
|   |                              | Ideas             | Associated with... schools, ideas and traditions concerning art, architecture, planning, religion and science; Pergamon sculpture school contributed the 'Pergamon style'; tradition of production of Parchment |

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|  |                        | Beliefs           | Kybele Cult represents a continual tradition and belief   |
|  |                        | Persons           | Associated with...people; physician, surgeon and philosopher Galen  |
| Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) | 2014 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Living traditions | Traditional trade, ritual practices, and the use of ancient technology,... which are living traditions; continues to serve its original functions of integration, communication, exchange and flow of goods and knowledge |
|  |                        | Beliefs           | Andean cosmovision; beliefs essential to the cultural identity  |
| Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)               | 2014 (ii)(iii)(v)(vi)  | Events            | Zhang Qian's diplomatic mission to the Western Regions, a milestone event in the history of human civilization and cultural interchange; spread of Nestorian Christianity (which reached China in 500 AD)                 |
|  |                        | Ideas             | Impact of ideas...related to harnessing water power, architecture and town planning   |
|  |                        | Beliefs           | Buddhism; Nestorian Christianity; Manichaeism, Zoroastrianism and early Islam   |
| The Grand Canal (China)  | 2014 (i)(iii)(iv)(vi)  | Living traditions | Created and maintained ways of life and a culture that is specific  |
|  |                        | Ideas             | Demonstration of the ancient Chinese philosophical concept of the Great Unity   |
| Baptism Site "Bethany Beyond the Jordan" (Al-Maghtas) (Jordan)   | 2015 (iii)(vi)         | Events            | Baptism site of Jesus of Nazareth   |
|  |                        | Living traditions | Christian tradition of baptism; pilgrimage destination; contemporary rituals  |
| Champagne Hillside, Houses and Cellars (France)  | 2015 (iii)(iv)(vi)     | Ideas             | Symbol of the French art of living  |
|  |                        | Artistic works    | Painting, caricatures, posters, music, cinema, photography and even comics... testify to the influence... of this... wine's image.  |

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|   |                          | Literary works    | Literature...testifies to the influence...of this...wine's image.  |
| Ephesus (Turkey)  | 2015<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)    | Events            | Role in the spread of Christian faith throughout the Roman Empire; two important Councils of the early Church were held at Ephesus in 431 and 449 CE; leading...intellectual centre, with the second school of philosophy in the Aegean...had great influence on philosophy and medicine |
|   |                          | Beliefs           | Traditional and religious Anatolian cultures; cult of Cybele/Meter; importance to Christianity   |
| Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia)              | 2015<br>(iv)(vi)         | Living traditions | Mountain worship; sacred mountain  |
|   |                          | Literary works    | Historical and literary epic   |
| Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (India)    | 2016<br>(iv)(vi)         | <i>[Events]</i>   | <i>[Transmitted organized knowledge for an unbroken period of 800 years; influenced the development of various sects and schools of thought of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>  |
|   |                          | <i>[Beliefs]</i>  | <i>[Didn't only focus on the study and teachings of topics related to Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>   |
| Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia)         | 2016<br>(i)(iii)(iv)(vi) | Living traditions | Original development of traditional chiefly institutions and systems of governance...that continue into the present in the form of the Nahnmwarki system   |
| Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia) | 2016<br>(iii)(vi)        | Living traditions | Embedded in historical and continual cultural traditions; local folk and fairy tales, superstitions and customs  |
|   |                          | Beliefs           | Embedded in historical and continual...beliefs and toponyms  |
|   |                          | Artistic works    | Have...influenced...contemporary literature  |
|   |                          | Literary works    | Have influenced...other forms of art   |

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| The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan, Switzerland) | 2016<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)     | Events                     | International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM) from 1928   |
|   |                           | Ideas                      | Ideas of the Modern Movement; ideas of Le Corbusier  |
| Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (China)  | 2016<br>(iii)(vi)         | Ideas                      | Images of...drums...are symbolic records; symbols of power   |
| Aphrodisias (Turkey)  | 2017<br>(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi) | <i>[Events]</i>            | <i>[Place of philosophical activity under the high empire and in Late Antiquity] (NomDoss)</i>         |
|   |                           | <i>[Ideas]</i>             | <i>[School of Neoplatonic philosophy...under Asklepiodotos of Alexandria] (NomDoss)</i>                |
|   |                           | <i>[Beliefs]</i>           | <i>[In antiquity cult center of a unique version of Aphrodite] (NomDoss)</i>                           |
|   |                           | <i>[Persons]</i>           | <i>[Alexander of Aphrodisias...one of the most important thinkers of the Roman period] (NomDoss)</i>   |
| Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)   | 2017<br>(ii)(iv)(vi)      | <i>[Events]</i>            | <i>Thousands of years ago, ...was a town prophets visited, lived in, and were buried in] (NomDoss)</i> |
|   |                           | <i>[Living traditions]</i> | <i>[Traditions...have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>                              |
|   |                           | <i>[Ideas]</i>             | <i>[Ideas have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>                                     |
|   |                           | <i>[Beliefs]</i>           | <i>[Beliefs...have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>                                 |
| Taputapuātea (France)   | 2017<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)     | Ideas                      | Symbolises...origins; living ideas and knowledge   |
|   |                           | Beliefs                    | Expression of...spirituality   |
| Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of  | 2017<br>(ii)(iii)(vi)     | <i>[Ideas]</i>             | <i>[Introduction of the God-King concept; concepts of governance] (Nom Doss)</i>                       |

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| Ancient Ishanapura<br>(Cambodia)   |                     | <i>[Beliefs]</i>           | <i>[Introduction of the Harihara and Sakabrahmana cults; religious ideas] (NomDoss)</i>  |
|  |                     | <i>[Artistic works]</i>    | <i>[Bas relief of a lintel shows...the first representation of an orchestra and music instruments] (Nom Doss)</i>                                    |
|  |                     | <i>[Literary texts]</i>    | <i>[Inscription...referring to the universal teachings of Buddhism; inscriptions...make use...of the Khmer language next to Sanskrit] (Nom Doss)</i> |
| The English Lake District (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) | 2017<br>(ii)(v)(vi) | Ideas                      | Ideas derived from interaction between people and landscape  |
| ‡Khomani Cultural Landscape (South Africa)                                       | 2017<br>(v)(vi)     | <i>[Living traditions]</i> | <i>[Ethnobotanical knowledge] (NomDoss)</i>  |
|  |                     | <i>[Ideas]</i>             | <i>[Memories] (NomDoss)</i>  |
|  |                     | <i>[Persons]</i>           | <i>[Last speakers of the !Ui-Taa languages] (NomDoss)</i>  |

### Annex 3

#### Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural and natural criteria (10 World Heritage sites)

Attributes are generally extracted from approved statements of OUV. Note that *italics* are used for the attributes of those sites with no Committee-approved statements of OUV. Texts are based on ICOMOS evaluations with the exception of the Tasmanian Wilderness which is based on the Periodic Report of 2002.

| Property Name<br>(State Party)  | Year listed<br>and criteria                     | Associations based<br>on C(vi) wording | Attributes in C(vi) statement  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Kakadu National Park<br>(Australia)                                       | 1981, 1987,<br>1992<br>(i)(vi)(vii)<br>(ix)(x)  | Living traditions                      | Social and ritual activities associated with hunting and gathering traditions  |
| Tasmanian Wilderness<br>(Australia)                                       | 1982<br>(iii)(iv)(vi)<br>(vii)(viii)(ix)<br>(x) | <i>[Ideas]</i>                         | <i>[Adaptation and survival of human societies to glacial climatic cycles]</i>   |
| Mount Taishan<br>(China)  | 1987<br>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)<br>(v)(vi)(vii)        | Events                                 | Events; include the emergence of Confucianism, the unification of China, and the appearance of writing and literature in China |
| Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park<br>(Australia)                             | 1987, 1994<br>(v)(vi)(vii)<br>(viii)            | <i>[Beliefs]</i>                       | <i>[The...monoliths...form...part of the traditional belief system]</i>  |
| Mount Athos<br>(Greece)   | 1988<br>(i)(ii)(iv)(v)<br>(vi)(vii)             | Events                                 | History of Orthodox Christianity   |
|   |   | Beliefs                                | Orthodox spiritual centre; sacred mountain   |
| Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China) | 1996<br>(iv)(vi)(x)                             | Events                                 | Historical significance, first Buddhist temple   |
|   |   | Beliefs                                | Chinese Buddhism   |
|   |   | Artistic works                         | Collections of cultural artefacts, including sculpture,...painting, and music, among other traditional arts                    |
|   |   | Literary works                         | Stone inscriptions, calligraphy  |
| Mount Wuyi<br>(China)   | 1999<br>(iii)(vi)(vii)<br>(x)                   | Ideas                                  | Neo-Confucianism, a doctrine   |

|  |                                   |                   |   |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Papahānaumokuākea<br>(United States of<br>America) | 2010<br>(iii)(vi)(vii)<br>(ix)(x) | Living traditions | Living traditions...that celebrate the natural abundance...and its association with sacred realms of life and death   |
|  |                                   | Beliefs           | Vibrant and persistent beliefs...provide...understanding of the key roles that ancient marae-ahu...once fulfilled   |
| Blue and John Crow<br>Mountains (Jamaica)          | 2015<br>(iii)(vi)(x)              | Events            | Events that led to the liberation, and continuing freedom and survival,...of fugitive enslaved Africans   |
|  |                                   | Living traditions | Living traditions...that have ensured that survival   |
|  |                                   | Ideas             | Ideas...that have ensured that survival   |
|  |                                   | Beliefs           | Beliefs that have ensured that survival   |
| Khangchendzonga<br>National Park (India)           | 2016<br>(iii)(vi)(vii)<br>(x)     | Living traditions | Multi-layered syncretic religious tradition, which centres on the natural environment; specific Sikkimese form of sacred mountain cult...sustained by regularly-performed rituals; traditional knowledge of the natural resources |
|  |                                   | Beliefs           | Sacred mountain cult  |

#### Annex 4

##### Sites using criterion (vi) alone with natural criteria (1 World Heritage site)

Attributes are extracted from approved statement of OUV.

| Property Name<br>(State Party)                 | Year listed<br>and criteria   | Associations based<br>on C(vi) wording | Attributes in C(vi) statement  |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Tongariro<br>National Park<br>(New<br>Zealand) | 1990, 1993<br>(vi)(vii)(viii) | <i>[Beliefs]</i>                       | <i>[The<br/>mountains...are...symbols<br/>of the fundamental spiritual<br/>connections between this<br/>human community and its<br/>natural environment]</i> |

#### Annex 5

##### Sites using criterion (vi) alone (12 World Heritage sites)

Attributes are extracted from approved statements of OUV.

| Property Name<br>(State Party)   | Year listed<br>and<br>criteria | Associations based<br>on C(vi) wording | Attributes in C(vi) statement  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Island of Gorée (Senegal)  | 1978<br>(vi)                   | Events                                 | Testimony to one of the<br>greatest tragedies in the<br>history of human society: the<br>slave trade |
|  |                                | Ideas                                  | “Memory Island”  |
| L’Anse aux<br>Meadows National<br>Historic Site<br>(Canada)  | 1978<br>(vi)                   | Events                                 | Milestone in the history of<br>human migration and<br>discovery                                      |
| Auschwitz<br>Birkenau German<br>Nazi<br>Concentration and<br>Extermination<br>Camp (1940-1945)<br>(Poland) | 1979<br>(vi)                   | Events                                 | Genocide of the Jews by the<br>German Nazi regime  |
|  |                                | Ideas                                  | Monument to the strength of<br>the human spirit; place of<br>memory                                  |
| Forts and Castles,<br>Volta, Greater<br>Accra, Central and<br>Western Regions<br>(Ghana)                   | 1979<br>(vi)                   | Events                                 | Gold trade followed by slave<br>trade  |
|  |                                | Ideas                                  | Symbol of European-African<br>encounters and of the starting<br>point of the African Diaspora        |

|   |              |                |   |
|---|--------------|----------------|---|
| Independence Hall<br>(United States of America)   | 1979<br>(vi) | Ideas          | Universal principles of the right to revolution and self-government                                   |
|   |              | Literary works | Declaration of Independence (1776) and Constitution (1787)  |
| Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump<br>(Canada)  | 1981<br>(vi) | Ideas          | Communal hunting techniques and the way of life of Plains people                                      |
| La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico<br>(United States of America) | 1983<br>(vi) | Events         | Continuity of more than four centuries of architectural, engineering, military, and political history |
|   |              | Ideas          | Developments in military architecture   |
| Rila Monastery<br>(Bulgaria)  | 1983<br>(vi) | Ideas          | Symbol of the 19th century Bulgarian Renaissance  |
| Hiroshima Peace Memorial<br>(Genbaku Dome)<br>(Japan)   | 1996<br>(vi) | Ideas          | Symbol of the achievement of world peace  |
| Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar<br>(Bosnia and Herzegovina)                         | 2005<br>(vi) | Ideas          | Symbol of coexistence   |
| Aapravasi Ghat<br>(Mauritius)   | 2006<br>(vi) | Events         | First site chosen...in1834 for experiment with indentured labour                                      |
|   |              | Ideas          | Memories of almost half a million indentured labourers  |
| Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site<br>(Brazil)   | 2017<br>(vi) | Events         | Historical arrival of enslaved Africans   |
|   |              | Ideas          | Site of conscience; preserving...memories   |

## Annex 6

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