



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



- Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow
- inscribed on the World Heritage
- List in 1990

MOSCOW KREMLIN AND RED SQUARE WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2023-2032)



Moscow
2020

MOSCOW KREMLIN AND RED SQUARE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ordered by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation

Developer:

Russian Scientific Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D.S. Likhachev Federal State Budgetary Scientific Research Institution

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INTRODUCTION

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square is an outstanding urban, architectural, historical, and cultural site inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1990 under criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (vi).

According to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (paragraphs 108-118), each World Heritage site must have an appropriate Management Plan or documented management system.

The Management Plan is an integrated planning document developed to reflect the specifics of the World Heritage site, to record the system of its stakeholders, their mutual rights and obligations concerning the property, to ensure the setting of strategic aims and objectives for the efficient preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage site and its sustainable development.

The main goal of developing the Management Plan is to ensure the sustainable integrated conservation of the World Heritage site through the use of analysis, evaluation, strategic planning, and monitoring mechanisms.

Tasks faced by the developers of the management plan were the following:

- identification of the main values of the property, including OUV attributes and additional values;
- description and analysis of the history and current state of the World Heritage site;
- identification and assessment of factors affecting the property, its strengths and weaknesses, threats and opportunities for its development;
- development of key positions of the long-term concept of sustainable integrated conservation (vision), strategic aims and objectives;

- analysis of Management Plan implementation tools, including resource provision and monitoring indicators.

The following research principles and methods were used for the preparation of the Management Plan: integration, value-based and dynamic approaches to management, description, analysis and evaluation, cyclical planning, monitoring, consulting, and modeling.

The development of the Management Plan was conducted in accordance with the Managing Cultural World Heritage Sites Manual (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, 2013) with the use of information prepared by the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve.

The World Heritage Site Management Plan is designed for ten years (from 2023 to 2032) and consists of an introduction, eight sections, and appendixes.

The introductory part of the Management Plan contains general information about the customer, the research team, methodology, structure, and status of the Management Plan within the Russian legal framework.

Section 1 describes the Moscow Kremlin Ensemble and Red Square as a World Heritage site. It also represents the chronology of the key events since the inscription of the property, including the World Heritage Committee decisions, various monitoring missions reports as well as the results of the Periodic Reports of the Russian Federation on the implementation of the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage regarding the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square.

Section 1 also includes the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the property (further OUV), the text description of OUV attributes and their visualization, information concerning additional values of the World Heritage site, as well as

background and analytical information on the composition of the property, its boundaries, and buffer zone.

Section 2 of the Management Plan contains general information about the history of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square, characteristics of the cultural landscape, and the current use of the World Heritage site, including its museum, cultural and educational, administrative, public, memorial, and religious functions.

Section 3 concerns legal issues and describes international, national and local legal instruments for the protection of the World Heritage site in the following fields: state accounting and protection, property relations, management, monitoring, and legal regulation of the buffer zone of the property.

Section 4 contains the characteristics of the managing organizations (Moscow Kremlin Museums, State Historical Museum, Federal Guard Service of the Russian Federation, Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation, GUM Trading House) and other stakeholders, including international organizations, federal and regional state authorities, research institutions, public organizations, business community, tourists and visitors, infrastructure and transport services.

Section 5 is devoted to defining strategic aims and objectives for the management of the World Heritage property. Its first part analyzes the factors affecting the property. The analysis was based on the unified list of impact factors developed by the World Heritage Center in 2008 and subsequently implemented in Periodic Reporting and a unified digital State of Conservation (SOC) Information System concerning World Heritage sites. In accordance with the list, ten standard factors were identified. Considering the current situation, another additional impact factor was identified as epidemiological.

Section 5 also presents SWOT-analysis, which is one of the most efficient tools for strategic planning and management based on the analysis of the competitiveness of

the property. Within the framework of the SWOT-analysis, which was based on the identified factors affecting the property and the current state analysis of the property, the strengths and weaknesses of the property itself as well as opportunities and threats, which caused by its wider setting, were highlighted.

The characteristics identified as a result of the SWOT-analysis, including heritage, logistics/tourism, territory development/planning, surrounding cultural context, management, buffer zone and wider setting of the property and others, are given in thematic blocks.

Section 5 further provides a long-term vision of the sustainable integrated conservation of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site until 2040. The concept describes the prospective characteristics of the management system that will ensure the sustainable integrated preservation of the World Heritage site and its OUV.

The implementation of the long-term vision for sustainable integrated conservation of the World Heritage site is associated with achieving three key strategic aims: preservation of the OUV of the property, sustainable development of the territory, and efficient management of the property.

Section 6 is dedicated to the first strategic aim and examines the issues of preserving architectural monuments as part of the World Heritage site (historical context, the current state, monitoring and state accounting), preserving and studying its archaeological heritage, ensuring safety (environmental, fire-prevention, territory protection) and risk management, and preserving the historical urban landscape.

Section 7 within the second strategic aim framework, sustainable development of the territory, considers such aspects as sustainable tourism development, promotion and interpretation of heritage and territory branding.

Section 8 focuses on the third strategic aim, which is efficient management. It represents the necessary tools for implementation of the World Heritage site Management Plan: information about the management system, Management Plan resourcing, effectiveness monitoring, and other additional tools such as monitoring results documentation form and factors affecting the property assessment form. The action plan (the program of priority, annual, medium-term and long-term actions), which is necessary for the implementation of the World Heritage site Management Plan, is also provided in this section.

The document contains a bibliography and an annex with the detailed map of the buffer zone of the property, the textual descriptions of its boundaries as well as additional information on the awareness-raising activities (publications and public lectures).

Considering the fact that the Russian heritage legislation does not provide a statutory determination for the Management Plan as a mandatory document, this Management Plan is recommendatory. However, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation has now prepared a draft law designed to correct this gap in Russian heritage legislation.

The approval procedure for the management plan includes approval at the Russian level, the first, by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and managing organizations, as well as by the ICOMOS Russia National Committee. Further, after approval by above-mentioned stakeholders, the management plan is sent by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the UNESCO World Heritage Center, which reviews the document. After the approval procedure, the Management Plan will be officially included in the local and international system of legal acts regulating the protection and management of the World Heritage site.

1. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

1.1. Brief Description of the World Heritage Site

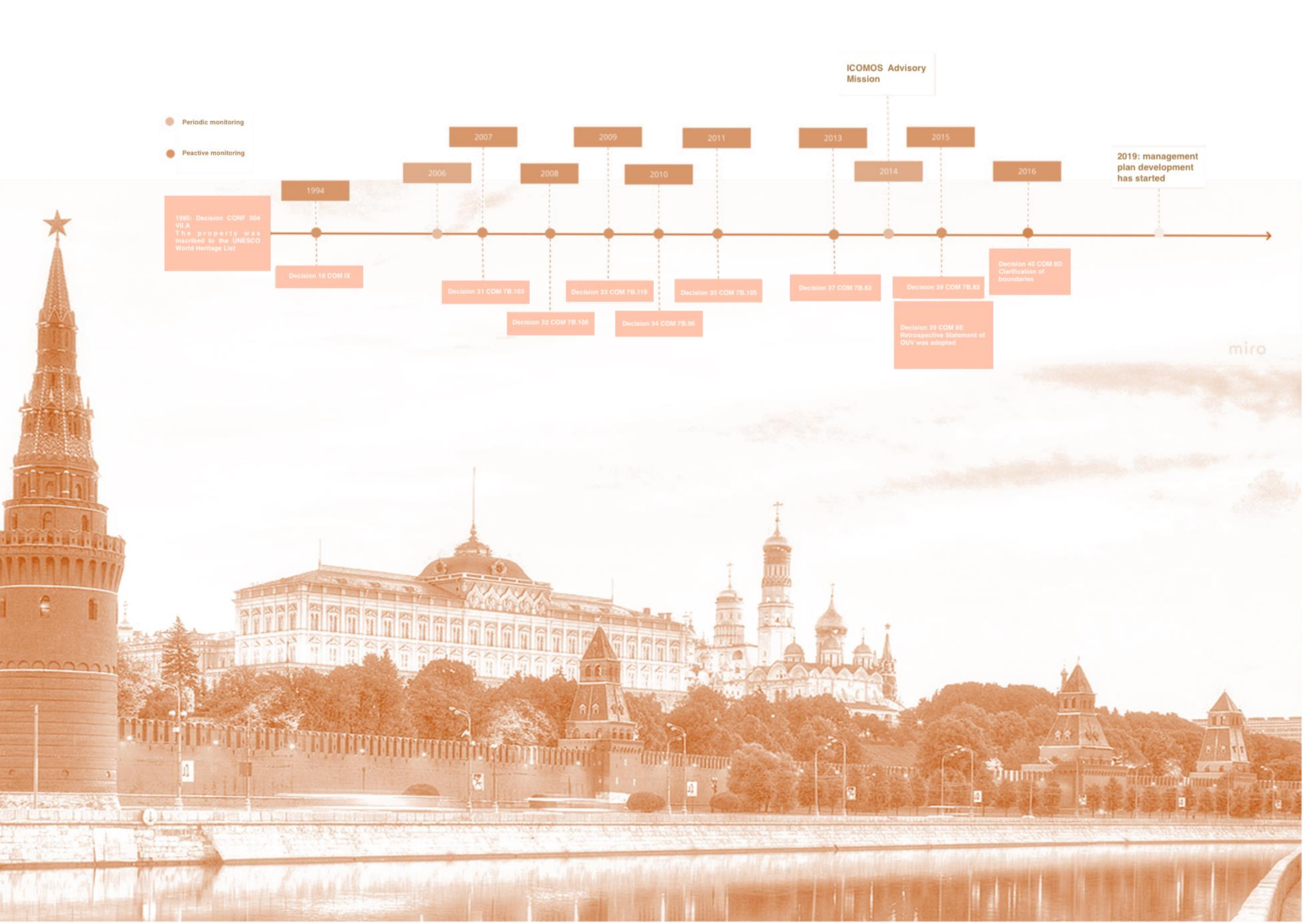
Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (hereinafter referred to as Moscow Kremlin and Red Square) World Heritage site is located in the center of the capital of the Russian Federation and is constituted by two parts: Moscow Kremlin, the ensemble of the architectural monuments of the 15th-16th centuries, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and the ensemble of the Red Square limited by the eastern part of the Kremlin wall and the buildings of the State Historical Museum, Upper Trading Rows and Middle Trading Rows as well as by the Saint Basil the Blessed Cathedral. The triangular enceinte of the Kremlin is surrounded by walls, the Red Square located beneath the eastern Kremlin wall.

1.2. Timeline in the World Heritage List

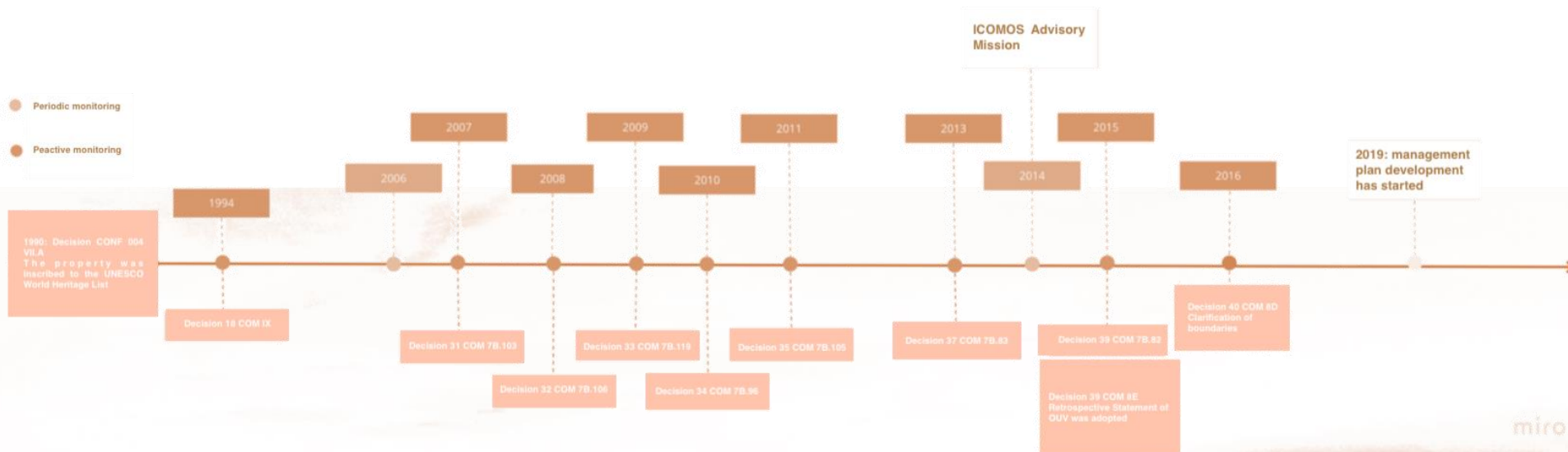
Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1990 by the decision of the 14th meeting of the World Heritage Committee (CONF 004 VII.A).

In 2020, the property celebrates the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage inscription. During this period, the World Heritage Committee have issued **11** decisions on the property; **8** state of conservation reports have been prepared within the framework of reactive monitoring; **2** cycles of periodic reporting were completed; the property

underwent retrospective inventory; its retrospective statement of OUV was approved. Currently, in accordance with the decisions of the World Heritage Committee, the State Party is required to provide the World Heritage Centre the property management plan and buffer zone land-use regimes as well as the General Plan of Moscow and Heritage Impact Assessments for new developments and large-scale restoration projects (if any).



- Periodic monitoring
- Peactive monitoring



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1.3. Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The OUV statement is one of the key documents for a World Heritage site that ensures a clear and common understanding of the World Heritage inscription of a property by all stakeholders. The statement justifies that a property has an Outstanding Universal Value and determines the extent, to which it meets the criteria developed by the World Heritage Committee, integrity and authenticity as well as the requirements for protection and management.

A Retrospective OUV Statement is a document prepared for sites inscribed to the World Heritage List before 2005. It should reflect the OUV of the site at the time of its inscription and be based on the relevant decision of the World Heritage Committee.

The Retrospective OUV Statement of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site was adopted by the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee (Bonn, Germany, Decision 39 SOM 8E) in 2015.

1.3.1. Brief synthesis

At the geographic and historic centre of Moscow, the Moscow Kremlin is the oldest part of the city. First mentioned in the Hypatian Chronicle in 1147 as a fortification erected on the left bank of the Moskva river by Yuri Dolgoruky, Prince of Suzdal, the Kremlin developed and grew with settlements and suburbs which were further surrounded by new fortifications - Kitaigorodsky Wall, Bely Gorod, Zemlyanoy Gorod and others. This determined a radial and circular plan of the centre of Moscow typical of many other Old Russian cities.

In 13th century the Kremlin was the official residence of supreme power - the center of temporal and spiritual life of the state. The Kremlin of the late 15th – early 16th century is one of the major fortifications of Europe (the stone walls and towers of present day

were erected in 1485–1516). It contains an ensemble of monuments of outstanding quality.

The most significant churches of the Moscow Kremlin are situated on the Cathedral Square; they are the Cathedral of the Dormition, Church of the Archangel, Church of the Annunciation and the bell tower of Ivan Veliki. Almost all of them were designed by invited Italian architects which is clearly seen in their architectural style. The five-domed Assumption Cathedral (1475–1479) was built by an Italian architect Aristotele Fioravanti. Its interior is decorated with frescos and a five-tier iconostasis (15th–17th century). The cathedral became the major Russian Orthodox church; a wedding and coronation place for great princes, tsars and emperors as well as the shrine for metropolitans and patriarchs.

In the same square another Italian architect, Alevisio Novi, erected the five-domed Church of the Archangel in 1505–1508. From the 17th to 19th century, its interior was decorated by wonderful frescos and an iconostasis. In this church many great princes and tsars of Moscow are buried. Among them are Ivan I Kalita, Dmitri Donskoi, Ivan III, Ivan IV the Terrible, Mikhail Fedorovich and Alexei Mikhailovich Romanovs.

The Cathedral of the Dormition was built by Pskov architects in 1484–1489. Inside the cathedral some mural paintings of 16th–19th century have been preserved and the icons of Andrei Rublev and Theophanes the Greek are part of the iconostasis.

In 1505–1508 the bell tower of Ivan Veliki was built. Being 82 meters high it was the highest building in Russia which became the focal point of the Kremlin ensemble.

Among the oldest civil buildings of the Moscow Kremlin, the Palace of the Facets (1487–1491) is the most remarkable. Italian architects Marco Fryazin and Pietro Antonio Solario built it as a great hall for holding state ceremonies, celebrations and for receiving foreign ambassadors. The most noteworthy civil construction of the 17th century built by Russian masters is the Teremnoi Palace.

From the early 18th century, when the capital of Russia moved to St. Petersburg, the Kremlin mainly played a ceremonial role with religious functions. By the end of the century the architectural complex of the Kremlin expanded with the Arsenal reconstructed after the Fire of 1797 by Matvei Kazakov. The Senate was built in 1776–1787 according to the plans of the same architect as the home of the highest agency of State power of the Russian Empire - the Ruling Senate. Today it is the residence of the President of Russia.

From 1839 to 1849 a Russian architect K.A. Thon erected the Great Kremlin Palace as a residence of the imperial family which combined ancient Kremlin buildings such as the Palace of the Facets, the Tsarina's Golden Chamber, Master Chambers, the Teremnoi Palace and the Teremnoi churches. In the Armory Chamber built by K.A. Thon within the complex of the Great Kremlin Palace, there is a 16th century museum officially established by the order of Alexander I in 1806.

Red Square, closely associated with the Kremlin, lies beneath its east wall. At its south end is the famous Pokrovsky Cathedral (Cathedral of St Basil the Blessed), one of the most beautiful monuments of Old Russian church architecture, erected in 1555–1560 to commemorate the victory of Ivan the Terrible over the Kazan Khanate. In the 17th century the cathedral gained its up-to-date appearance thanks to the decorative finishing of the domes and painting both inside and outside the cathedral. The construction of Red Square was finished by the late 19th century together with the erection of the Imperial Historic Museum (today the State Historical Museum), the Upper Trading Rows (GUM) and the Middle Trading Rows. In 1929, Lenin's Mausoleum, designed by A.V. Shchusev and an outstanding example of the Soviet monumental architecture, was finished.

1.3.2. Criteria for Inscription to the World Heritage List

Criterion (i): The Kremlin contains within its walls a unique series of masterpieces of architecture and the plastic arts. There are religious monuments of exceptional beauty such as the Church of the Annunciation, the Cathedral of the Dormition, the Church of the Archangel and the bell tower of Ivan Veliki; there are palaces such as the Great Palace of the Kremlin, which comprises within its walls the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin and the Teremnoi Palace. On Red Square is Saint Basil the Blessed, still a major edifice of Russian Orthodox art.

Criterion (ii): Throughout its history, Russian architecture has clearly been affected many times by influences emanating from the Kremlin. A particular example was the Italian Renaissance. The influence of the style was clearly felt when Rudolfo Aristotele Fioravanti built the Cathedral of the Dormition (1475-79) and grew stronger with the construction of the Granovitaya Palace (Hall of the Facets, 1487-91) by Marco Fryazin and Pietro Antonio Solario. Italian Renaissance also influenced the towers of the fortified enceinte, built during the same period by Solario, using principles established by Milanese engineers (the Nikolskaya and the Spasskaya Towers both date from 1491). The Renaissance expression was even more present in the classic capitals and shells of the Church of the Archangel, reconstructed from 1505 to 1509 by Alevisio Novi.

Criterion (iv): With its triangular enceinte pierced by four gates and reinforced with 20 towers, the Moscow Kremlin preserves the memory of the wooden fortifications erected by Yuri Dolgoruky around 1156 on the hill at the confluence of the Moskova and Neglinnaya rivers (the Alexander Garden now covers the latter). By its layout and its history of transformations (in the 14th century Dimitri Donskoi had an enceinte of logs built, then the first stone wall), the Moscow Kremlin is the prototype of a Kremlin - the citadel at the centre of Old Russian towns such as Pskov, Tula, Kazan or Smolensk.

Criterion (vi): From the 13th century to the founding of St Petersburg, the Moscow Kremlin was directly and tangibly associated with every major event in Russian history. A 200-year period of obscurity ended in 1918 when it became the seat of government again. The Mausoleum of Lenin on Red Square is the Soviet Union's prime example of symbolic monumental architecture. To proclaim the universal significance of the Russian revolution, the funerary urns of heroes of the revolution were incorporated into the Kremlin's walls between the Nikolskaya and Spasskaya towers. The site thus combines in an exceptional manner the preserved vestiges of bygone days with present-day signs of one of the greatest events in modern history.

1.3.3. Statement of Integrity

From the date of including the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square on the World Heritage List all the components representing the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are within its boundaries. The territory and the integrity of the World Heritage property have also remained unchanged. Within its boundaries the property still comprises all the elements that it contained at the date of nomination. The biggest threat, however, is unregulated commercial development of the adjacent areas.

1.3.4. Statement of Authenticity

The history of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square is reflected in the archival documents of 12th –19th century, for example in medieval chronicles, cadastral surveys, estimated construction books, painted lists, inventories, foreign notes and in graphic matters such as manuscripts, chronicles, plans, drafts, engravings, lithographs, sketches of foreign travelers, paintings and photographs. These documents are exceptionally valuable information sources. Comparison of the data received from archival documents and those obtained in the process of field study gives the idea of authenticity of the property and its different elements. This comparison also serves as the basis for project development and for the choice of the appropriate methods of restoration that may preserve the monuments' authenticity.

On the border of the ensemble a number of monuments destroyed in the 1930s were reconstructed according to measured plans.

1.3.5. Protection and Management Requirements

The statutory and institutional framework of an effective protection, management and improvement of the World Heritage property “Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow” has been established by laws and regulations of the Russian Federation and the city of Moscow.

According to the decree of the President of RSFSR of 18 December 1991 № 294, the Moscow Kremlin was included among especially protected cultural properties of nations of Russia - the highest conservation status for cultural and historical monuments in Russian legislation.

“Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow” is a Cultural Heritage Site of federal importance. State protection and management of federal sites is provided by Federal Law of 25.06.2002 № 73-FZ “On cultural heritage sites (historical and cultural monuments) of nations of the Russian Federation”. The federal executive body responsible for protection of the cultural property is the Department for Control, Supervision and Licensing in the Cultural Heritage Sphere of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. It is in charge of all methodological and control functions concerning restoration, usage and support of cultural heritage sites and the territories connected.

The World Heritage property is situated in the urban environment of Moscow. The city policy regarding cultural heritage protection and town-planning regulation is the responsibility of Moscow City Government, represented by the Department of Cultural Heritage, the Department of Urban Development and the Committee for Urban Development and Architecture of Moscow. In 1997 the boundaries of the protective (buffer) zone were approved in order to preserve the property, and to maintain and restore the historical architectural environment as well as the integral visual perception

of the property. There is a need to ensure the creation of an appropriate buffer zone and to develop close liaison between all stakeholders, including the Moscow City authorities, to ensure that constructions around the property do not impact adversely on its Outstanding Universal Value.

The World Heritage property is used by the following organizations: FGBUK (Federal Government Budgetary Institution of Culture), the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve “The Moscow Kremlin”, the Administrative Department of the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Guard Service of the Russian Federation and OJSC “GUM Department Store”.

1.4. OUV Attributes

The OUV is a key concept of the World Heritage system, which represents the complex of all valuable features of a World Heritage property. It combines both tangible and intangible features or attributes of OUV in international heritage practice.

Therefore, the attributes are features and qualities of a World Heritage site, which reflect various aspects of its values. At the same time, it is important that the intangible features have tangible expressions in the forms of individual elements or parameters, which allows to conserve the property and its inherent values in a holistic way.

The values of a World heritage site cannot be considered in isolation from its authenticity, which is determined by the ability of its distinctive features to adequately and reliably express the values. Depending on the type of a site and its cultural context, attributes might be reflected via form and design; materials and substances; use and function; traditions, techniques and management systems: location and setting, language and other forms of intangible heritage; spirit and feeling.

Attributes are also directly linked to integrity (i.e. measure of the wholeness and intactness of a site and its setting), which is reflected in the delimitation of the

boundaries of a World Heritage site. The adequacy of the established boundaries is determined by the inclusion of all attributes of the OUV, which guarantees the integrity and protection of a site.

The identification of the OUV attributes and other values of a World Heritage property is an integral part of site conservation and management. It is a tool for maintaining the values of a site based on the identification and conservation of the parameters, loss or distortion of which will inevitably lead to a decrease in the value of a site as a whole.

Currently, the practice of the identification of the OUV attributes is widespread and based on international and national best practices.

As regards the World Heritage property, it has a variety of values, including urban planning, architectural, artistic, aesthetic, historical, associative, landscape, memorial, religious and social values. Therefore, the separate system of its OUV attributes was developed based from general to the specific and encompassing 15 enlarged attributes expressing one or more aspects of the values of the property. The components and elements of the OUV introduced allows to decipher the corresponding attribute and provide details on the protected parameters of the property.

Moreover, the analysis was based on the principles of value structuring proposed by the Nara Grid. This method of determining the various dimensions and layers of the values of heritage sites was developed by the Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation on the basis of the provisions of the Nara Document on Authenticity. Article 13 of the document links together artistic, historical, social and scientific parameters of heritage sites with their various features as well as determines their authenticity basing on the understanding of their values, cultural context and evolution. This approach allows to systematize the OUV attributes of the property both by categories of values and by types of features that express its authenticity.

To facilitate the use of the list of the attributes in current and future works on the World Heritage property, two tables have been compiled. The first one is analytical and systematizes all attributes in accordance with the values mentioned in the Retrospective OUV Statement. The second one is final and represents a numbered list of attributes and their components (with the identification of the types of attributes)

Analytical table: systematization of value features of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site

VALUES		OUV ATTRIBUTES
DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	
<p><i>At the geographic and historic centre of Moscow, the Moscow Kremlin is the oldest part of the city. The Kremlin developed and grew with settlements and suburbs which determined a radial and circular plan of the centre of Moscow.</i></p> <p>The Moscow Kremlin as a compositional and spatial center and the basis of the radial and circular plan of Moscow</p>	<p>Urban planning Associative Historic Memorial Landscape Archaeological</p>	<p>Moscow Kremlin and Red Square as a whole Archaeological layer of the 11th-19th centuries under the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square</p>
<p><i>The center of temporal and spiritual life of the state</i></p> <p>The significance of the Kremlin for Russia in different historic periods</p>	<p>Historic Cultural Political Religious Social</p>	<p>The Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin as a whole</p>
<p><i>The Kremlin of the late 15th – early 16th century is one of the major fortifications of Europe</i></p> <p>The fortifications of the Kremlin as the masterpiece of engineering arts</p>	<p>Historic Engineering Architectural</p>	<p>Fortifications of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin</p>
<p><i>Red Square, closely associated with the Kremlin, lies beneath its east wall</i></p> <p>The Red Square as one of the key elements of the historic urban environment and the associative source for the events of Russian and world history</p>	<p>Historic Associative Urban planning</p>	<p>The Ensemble of the Red Square as a whole</p>
<p><i>The construction of Red Square was finished by the late 19th century</i></p> <p>Architectural ensemble of the Red Square</p>	<p>Architectural</p>	<p>The Ensemble of the Red Square as a whole; Monuments of religious architecture in the Ensemble of the Red Square; Monuments of civil architecture in the Ensemble of the Red Square</p>

<p><i>The Kremlin contains within its walls a unique series of masterpieces of architecture and the plastic arts</i></p> <p>The monuments of the Moscow Kremlin as the masterpieces of Russian architecture and arts</p>	<p>Architectural Artistic Aesthetic Religious Associative Historic Emotive</p>	<p>Monuments of religious architecture in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin; Monuments of civil architecture in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin; Masterpieces of Russian Arts in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin</p>
<p><i>On Red Square is Saint Basil the Blessed, still a major edifice of Russian Orthodox art</i></p> <p>The monuments of architecture and arts of the Red Square</p>	<p>Architectural Artistic Aesthetic Religious Associative Historic Social Emotive</p>	<p>Monuments of religious architecture in the Ensemble of the Red Square; Monuments of civil architecture in the Ensemble of the Red Square; Masterpieces of Russian Arts in the Ensemble of the Red Square</p>
<p><i>Russian architecture has clearly been affected many times by influences emanating from the Kremlin</i></p> <p>The Moscow Kremlin as the centre of distribution of the influences on Russian architecture throughout its history</p>	<p>Associative Historic Architectural Statutory</p>	<p>The Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin as a whole</p>
<p><i>A particular example was the Italian Renaissance</i></p> <p>The architectural monuments of the Moscow Kremlin as the evidence of the impact of the Italian Renaissance</p>	<p>Architectural Artistic Aesthetic</p>	<p>Masterpieces of the Italian architects in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin</p>
<p><i>With its triangular enceinte pierced by four gates and reinforced with 20 towers, the Moscow Kremlin preserves the memory of the wooden fortifications erected by Yuri Dolgoruky around 1156 on the hill at the confluence of the Moskova and Neglinnaya rivers</i></p> <p>The Moscow Kremlin as the source of information on the history and development of the urban planning of the Moscow City Center.</p>	<p>Associative Historic</p>	<p>Layout and structure of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin; Spatial planning composition of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin</p>
<p><i>By its layout and its history of transformations, the Moscow Kremlin is the prototype of a Kremlin - the citadel at the centre of Old Russian towns</i></p> <p>The planning of the Moscow Kremlin became the example for the kremlins of such Russian cities as Pskov, Tula, Kazan and Smolensk.</p>	<p>Historic Architectural Urban planning Compositional</p>	<p>Layout and structure of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin; Spatial planning composition of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin</p>
<p><i>From the 13th century to the founding of St Petersburg, the Moscow Kremlin was directly</i></p>	<p>Historic Associative Memorial</p>	<p>Moscow Kremlin and Red Square as a whole;</p>

<p>and tangibly associated with every major event in Russian history</p> <p>The Moscow Kremlin as the reflection of the history of Russia (Russian Middle Ages, the 13th-18th centuries), Modern History of Russia (19th century - 1918), Soviet Heritage and Contemporary History)</p> <p>Symbolic meaning of Moscow Kremlin and Red Square</p>	<p>Emotive</p> <p>Symbolic</p>	<p>The monuments of architecture and masterpieces of arts in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin;</p> <p>The monuments of architecture and masterpieces of arts in the Ensemble of the Red Square;</p> <p>Fortifications of the Moscow Kremlin;</p> <p>Memorials of the Red Square</p>
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Final table: Outstanding Universal Value Attributes of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site

OUV ATTRIBUTE AND ITS COMPONENTS/ELEMENTS	VALUE CATEGORY	TYPE
1. Moscow Kremlin and Red Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic • Landscape • Urban planning • Archaeological • Associative • Memorial • Emotive • Symbolic 	Location and setting; spirit and feeling
2. Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban-planning • Cultural • Historic • Memorial • Statutory • Politic • Religious • Social • Associative • Emotive 	Form and design; Location and setting; Spirit and feeling
<p>3. Monuments of religious architecture in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin:</p> <p>3.1. Assumption Cathedral, 1475-1479</p> <p>3.2. Church of the Deposition of the Robe, 1485-1486</p> <p>3.3. Annunciation Cathedral, 1484-1489; aisles and galleries, 1563</p> <p>3.4. Teremnoi Churches:</p> <p>3.4.1. Verkhnespassky Cathedral, 1499-1508</p> <p>3.4.2. Church of Saint Catherine, 1627</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic • Cultural • Religious • Architectural • Aesthetic • Associative • Emotive 	Form and design; Materials and substances; Use and function; Location and setting; Spirit and feeling

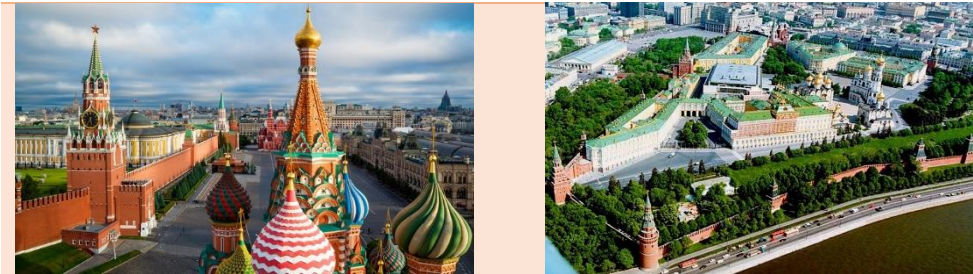
<p>3.4.3. Church of the Nativity (na senyakh), 1516</p> <p>3.4.4. Church of the Resurrection, 17th century</p> <p>3.4.5. Church of the Crucifixion, 1681</p> <p>3.4.6. Cathedral of the Savior of the Miraculous Image, 1635–1636</p> <p>3.5. Cathedral of the Archangel, 1505–1509</p> <p>3.6. Ivan the Great Bell Tower, 1505–1600</p>		
<p>4. Monuments of civil architecture in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin:</p> <p>4.1. Ensemble of the Grand Kremlin Palace:</p> <p>4.1.1. Faceted Chamber, 1487–1491</p> <p>4.1.2. Teremnoi Palace, 1499–1608, on white stone basement of 1395</p> <p>4.1.3. Tsar’ Golden Chamber, 16th century. The third, fourth and fifth tiers – the Palace of Mikhail Feodorovich, 1635–1636</p> <p>4.1.4. Grand Kremlin Palace, 1839–1849</p> <p>4.2. Patriarchal Chambers and the Church of the Twelve Apostles, 1644–1645</p> <p>4.3. Amusement Palace, 1651</p> <p>4.4. Arsenal, 1702–1736</p> <p>4.5. Senate, 1776–1789</p> <p>4.6. Armory, 1851</p> <p>4.7. Block containing the Apartments of Their Imperial Highnesses and Stable Building near the Kremlin wall, late 1820s, 1838–1851</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic • Cultural • Political • Social • Architectural • Associative 	<p>Form and design;</p> <p>Materials and substances;</p> <p>Use and function;</p> <p>Location and setting;</p> <p>Spirit and feeling</p>
<p>5. Fortifications of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin:</p> <p>5.1. Fortifications (walls and towers)</p> <p>5.2. Savior tower</p> <p>5.3. Trinity tower with Trinity bridge</p> <p>5.4. Kutafya tower</p> <p>5.5. Borovitskaya tower</p> <p>5.6. St. Nicolas tower</p> <p>5.7. Taininskaya (Secret) tower</p> <p>5.8. Corner Arsenal tower</p> <p>5.9. Vodovzvodnaya (pump) tower</p> <p>5.10. Beklemishin tower</p> <p>5.11. Middle Arsenal tower</p> <p>5.12. Senate tower</p> <p>5.13. Commandant tower</p> <p>5.14. Armoury tower</p> <p>5.15. Annunciation tower</p> <p>5.16. First nameless tower</p> <p>5.17. Second nameless tower</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historic • engineering • architectural 	<p>Form and design;</p> <p>Materials and substances;</p> <p>Use and function;</p> <p>Location and setting;</p> <p>Spirit and feeling</p>

<p>5.18. Peter a tower</p> <p>5.19. Konstantin-Elena tower</p> <p>5.20. Alarm tower</p> <p>5.21. Tsar tower</p>		
<p>6. Masterpieces of the Italian architects in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin:</p> <p>6.1. Assumption Cathedral, 1475–1479 (Aristotle Fioravanti)</p> <p>6.2. Faceted Chamber, 1487–1491 (Marco Fryazin, Pietro Antonio Solari)</p> <p>6.3. Fortification walls and towers (Anton Fryazin, Pietro Antonio Solari, Alosio the New and others)</p> <p>6.4. Ivan the Great Bell Tower, 1505-1600 (Bon Fryazin, Petrok Maly)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural • Artistic • Aesthetic 	<p>Form and design;</p> <p>Materials and substances;</p> <p>Location and setting;</p> <p>Spirit and feeling</p>
<p>7. Masterpieces of Russian Arts in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin:</p> <p>7.1. Frescoes of the Assumption Cathedral, 15th–17th centuries</p> <p>7.2. Frescoes of the Cathedral of the Archangel, 16th–17th centuries</p> <p>7.3. Frescoes (16th century) and iconostasis (late 14th century) of the Annunciation Cathedral (Feofan Grek, Andrey Rublev, Daniil Cherny)</p> <p>7.4. Masterpieces of Metal Casting Arts (Tsar Bell and Tsar Cannon)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artistic • Aesthetic • Religious • Associative • Historic • Emotive 	<p>Form and design;</p> <p>Materials and substances;</p> <p>Spirit and feeling</p>
<p>8. Layout and structure of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin:</p> <p>8.1. Configuration of Moscow (triangular enceinte)</p> <p>8.2. System of entrance gates</p> <p>8.3. Location of buildings within the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin</p> <p>8.4. Historic streets layout:</p> <p>8.4.1. Spasskaya Street</p> <p>8.4.2. Borovitskaya Street</p> <p>8.4.3. Dvortsovaya Street</p> <p>8.4.4. Historic lanes</p> <p>8.5. Location and configuration of historic squares:</p> <p>8.5.1. Cathedral Square</p> <p>8.5.2. Ivanovskaya Square</p> <p>8.5.3. Senatskaya Square</p> <p>8.5.4. Troitskaya Square</p> <p>8.5.5. Dvortsovaya (Imperial) Square</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic • Associative • Urban planning • Compositional 	<p>Form and design;</p> <p>Location and setting</p>

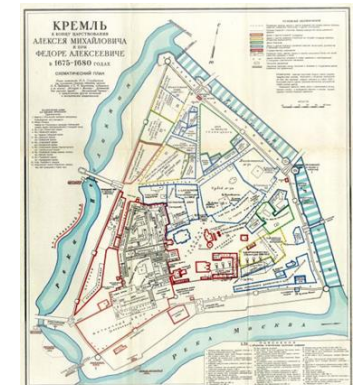
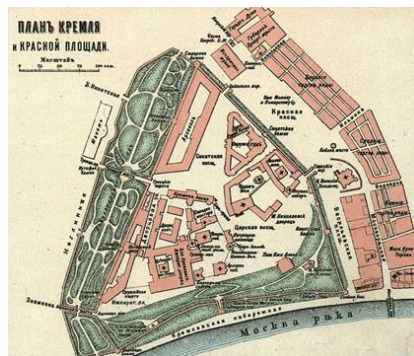
<p>9. Spatial planning composition of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin:</p> <p>9.1. Historical dimensions, height and silhouette parameters of buildings and structures</p> <p>9.2. Ratio of built-up, free and green spaces</p> <p>9.3. Town-planning dominant system of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic • Associative • Architectural • Urban planning • Compositional 	<p>Form and design; Location and setting</p>
<p>10. The Ensemble of the Red Square</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic • Associative • Urban planning 	<p>Form and design; Location and setting; Spirit and feeling</p>
<p>11. The Monument of religious architecture in the Ensemble of the Red Square (Pokrovsky Cathedral on the Moat (St. Basil's Cathedral), 1554–1560. Aisle, 1588. Porch, galleries and bell tower, 17th century. Retaining wall, 1817)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural • Artistic • Aesthetic • Religious • Associative • Historic • Emotive 	<p>Form and design; Materials and substances; Use and function; Location and setting; Spirit and feeling</p>
<p>12. Monuments of civil architecture in the Ensemble of the Red Square:</p> <p>12.1. Lobnoye Mesto, 17th-18th centuries</p> <p>12.2. Historical Museum, 1874-1883</p> <p>12.3. Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893</p> <p>12.4. Middle Trading Rows, 1889-1893</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural • Associative • Historic • Social 	<p>Form and design; Materials and substances; Use and function; Location and setting; Spirit and feeling</p>
<p>13. The Masterpiece of Russian Arts in the Ensemble of the Red Square</p> <p>13.1. Monument to Minin and Pozharsky, 1818.</p> <p>13.2. Masterpieces of Arts in the Pokrovsky Cathedral</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artistic • Associative • Historic • Social • Emotive 	<p>Form and design; Materials and substances; Spirit and feeling</p>
<p>14. Memorials of the Red Square:</p> <p>14.1. Mausoleum of Vladimir Lenin</p> <p>14.2. Necropolis by the Kremlin wall (the place where Soviet government, party and military leaders and international communist revolutionaries are buried), a symbol of the victory of the world (socialist) revolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associative • Historic 	<p>Form and design; Spirit and feeling</p>

1.4.1. Visualization of the OUV Attributes

Attribute 1. Moscow Kremlin and Red Square



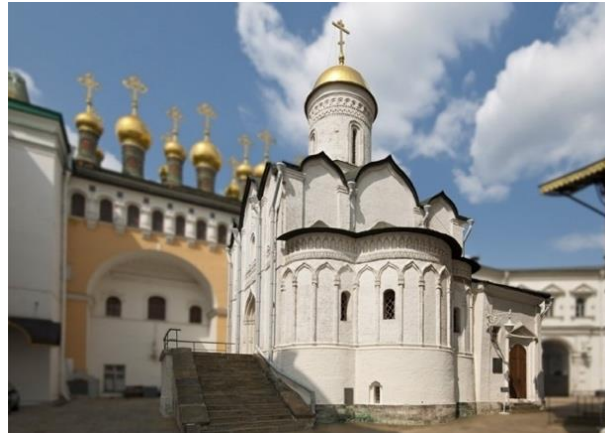
Attribute 2. Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin



Attribute 3. Monuments of religious architecture in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin



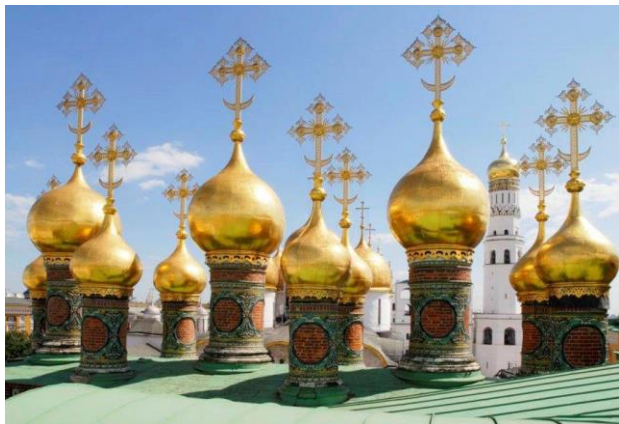
3.1 Assumption Cathedral, 1475-1479



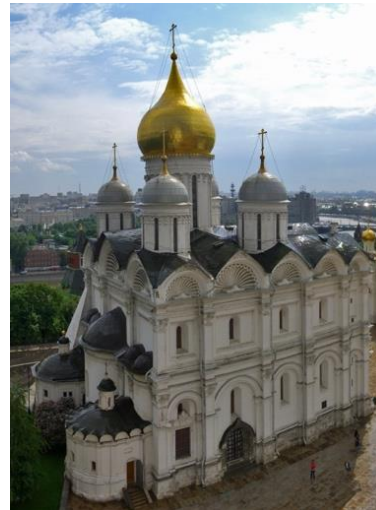
3.2 Church of Deposition of the Robe, 1485-1486



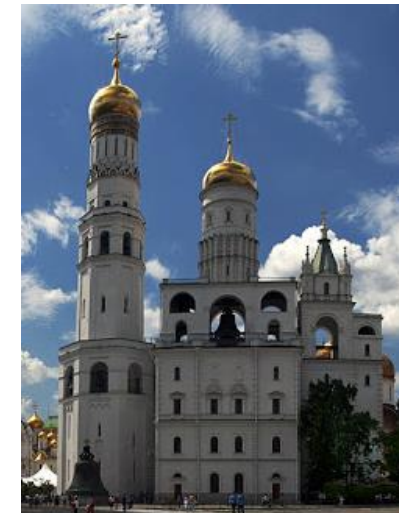
3.3 Annunciation Cathedral, 1484-1489; aisles and galleries, 1563



3.4 Terem Churches



3.5. Archangel Michael Cathedral, 1505-1509



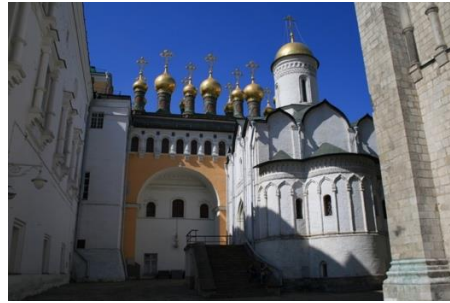
3.6. Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, 1505-1600

Attribute 4. Monuments of civil architecture in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin

4.1. Ensemble of the Grand Kremlin Palace



4.1.1. Granovitaya Palata (Faceted Chamber), 1487–1491



4.1.2. Terem Palace, 1499–1608, on white stone basement of 1395



4.1.3. Tsaritsa Golden Hall, 16th century. The third, fourth and fifth tiers – the Palace of Mikhail Feodorovich, 1635–1636



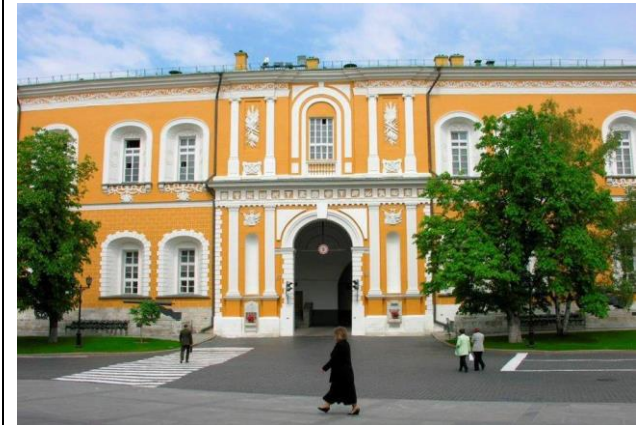
4.1.4 Grand Kremlin Palace, 1839–1849



4.2. Patriarch's Palace with Church of Twelve Apostles, 1644–1645



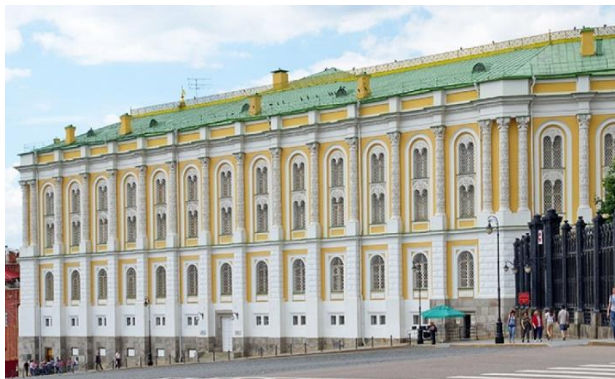
4.3. Poteschny (Amusement) Palace, 1651



4.4. Arsenal, 1702–1736



4.5. Senate, 1776–1789

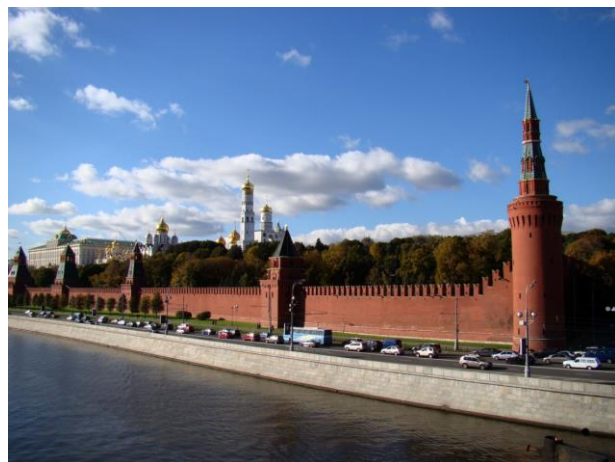


4.6. Armoury Palace, 1851

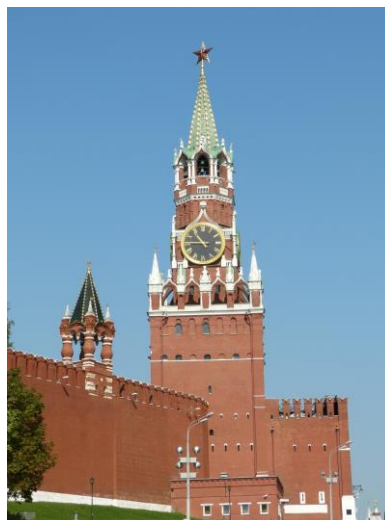


4.7. Block containing the Apartments of Their Imperial Highnesses and Stable Building near the Kremlin wall, late 1820s, 1838–1851

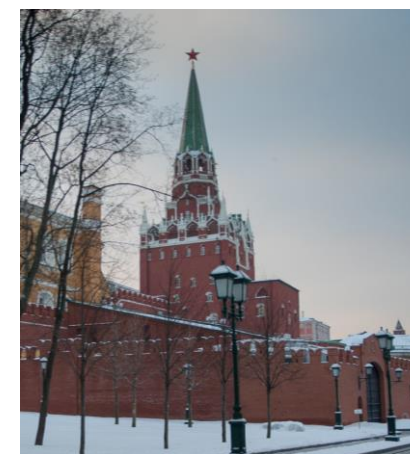
Attribute 5. Fortifications of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin



5.1. Fortifications (walls and towers)



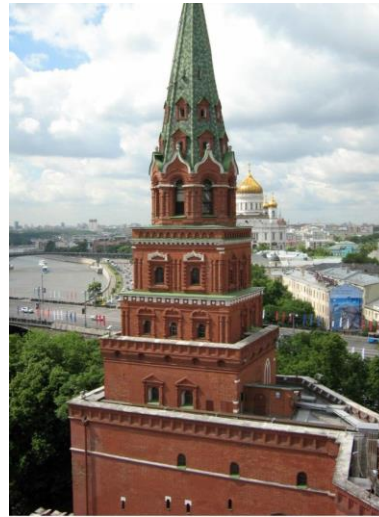
5.2. Savior tower



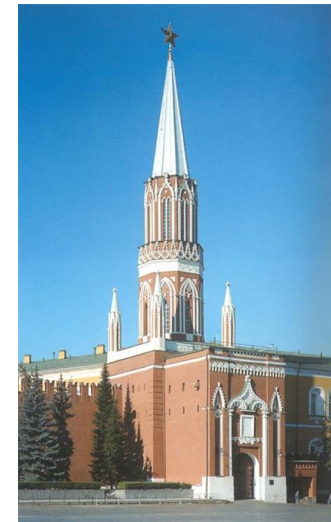
5.3. Trinity tower with Trinity bridge



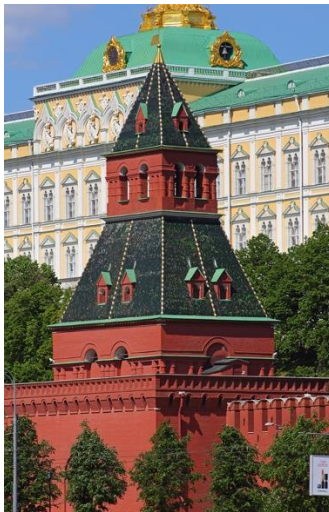
5.4. Kutafya tower



5.5. Borovitskaya tower



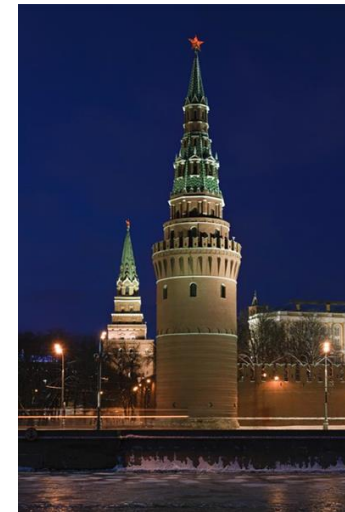
5.6. St. Nicolas tower



5.7 Taininskaya (Secret) tower



5.8. Corner Arsenal tower



5.9. Vodovzvodnaya (pump) tower



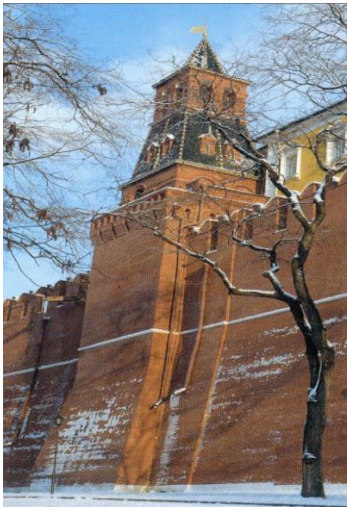
5.10. Beklemishin tower



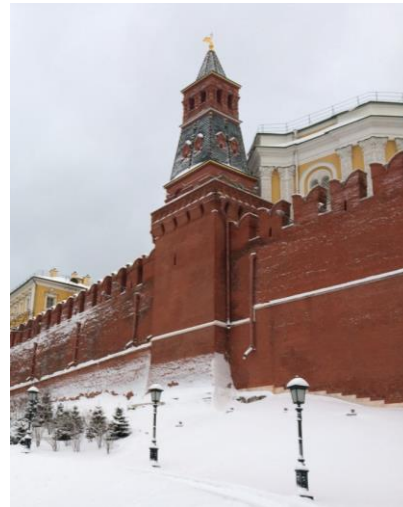
5.11. Middle Arsenal tower



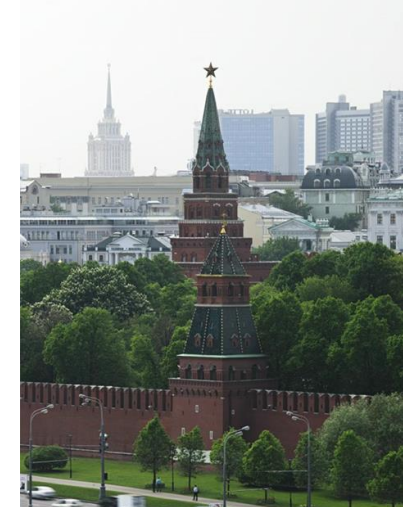
5.12. Senate tower



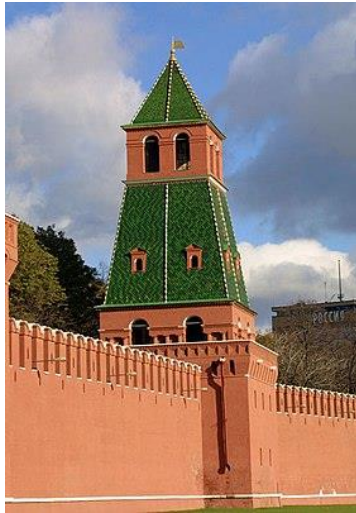
5.13. Commandant tower



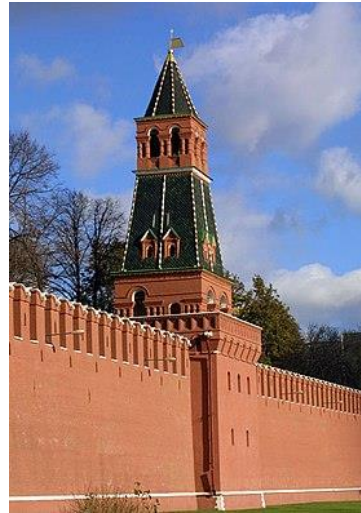
5.14. Armoury tower



5.15. Annunciation tower



5.16. First nameless tower



5.17. Second nameless tower



5.18. Peter tower



5.19. Konstantin-Elena tower

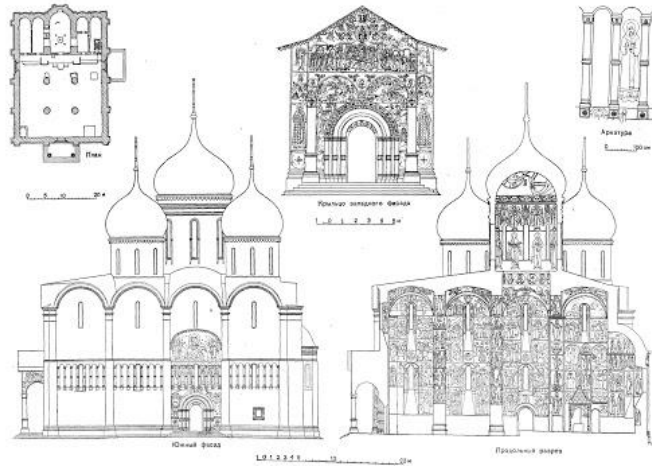


5.20. Alarm tower

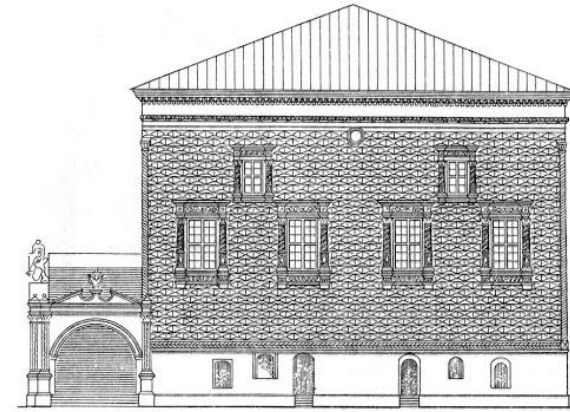


5.21. Tsar tower

Attribute 6. Masterpieces of the Italian architects in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin



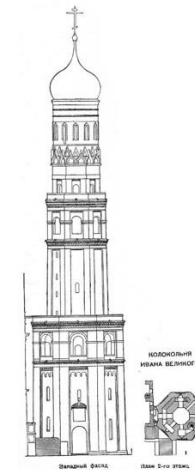
6.1. Assumption Cathedral, 1475–1479 (Aristotle Fioravanti)



6.2. Granovitaya (Faceted) Chamber, 1487–1491 (Marco Fryazin, Pietro Antonio Solari)



6.3. Fortification walls and towers (Anton Fryazin, Pietro Antonio Solari, Alosio the New and others)



6.4. Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, 1505-1600 (Bon Fryazin, Petrok Maly)

Attribute 7. Masterpieces of Russian Arts in the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin



7.1. Frescoes of the Assumption Cathedral, 15th –17th centuries



7.2. Frescoes of the Archangel Michael Cathedral, 16th –17th centuries

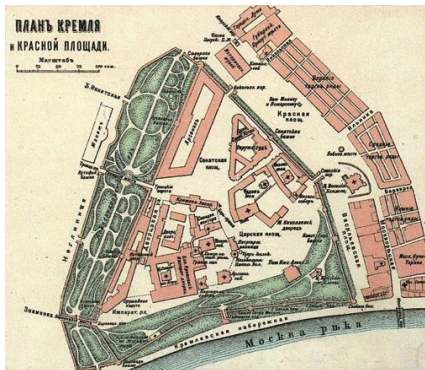


7.3. Frescoes (16th century) and iconostasis (late 14th century) of the Annunciation Cathedral (Feofan Grek, Andrey Rublev, Daniil Cherny)

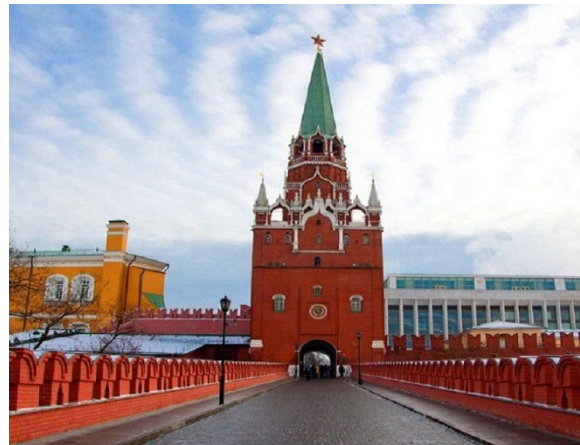


7.4. Masterpieces of Metal Casting Arts: Tsar Bell, Tsar Cannon

Attribute 8. Layout and structure of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin



8.1. Configuration of Moscow Kremlin (triangular enceinte)



8.2. System of entrance gates



8.3. Location of buildings of the ensemble of Moscow Kremlin

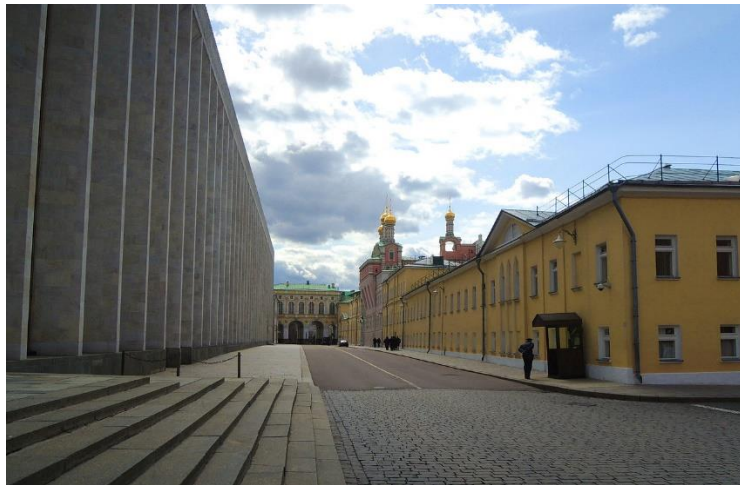
8.4. Historic streets layout



8.4.1. Spasskaya Street



8.4.2. Borovitskaya Street



8.4.3. Dvortsovaya Street



8.4.4. Historic lanes

8.5. Location of buildings of the ensemble of Moscow Kremlin



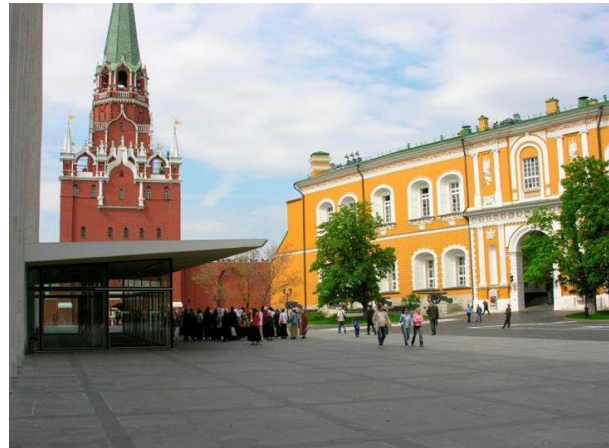
8.5.1. Cathedral Square



8.5.2. Ivanovskaya Square



8.5.3. Senatskaya Square



8.5.4. Troitskaya Square



8.5.5. Dvortsovaya (Imperial) Square

Attribute 9. Spatial planning composition of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin



9.1. Historical dimensions, height and silhouette parameters of buildings and structures

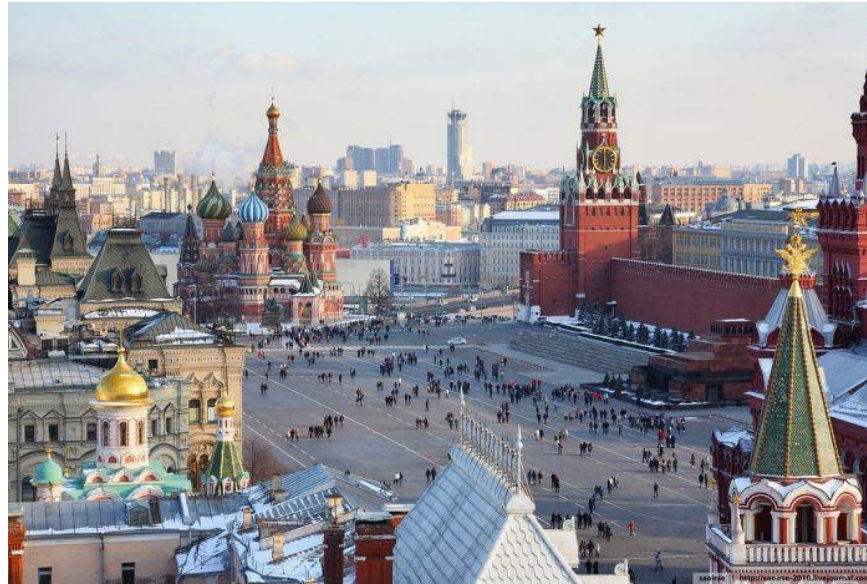


9.2. Ratio of built-up, free and green spaces

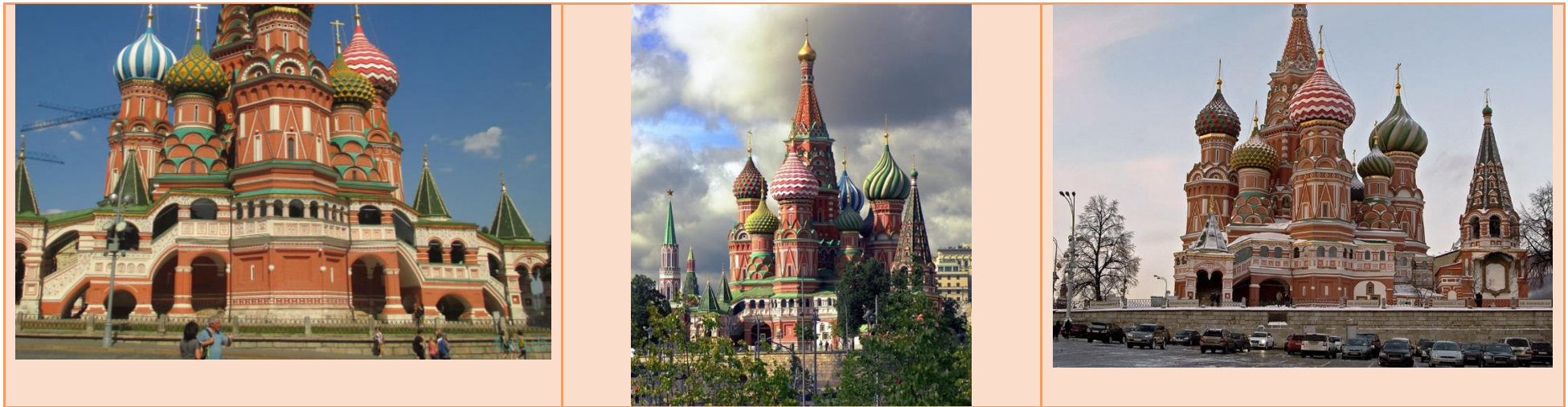


9.3 Town-planning dominant system Moscow Kremlin Ensemble

Attribute 10. Red Square Ensemble



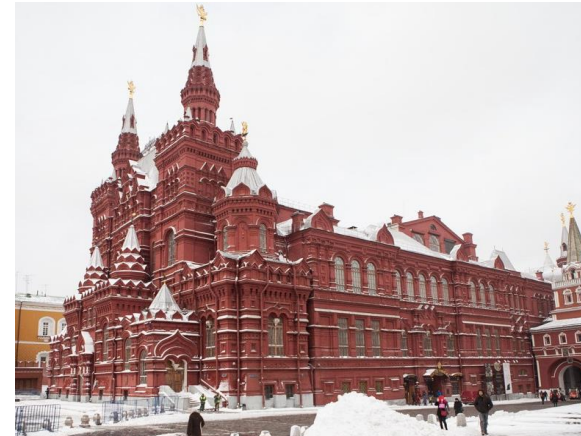
Attribute 11. The Monument of religious architecture in the Ensemble of the Red Square (Pokrovsky Cathedral on the Moat (Cathedral of St. Basil), 1554–1560. Aisle, 1588. Porch, galleries and bell tower, 17th century. Retaining wall, 1817)



Attribute 12. Monuments of civil architecture in the Ensemble of the Red Square



12.1. Lobnoye Mesto, 17th-18th centuries



12.2. Historical Museum, 1874-1883



12.3. Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893



12.4. Middle Trading Rows, 1891-1894

Attribute 13. The Masterpiece of Russian Arts in the Ensemble of the Red Square



13.1. Monument to Minin and Pozharsky, 1818



13.2. Masterpieces of Arts in the Pokrovsky Cathedral

Attribute 14. Memorials of the Red Square



14.1. Mausoleum of V. Lenin



14.2. Necropolis by the Kremlin wall (the place where Soviet government, party and military leaders and international communist revolutionaries are buried)

1.4.2. Wider values

In addition to the OUV attributes, World Heritage properties invariably carry wider values of local, regional or national importance. It is necessary to manage World Heritage properties considering their wider values, as an isolation from wider values can lead to the predominance of certain values or attributes in heritage conservation and management

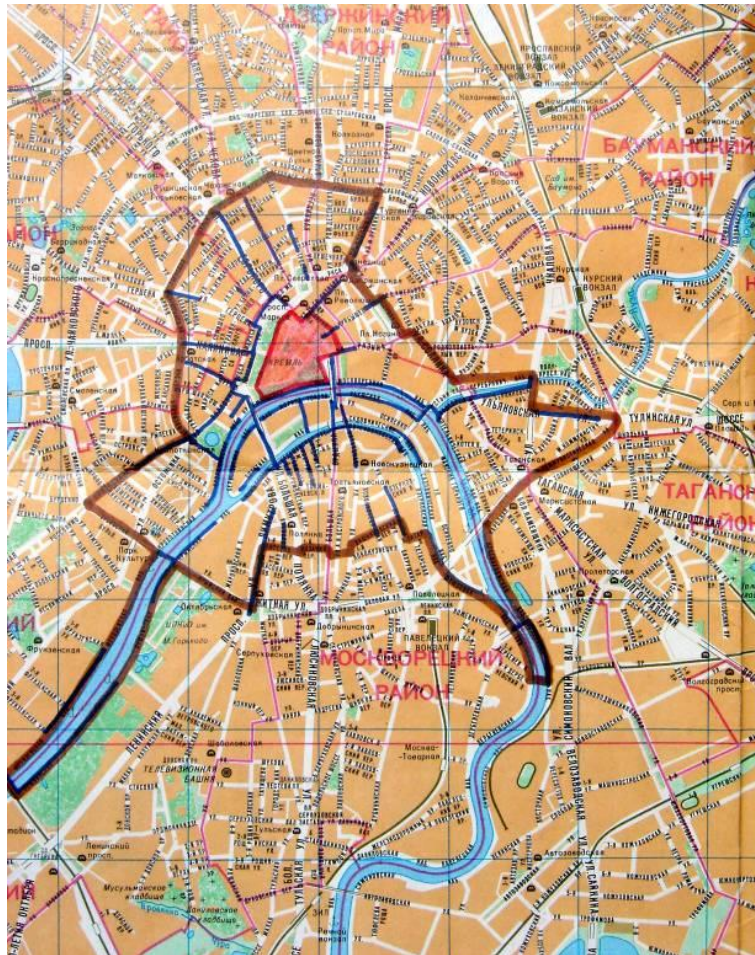
In addition to the values presented at international level via the OUV Statement, the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site features a number of values of federal, regional and local importance. The table below shows the features of the World Heritage site in terms of its educational, scientific, social, aesthetic, economic and political values.

The wider values of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site	
Educational value The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square reflects the key stages of Russian history. The interpretation of its heritage may be used for developing formal and informal education programs.	Research value The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square feature research potential primarily for archaeological investigations and art history studies, which may result in the acquisition of new data for heritage interpretation.
Social value The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square are public spaces featuring recreational areas designed for visitors. The property	Aesthetic value The high quality of the visual integrity of the site underlies its aesthetic value that serves as an impetus for spiritual development

is also a large center for public gatherings.	and a source of inspiration for creativity.
Economic value The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square attract tourists and contribute to the development of the tourism sector of the city.	Political value The official residence of the President of the Russian Federation is located in the territory of the Moscow Kremlin. The Moscow Kremlin symbolizes the political center of the Russian Federation.

1.5. Retrospective Inventory

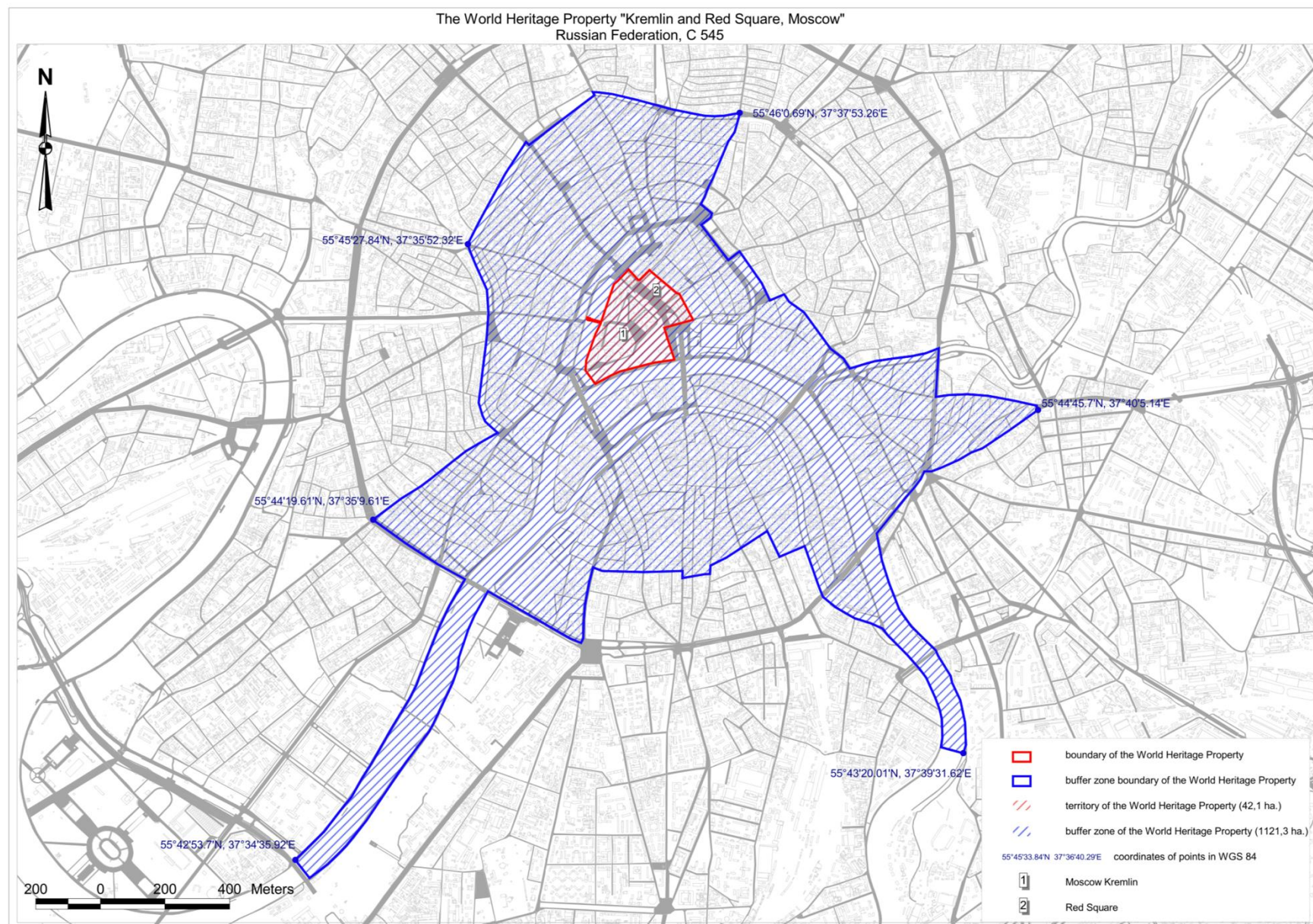
The retrospective inventory of World Heritage sites involves the clarification of composition, the boundaries of territories and buffer zones as well as the update of cartographic information. The retrospective inventory is launched by the World Heritage center and is aimed to collect baseline data (boundaries, geographic coordinates, property areas in hectares) on properties inscribed to the World Heritage List from 1978 and until 1998.



The map of the territory of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site and its buffer zone before the retrospective inventory in 2016

Due to the fact that the property was inscribed to the World Heritage List in 1990, its profile needed to be clarified based on a full-scale survey and data analysis regarding the composition of the nomination, the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone.

The documentation compiled as a result of the research was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Center as part of a retrospective inventory in 2016 and was adopted by the Decision of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee 40 COM 8D.



It is necessary to highlight that the retrospective inventory of the World Heritage site conducted in 2016 was focused mainly on territorial aspects, namely the boundaries of the territory and the buffer zone of the property as, in 1990, they were not clearly marked during the nomination and the initial map was quite conditional. The new cartographic materials fully met the requirements of the World Heritage Center and were adopted by the Committee. However, during the retrospective inventory, the composition of the World Heritage property was not clarified. It is a quite vital and urgent task, since not all historic monuments within the property were originally included in the nomination. For the development of the management plan, a set of historic monuments from the nomination dossier and the OUV Statement of the property were analyzed for the compliance with the names of the monuments in the internal Russian sources and acts: the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Properties (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation (USRCHP RF); the List of Cultural Heritage Properties of Federal Importance, the authority for state protection of which are given to the Ministry of Culture (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 759-p dated 1.06.2009 with changes in 9.11.2020); orders approving the objects of protection and the boundaries of the territories of respective historic monuments (see Table below). The comparison revealed a significant number of discrepancies in the names, and in some cases, different positioning of the monument in international and national levels.

In addition, the conversion of monument names from Russian to English in the nomination dossier is performed mainly by the calculation method (for example, Набатная башня – Alarm tower, Никольская башня – St. Nicholas tower), which is not always justified. In most cases, transliteration/transcription, which is more

widely used for Russian monuments and toponyms, can be used as an alternative method.

The necessity to correct the translations and names of monuments (for 23 monuments) and clarify the presence of monuments in the nomination (for 16 monuments) was identified during the preliminary analysis. It is possible to clarify further the composition of the World Heritage property within the framework of the retrospective inventory as well as to eliminate inconsistencies in national documents, if necessary.

For the possible clarification of the composition of the World Heritage property as a part of the retrospective inventory, it is also necessary to determine the status and spatial features of the Necropolis by the Kremlin wall, which is located on the territory of the World Heritage site and represents one of the attributes of its OUV. Currently, the necropolis consists of 115 separate cultural heritage sites of federal and regional importance, including 107 urns with ashes and 8 graves, two of which are fraternal.

Preliminary Analysis of the Composition of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site						
#	Name of the monument in the World Heritage nomination dossier		Name of the monument in USRCHP RF	Name of the monument in orders approving the objects of protection and (or) the boundaries of the territories	Name of the monument in the List of Cultural Heritage Properties of Federal Importance (759-r)	Comments
	English	Russian				
	Moscow Kremlin Ensemble	Ансамбль Московского Кремля	Московский Кремль - ансамбль памятников архитектуры XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX вв. 771520302110006	Московский Кремль - ансамбль памятников архитектуры XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 24.06.2015 #1832 on approval of the boundaries and land-use regimes Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 11.11.2016 #2449 on approval of the object of protection	Московский Кремль - ансамбль памятников архитектуры XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX вв.	
	Walls and Towers	Стены и башни	Крепостные стены и башни 771520302110056	Крепостные стены и башни, 1485-1516 гг., 1672-1686 гг. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 11.04.2019 #413 on approval of the object of protection	Крепостные стены и башни, 1485 - 1516 гг. и 1672 - 1686 гг. Строили русские и итальянские мастера. 20 башен и 18 прясел крепостных стен.	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination regarding 18 parts of the wall</i>
1.	Senate tower	Сенатская башня	Башня Сенатская 771510302110146	Башня Сенатская, 1490-у гг., с перестройкой XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019	Башни: Сенатская, Средняя, Арсенальная, Комендантская, Оружейная,	<i>Translation corrections</i>

				#623 on approval of the object of protection	Благовещенская, Первая Безымянная, Вторая Безымянная, Петровская, Константино-Еленинская, Набатная, Царская	
2.	Middle Arsenal tower	Средняя Арсенальная башня	Башня Средняя Арсенальная 771510302110246	Башня Средняя Арсенальная, 1495 г., 70-80-е гг. XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 09.01.2020 #2 on approval of the object of protection		
3.	Commandant tower	Комендантская башня	Башня Комендантская 771510302110126	Башня Комендантская, 1495 г., с перестройками XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #627 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation corrections</i>
4.	Armoury tower	Оружейная башня	Башня Оружейная 771510302110186	Башня Оружейная, 1493-1495 гг., с перестройками XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #625 on approval of the object of protection		
5.	Annunciation tower	Благовещенская башня	Башня Благовещенская 771510302110136	Башня Благовещенская, 1487-1488 гг., с перестройками XVII-XVIII вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #638 on approval of the object of protection		

6.	1 st Nameless tower	Первая Безымянная башня	Башня Первая Безымянная 771510302110276	Башня Первая Безымянная, 80-у гг. XVв., полная перестройка XVIII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #635 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation corrections</i>
7.	2 nd Nameless tower	Вторая Безымянная башня	Башня Вторая Безымянная 771510302110266	Башня Вторая Безымянная, конец XV в., с перестройками XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 11.04.2019 #415 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation corrections</i>
8.	Peter tower	Петровская башня	Башня Петровская 771510302110206	Башня Петровская, XV в., с перестройками XVII- XVIII вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 15.08.2019 #1189 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation corrections</i>
9.	Konstantin-Elena tower	Константино- Еленинская башня	Башня Константино- Еленинская 771510302110256	Башня Константино- Еленинская, 1490 г., с перестройками XVII и XVIII вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #636 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation corrections</i>
10.	Alarm tower	Набатная башня	Башня Набатная 771510302110296	Башня Набатная, 1495 г., с перестройкой XVII в.		<i>Translation corrections</i>

				Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #634 об утверждении предмета охраны		
11.	Tsar tower	Царская башня	Башня Царская 771510302110226	Башня Царская, 1680-е гг. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 15.08.2019 #1190 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation corrections</i>
12.	Savior tower	Спасская башня	Проездная башня Спасская 771510302110096	Проездная башня Спасская, 1491 г., перестройки XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 15.08.2019 #1188 on approval of the object of protection	Проездные башни: Спасская, Троицкая с Троицким мостом, Кутафья, Боровицкая, Никольская, Тайницкая	
13.	Trinity tower	Троицкая башня	Проездная башня Троицкая с Троицким мостом 771510302110156	Проездная башня Троицкая с Троицким мостом, 1495-1499 гг., перестройки XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 25.11.2019 #1819 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation and name corrections; clarifications on Trinity bridge</i>
14.	Kutafya tower	Кутафья башня	Проездная башня Кутафья 771910302110466	Проездная башня Кутафья, 1485-1516 гг., 1672-1686 гг. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 09.01.2020 #3 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Name corrections</i>
15.	Borovitskaya tower	Боровицкая башня	Проездная башня Боровицкая 771510302110426	Проездная башня Боровицкая, 1490 г., перестройки XVII в.		<i>Name corrections</i>

				Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #633 on approval of the object of protection		
16.	St. Nicolas tower	Никольская башня	Проездная башня Никольская 771510302110176	Проездная башня Никольская, 1491 г., с надстройками XVIII-нач. XIX вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #630 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation and name corrections</i>
17.	Taininskaya (Secret) tower	Тайницкая башня	Проездная башня Тайницкая 771510302110166	Проездная башня Тайницкая, XV в., с перестройками XVII и XVIII вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #626 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation and name corrections</i>
18.	Corner Arsenal tower	Угловая Арсенальная башня	Круглая угловая башня Арсенальная 771510302110236	Круглая угловая башня Арсенальная, 1485-1516 гг. и 1672-1686 гг. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #624 on approval of the object of protection	Круглые угловые башни: Угловая, Арсенальная, Водовзводная, Беклемишевская	<i>Name corrections</i>
19.	Vodovzvodnaya (pump) tower	Водовзводная башня	Круглая угловая башня Водовзводная 771510302110196	Круглая угловая башня Водовзводная, 1488 г., надстройка XVII в., перестройка XIX в.		<i>Translation and name corrections</i>

				Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #628 on approval of the object of protection		
20.	Beklemishin tower	Беклемишевская башня	Круглая угловая башня Беклемишевская 771510302110216	Круглая угловая башня Беклемишевская, 1487 г., с перестройками XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 21.05.2019 #637 on approval of the object of protection		<i>Translation and name corrections</i>
	Cathedral Square	Соборная площадь	—	—	—	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination</i>
21.	Assumption Cathedral	Успенский собор	Успенский собор 771510302110346	Успенский собор, 1475-1479 гг., арх. А. Фиоравенте, построен по образцу древнерусских соборов XII в. Фрески XV-XVII вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 31.12.2015 #3464 on approval of the object of protection	Успенский собор, 1475 - 1479 гг., арх. А.Фиоравенте, построен по образцу древнерусских соборов XII в. Фрески XV - XVII вв.	
22.	Annunciation Cathedral	Благовещенский собор	Благовещенский собор 771510302110356	Благовещенский собор, конец XIVв., 1484 – 1489 гг., 1563 г., XVI в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 16.09.2019 #1370 on approval of the object of protection	Благовещенский собор, 1484 - 1489 гг., строили псковские мастера. Приделы и галереи, 1563 г. Фрески XVI в. Иконостас конца XIV в., живописцы Ф.Грек, А.Рублев, Д.Черный	

23.	Archangel Michael Cathedral	Архангельский собор	Архангельский собор 771510302110286	Архангельский собор, 1505-1509 гг., XVI-XVII вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 16.09.2019 #1369 on approval of the object of protection	Архангельский собор, 1505 - 1509 гг., арх. Алевиз Новый. Фрески XVI - XVII вв.	
24.	Church of Deposition of the Robe	Церковь Ризоположения	Церковь Ризоположения 771510302110396	Церковь Ризоположения, 1485-1486 гг., XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 16.09.2019 #1371 on approval of the object of protection	Церковь Ризоположения, 1485 - 1486 гг., построена псковскими мастерами. Фрески XVII в.	
25.	Bell tower of Ivan the Great (bell tower, belfry and Filarets wing)	Колокольня Ивана Великого (колокольня, звонница и Филаретова пристройка)	Колокольня Ивана Великого 771810302110456	—	Колокольня Ивана Великого, 1505 - 1600 гг., арх. Бон Фрязин, Петрок Малый, Федор Конь	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination, clarification in USRCHP RF and other national acts regarding Filarets wing</i>
			Звонница 771810302110436		Звонница, 1547 - 1555 гг., арх. Фрязин, Петрок. Восстановлена в 1816 г., арх. Д.И.Жиларди	
			Филаретова пристройка не внесена в ЕГРОКН		—	

26.	—	Церковь Распятия	Церковь Распятия 771510302110046	—	Церковь Распятия, 1681 г.	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination / development of object of protection</i>
27.	—	Церковь Воскресения	Церковь Воскресения 771510302110076	—	Церковь Воскресения, XVII в.	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination / development of object of protection</i>
28.	—	Церковь Рождества на Сенях	Церковь Рождества на Сенях 771510302110116	—	Церковь Рождества на Сенях, 1516 г., арх. Алевиз. Перестроена в 1684 г.	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination / development of object of protection</i>
29.	—	Церковь Лазаря	Отдельно не внесена в ЕГРОКН, значит в составе объекта Московский Кремль - ансамбль памятников архитектуры XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX вв. 771520302110006	—	Церковь Лазаря, 1393 г.	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination / development of object of protection</i>
30.	—	Церковь Екатерины	Церковь Екатерины 771510302110066	—	Церковь Екатерины, 1627 г.	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination /</i>

						<i>development of object of protection</i>
	Ensemble of the Grand Kremlin Palace	Ансамбль Большого Кремлевского дворца	—	—	—	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination</i>
31.	Kremlin Palace	Кремлевский дворец	Большой дворец 771510302110326	Большой дворец, 1839-1849 гг., арх. К.А. Тон. Построен на месте Великокняжского дворца XIV-XVII вв. и Гербовой башни XVII в. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 19.09.2017 #1569 on approval of the object of protection	Большой дворец, 1839 - 1849 гг., арх. К.А.Тон. Построен на месте Великокняжского дворца XIV - XVII вв. и Гербовой башни XVII в.	<i>Translation corrections</i>
32.	Granovitaya Palata (Faceted Hall)	Грановитая палата	Грановитая палата 771510302110366	—	Грановитая палата, 1487 - 1491 гг., арх. М.Руффо, П.Соляри	<i>Translation and name corrections</i>
33.	Tsaritsa Golden Hall	Золотая Царицына палата	Отдельно не внесена в ЕГРОКН, значится в составе объекта Московский Кремль - ансамбль памятников архитектуры XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX вв. 771520302110006	—	Золотая Царицына палата, XVI в. Третий, четвертый и пятый ярусы - дворец Михаила Федоровича и церковь Спаса за золотую решеткой, 1635 - 1636 гг., арх. Б.Огурцов, А.Константинов, Т. Шарутин, И.Ушаков	<i>Translation and name corrections; Clarification in the composition of the nomination / clarification in USRCHP RF / development of object of protection</i>
34.	Terem Palace	Теремной дворец	Отдельно не внесена в ЕГРОКН,	—	Теремной дворец с Верхоспасским собором.	<i>Translation and name corrections;</i>

			значится в составе объекта Московский Кремль - ансамбль памятников архитектуры XV - XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX вв. 771520302110006		Первый и второй ярусы дворца - части Дворца Василия III, 1499 - 1508 гг., арх. Алевиз, сооружены на белокаменном подклете 1395 г.	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination / clarification in USRCHP RF / development of object of protection</i>
35.	—	Ограда с двумя воротами между Большим дворцом и Оружейной палатой	Ограда с двумя воротами между Большим дворцом и Оружейной палатой, 1838 - 1854 годы, архитекторы И.Л.Мироновский, К.А.Тон 781410018400006	Ограда с двумя воротами между Большим дворцом и Оружейной палатой, 1838 - 1854 годы, архитекторы И.Л.Мироновский, К.А.Тон Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from #1313 on approval of the object of protection	Ограда с двумя воротами между Большим дворцом и Оружейной палатой, 1838 - 1854 годы, архитекторы И.Л.Мироновский, К.А.Тон	<i>Clarification in the composition of the nomination</i>
36.	Patriarches Palace with Church of Twelve Apostles	Патриаршие палаты с церковью Двенадцати Апостолов	Патриаршие палаты с церковью Двенадцати Апостолов 771810302110446	—	Патриаршие палаты с церковью Двенадцати Апостолов, 1644 - 1645 гг., арх. Д.Охлебинин, А.Константинов	<i>Translation corrections / Clarification of the object of protection</i>
37.	Poteschny (Amusement) Palace	Потешный дворец	Потешный дворец 771510302110306	—	Потешный дворец, 1651 г.	<i>Clarification of the object of protection</i>
38.	Armoury Palace	Оружейная палата	Оружейная палата 771510302110316	Оружейная палата, 1851 г. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 28.11.2018 #2059 on approval of the object of protection	Оружейная палата, 1851 г., арх. К.А.Тон. Построена на месте Конюшенного двора и башни с часами XVII в.	
39.	Senate	Сенат	Сенат 771510302110416	Сенат, 1776-1789 гг.	Сенат, 1776 - 1789 гг., арх. М.Ф.Казиков	

				Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 20.04.2020 #457 on approval of the object of protection		
40.	Arsenal	Арсенал	Арсенал 771510302110016	—	Арсенал, 1702 - 1736 гг., строители Д.И.Иванов, К.Конрад	<i>Clarification of the object of protection</i>
41.	—	Корпус с Апартаментами Их Императорских Высочеств и Конюшенный корпус у Крмелевской стены	Корпус с Апартаментами Их Императорских Высочеств и Конюшенный корпус у Кремлевской стены, конец 1820-х годов, архитектор И.Т.Таманский, 1838-1851 годы, архитектор К.А.Тон 781410018410006	Корпус с Апартаментами Их Императорских Высочеств и Конюшенный корпус у Кремлевской стены, конец 1820-х годов, архитектор И.Т.Таманский, 1838-1851 годы, архитектор К.А.Тон Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 25.07.2014 #1314 on approval of the object of protection	Корпус с Апартаментами Их Императорских Высочеств и Конюшенный корпус у Кремлевской стены, конец 1820-х годов, архитектор И.Т.Таманский, 1838-1851 годы, архитектор К.А.Тон	<i>Clarification of the relation to the nomination</i>
42.	—	Археологический слой XI-XIX вв. под площадью ансамбля Московского Кремля (выявленный объект)	—	—	—	<i>Clarification of the relation to the nomination</i>
43.	—	—	Здание Кавалерского корпуса, в котором	—	Здание Кавалерского корпуса, в котором Ленин Владимир Ильич жил с	<i>Clarification of the relation to the nomination</i>

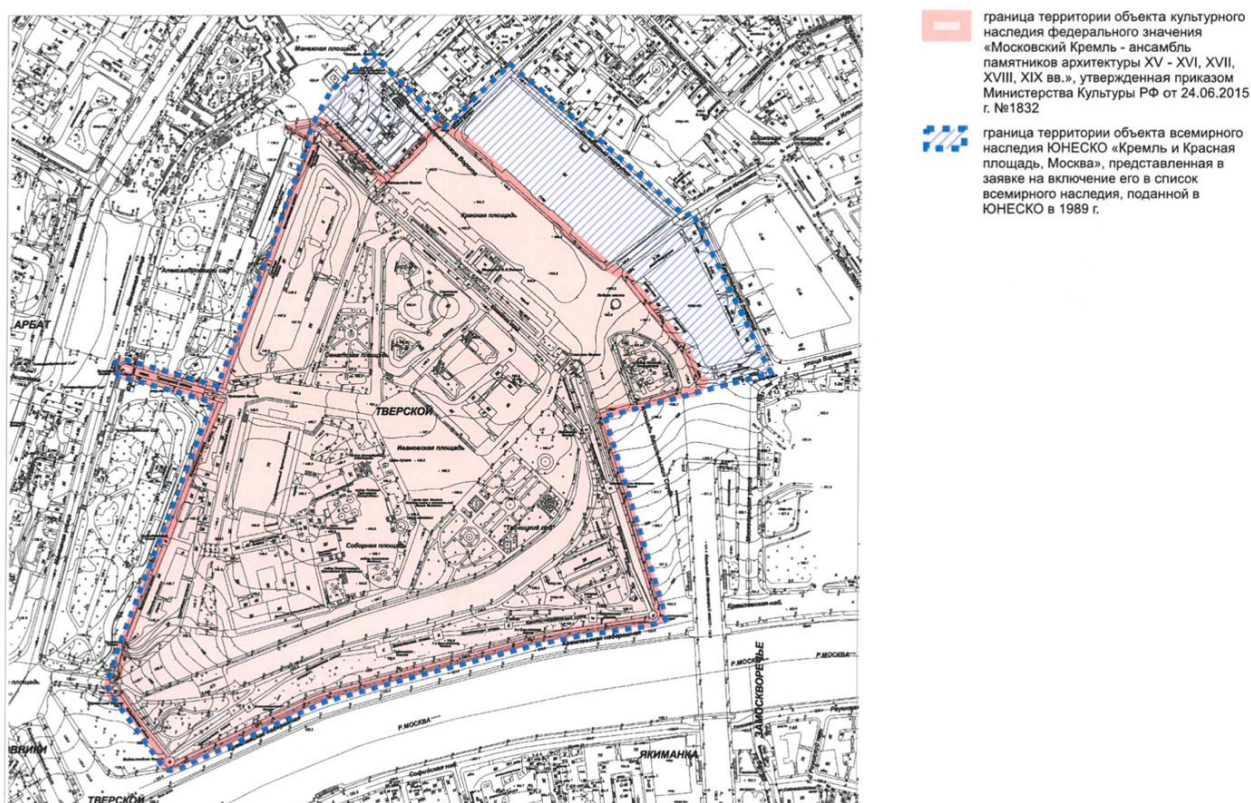
			Ленин Владимир Ильич жил с конца марта по апрель 1918 г. 771510306120006		конца марта по апрель 1918 г.	
	Red Square	Красная площадь	—	—	—	
44.	Cathedral of St. Basil	Покровский собор на рву	Покровский собор на рву (собор Василия Блаженного) 771811313210006	Покровский собор на рву (собор Василия Блаженного), 1554-1560 гг., 1588 г., XVII в., 1817 г. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 27.02.2019 #221 on approval of the object of protection	Покровский собор на рву (собор Василия Блаженного), 1554-1560 гг., зодчие Барма и постник Яковлев. Придел, 1588 г. Крыльцо, галереи и колокольня, XVII в. Подпорная стена, 1817 г.	
45.	Lobnoe Mesto	Лобное место	Лобное место 771410017950006	Лобное место, XVII-XVIII вв. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 25.04.2014 #740 on approval of the object of protection	Лобное место, XVII-XVIII вв.	
46.	Mausoleum	Мавзолей Владимира Ильича Ленина	Мавзолей Ленина Владимира Ильича и Сталина Иосифа Виссарионовича 771510312040006	Мавзолей Ленина Владимира Ильича и Сталина Иосифа Виссарионовича, 1929-1930 гг. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 25.02.2019 #209 on approval of the object of protection	Мавзолей Ленина Владимира Ильича	<i>Translation and name corrections</i>

47.	State Historical Museum	Государственный исторический музей	Исторический музей 771811313200006	Исторический музей, 1874-1883 гг. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 28.11.2018 #2060 on approval of the object of protection	Исторический музей, 1874-1883 гг., арх. В.О. Щервуд, инж. А. Семенов	<i>Name corrections</i>
48.	Upper Trading Rows	Верхние торговые ряды	Верхние торговые ряды (ГУМ) 771811313190006	Верхние торговые ряды (ГУМ), 1889-1893 гг. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 09.08.2019 #1435 on approval of the object of protection	Верхние торговые ряды (ГУМ), 1889-1893 гг., арх. А. Н. Померанцев	<i>Translation and name corrections</i>
49.	—	Средние торговые ряды	Средние торговые ряды 781410018130006	Средние торговые ряды Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 12.09.2014 #1567 on approval of the object of protection Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 30.11.2016 #2624 on the amendments to the object of protection	Средние торговые ряды, 1891 - 1894 гг., арх. Клейн Р.И.	<i>Clarification of the relation to the nomination</i>
50.	—	Памятник Минину и Пожарскому	Памятник Минину и Пожарскому 771811313220006	Памятник Минину и Пожарскому, 1818 г. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 5.06.2020 #603 on approval of the object of protection	Памятник Минину и Пожарскому, 1818 г., ск. И.П. Мартос, арх. Якимов, бронза, гранит	<i>Clarification of the relation to the nomination</i>
51.	—	—	Грот и фонтан 771510303040016	Грот и фонтан, 1820 - 1823 гг. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 31.01.2020	Александровский сад: Грот и фонтан, 1820 - 1823 гг., арх. О.И.Бове	<i>Clarification of the relation to the nomination (included to the</i>

				#146 on approval of the object of protection		<i>boundaries of the WHS territory)</i>
52.	—	—	Общенациональный мемориал воинской славы 771520407350006	Общенациональный мемориал воинской славы: Памятник на могиле Неизвестного солдата, 1967 г. Order of the Russian Ministry of Culture from 18.03.2019 #294 on approval of the object of protection	Александровский сад: Общенациональный мемориал воинской славы: Памятник на могиле Неизвестного солдата, 1967 г., арх. Д.И.Бурдин, В.А.Климов, Ю.Р.Рабаев, ск.Н.В.Томский, серый и красный гранит, черный лабрадор; блоки с землей городов-героев; памятный знак в честь городов, удостоенных почетного звания Российской Федерации "Город воинской славы"	<i>Clarification of the relation to the nomination (included to the boundaries of the WHS territory)</i>

1.6. Boundaries of the World Heritage Site

The boundaries of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site comply with the boundaries of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance (#771520302110006 in the USRCHS RF), except for the north-eastern part of the property: Historical Museum, 1874- 1883, by architect V.O. Sherwood and engineer A. Semenov (#771811313200006), Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893 by architect A.N. Pomerantsev (#771811313190006) and Middle Trading Rows (#781410018130006) are registered as separate cultural heritage sites of federal importance.



The boundaries of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site (in blue) and the boundaries of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance (in red)

The boundaries and the land-use regime of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance was approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation from 24.06.2015 # No. 1832. On the territory of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin, the following activities related to cultural heritage and historical planning conservation are allowed: restoration of lost historical monuments; dismantling of structures (which are not cultural heritage properties); restoration, conservation, repair, adaptation, conservation and museumification of cultural heritage monuments. To ensure the modern use of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin, it is allowed to repair and reconstruct existing roads and underground utilities; to conduct landscaping and to install modern steps, ramps, fences. It is necessary to note that all types of excavation and construction works are allowed on the territory of the Ensemble only under the condition of mandatory archaeological observations.

At the same time, on the territory of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin, it is prohibited to build new buildings and structures; lay ground communications; install air conditioners on facades and roofs; place any advertising structures as well as create destructive vibration loads. Therefore, the land-use regime prohibits urban planning, economic and other activities that may create a threat of damage or destruction of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin, its object of protection and cultural heritage monuments.

The boundaries of and the land-use regime of the Historical Museum, 1874-1883, architect V. O. Sherwood, engineer A. Semenov cultural heritage site of federal importance are approved by the Order of the Russian Federal Surveillance Service for Compliance with the Law in Cultural Heritage Protection from 25.01.2011 #86.

For the territory of the monument, the land-use regime of historical and cultural lands was introduced: it is allowed to conduct activities aimed to conserve and adapt the monument for the modern use, including restoration, conservation, repair, improvement, landscaping, reconstruction of communications. It is prohibited to demolish the monument or to change its volumetric and spatial features.

The boundaries of and the land-use regime of the Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893, architect A. N. Pomerantsev cultural heritage site of federal importance are approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation from 17.03.2010 # 6-R. For the territory of the monument, the land-use regime of historical and cultural lands was introduced: it is allowed to conduct activities aimed to conserve and adapt the monument for the modern use, including restoration, conservation, repair, improvement, reconstruction of communications. To preserve the historical and cultural values of the Upper Trading Rows, it is prohibited to demolish the monument, to build new constructions as well as to change its traditional features.

The boundaries of and the land-use regime of the Middle Trading Rows cultural heritage site of federal importance are approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation from 8.12.2015 #3002. For the territory of the monument, the land-use regime of historical and cultural lands was introduced: it is allowed to conduct activities aimed to conserve and adapt the monument for the modern use, including restoration, conservation, repair, improvement, reconstruction of existing communications and landscaping. At the same time, the economic activities that do not create a threat of destruction of the monument, including the use of underground space, are also allowed, whereas all types of earthworks related to the use of underground space are allowed only with the condition of mandatory archaeological investigations. The activities

that can create a threat of destruction and distortion of the appearance of the monument are prohibited (including installation of air conditioners and advertising structures on facades and roofs; creation destructive vibration loads) on the territory of the monument.

The boundaries of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site are adequate for the protection and conservation of its OUV. They coincide with the approved boundaries of the following cultural heritage sites of federal importance: the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries (#771520302110006); Historical Museum, 1874- 1883, by architect V.O. Sherwood and engineer A. Semenov (#771811313200006); Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893 by architect A.N. Pomerantsev (#771811313190006) and Middle Trading Rows (#781410018130006).

The total area of the World Heritage site is 35.83 ha, of which 28 ha is the Moscow Kremlin and 7.83 ha is the Ensemble of the Red Square.

Key legislative acts regarding the boundaries of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site:

- Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation from 24.06.2015 # No. 1832 on the Approval of the Boundaries and the Land-Use Regimes for the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries Cultural Heritage Site of federal Importance
- Order of the Russian Federal Surveillance Service for Compliance with the Law in Cultural Heritage Protection from 25.01.2011 #86 on the Approval of the Boundaries and the Land-Use Regimes for the Historical

Museum, 1874-1883, architect V. O. Sherwood, engineer A. Semenov
Cultural Heritage Site of Federal Importance

- Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation from 17.03.2010 # 6-R on the Approval of the Boundaries and the Land-Use Regimes for the Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893, architect A. N. Pomerantsev Cultural Heritage Site of Federal Importance
- Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation from 8.12.2015 #3002 on the Approval of the Boundaries and the Land-Use Regimes for the Middle Trading Rows Cultural Heritage Site of Federal Importance

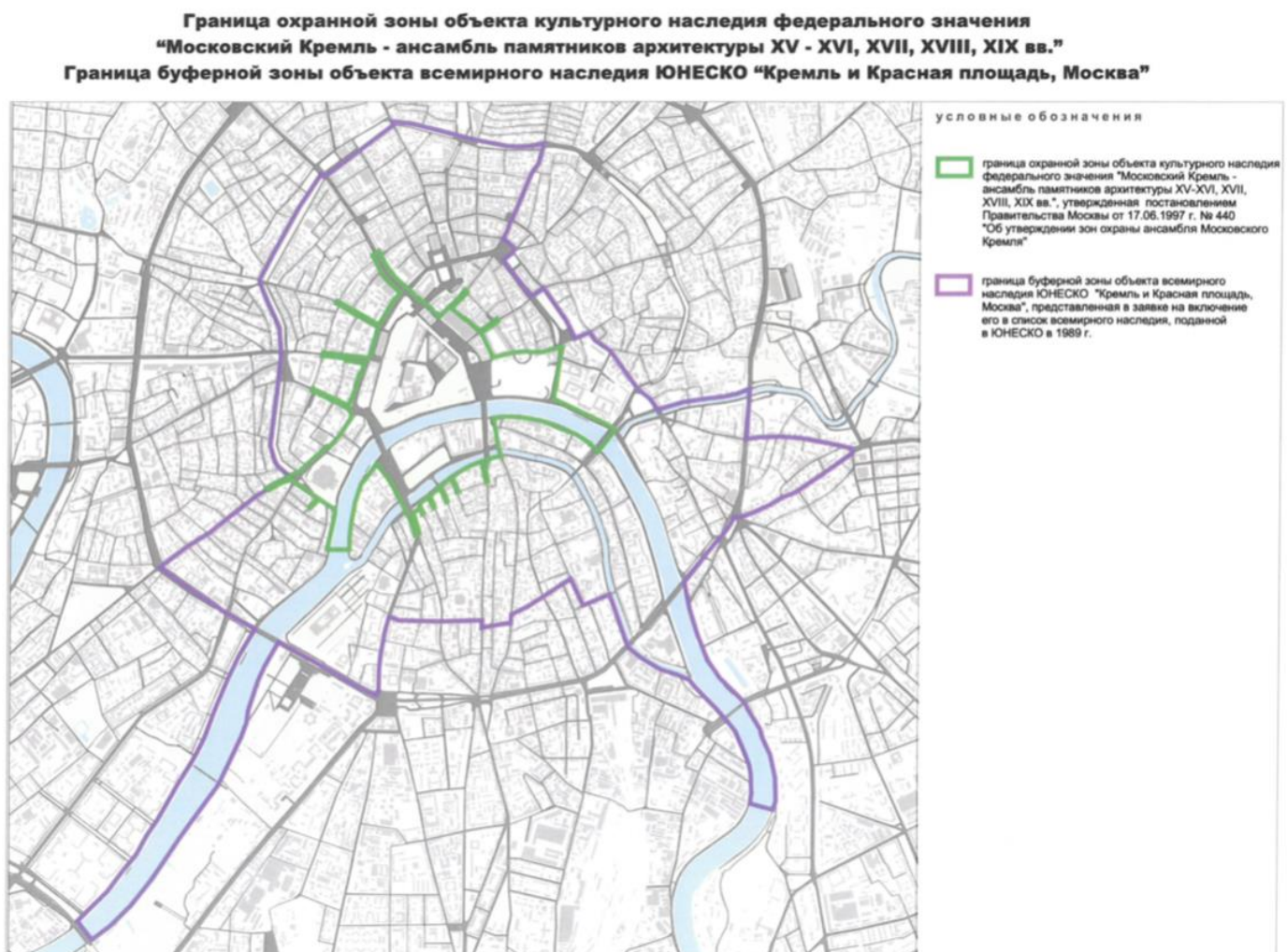
1.7. Boundaries of the Buffer Zone of the World Heritage Site

There is no concept of buffer zone in the national legislation of the Russian Federation. However, Russian legislation contains the concept of protection zones of cultural heritage properties, which are the specially designated territories adjacent to historic monuments and sites that ensure the conservation of the historic monuments and sites as well as their environment; and identify their historical and artistic values as well as the feasibility of their modern use. The protection zones of cultural heritage properties include protected zone, development regulation zone and protected natural landscape zone.

The Order of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Meteorology from 21.08.2018 # 505-ST approved the National Standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 58204-2018 on the 'Projects of Protection Zones for World Heritage Sites. Composition and Content. General Requirements'.

The buffer zone of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is 1121.3 hectares.

A part of the buffer zone is covered by the protection zone of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance. The buffer zone is also overlapped by the protection zones of the central part of Moscow (inside the Garden Ring) and protection zones of the central part of Moscow (within Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart).



The boundaries of the buffer zone of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site (in violet), the boundaries of the protection zone of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance (in green)

Protection zones of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of

federal importance was approved by the Decree of the Government of Moscow from 17.06.1997 # 440-PP.

The Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance has the following protection zones in accordance with the Decree of the Government of Moscow from 17.06.1997 # 440-PP:

1. **Protected zone** is, in respect of a site, the territory immediately adjacent to it that is designed to ensure the safety of the cultural heritage site comprised in it, maintain and restore valuable urban planning environment and integral perception of the site.

2. **Conservation zone** is a zone that is subject to the strict development regulation regime as necessary to preserve and restore the nature of the historical layout, spatial structure and unique appearance of the central core of the city to ensure architectural unity between new buildings and historically developed environment.

The Decree of the Government of Moscow from 17.06.1997 # 440-PP established the following land-use regimes regarding the protection zones of the Moscow Kremlin cultural heritage site of federal importance:

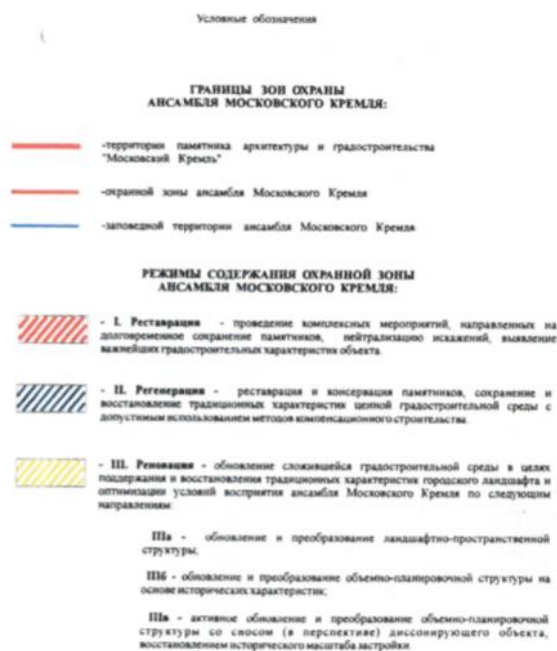
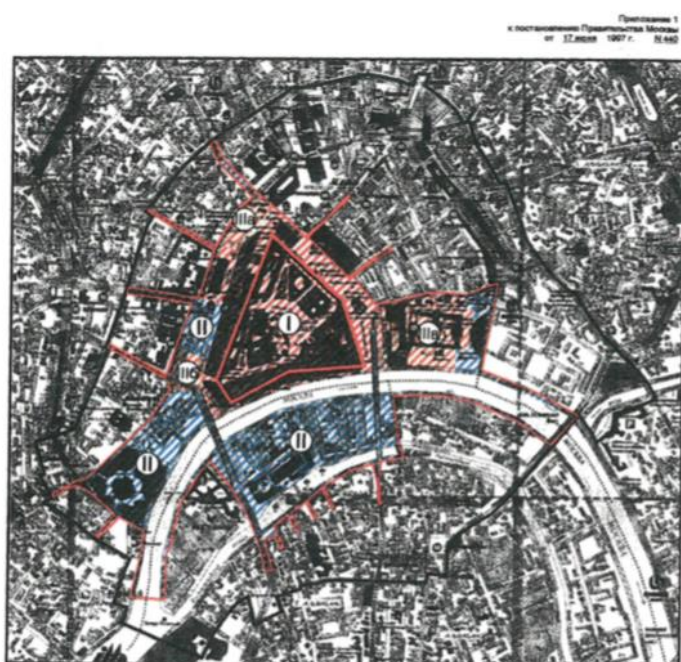
I. Conservation regime (for the territories of the Kremlin, Red Square, Vasilevskiy Descent Square, Moskvoretskaya Embankment, Alexander Garden and Manege). It requires the implementation of all research, survey, design and conservation activities in line with international and Russian standards and applicable rules for the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage. The conservation regime ensures the long-term preservation of monuments,

neutralization of distortions and identification of the most important urban parameters of the site.

II. Regeneration regime (for territories located within Soymonovsky Proezd, Volkhonka Street, Borovitskaya Square, Mokhovaya Street, Vozdvizhenka Street, Manezhnaya Street, Bolshoy Kamenny Bridge and Prechistenskaya Embankment; Varvarka Street, Kitaygorodsky Proezd, Moskvoretskaya Embankment and Russia hotel complex; Sofiyskaya Embankment, Bolshoy Moskvoretsky Bridge, Kadashevskaya Embankment and Bolshoy Kamenny and Maliy Kamenny Bridges). It encompasses the urban spaces featuring a direct view of the Kremlin and requires the restoration and conservation of historical monuments and culture, preservation and restoration of tradition parameters of valuable urban environment, where the use of compensatory construction techniques is allowed.

III. Renovation regime provides for updating the existing urban planning environment in order to maintain the traditional parameters of the urban landscape and optimize the perception of the Moscow Kremlin ensemble in the following areas: for the territory of Manege Square, renovation and transformation of the landscape and spatial structure based on historical parameters; for the territory of Borovitskaya Square, renovation and transformation of the space-planning structure based on historical parameters; for the territory of Russia hotel complex, intense renovation and transformation of the space-planning structure plus demolition (in the future) of the dissonant construction and restoration of the historical scale of the development.

Границы охранной зоны и заповедной территории ансамбля Московского Кремля



Boundaries of the protected zone and conservation zone of the Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin

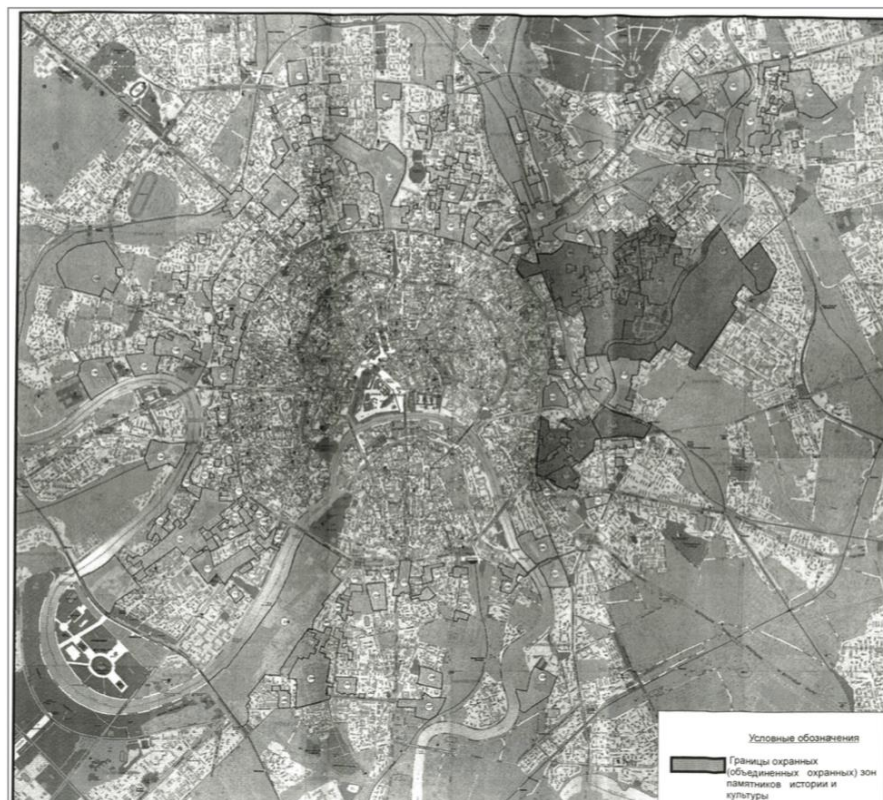
The boundaries of the protection zones (unified protected zones and conservation zones) with land-use regimes for the central part of Moscow (within the Garden Ring) were approved by the Decree of the Government of Moscow from 16.12.1997 # 881.

The different level of preservation, urban-planning significance, architectural and artistic value of the fragments of the urban environment is comprised in the protection zones, which determine the application of several land-use regimes. The regeneration of the urban-planning environment of historical and cultural monuments is the preferred land-use regime for protection zones providing for the restoration and conservation of valuable elements in historical development as well as the preservation and restoration of traditional urban-planning (planning, typological, large-scale, etc.) parameters of historical and cultural heritage allowing the use of compensatory construction techniques. Areas included in protection zones that have lost their historical compositional and spatial structure invoke the renovation regime that provides for the renovation of the existing setting considering the traditional typological parameters of the urban-planning environment surrounding the protected sites in order to optimize the perception of historical and cultural monuments and create urban environment that is commensurate with cultural and historical heritage. Certain restrictions prohibiting new construction and specific functional uses are imposed with respect to the territory of the protection zone in order to create conditions facilitating the physical maintenance of monuments and preservation of their urban-planning roles. Any earthworks, restoration and construction activities, including design operations and economic activities within the protection zones of the monuments require the approval by the government authorities responsible for the protection of monuments. Any deviation from the land-use regime set for the protected zone of monuments is allowed subject to a specially prepared design substantiating proposed changes, which must be approved by the government authorities responsible for the protection of monuments.

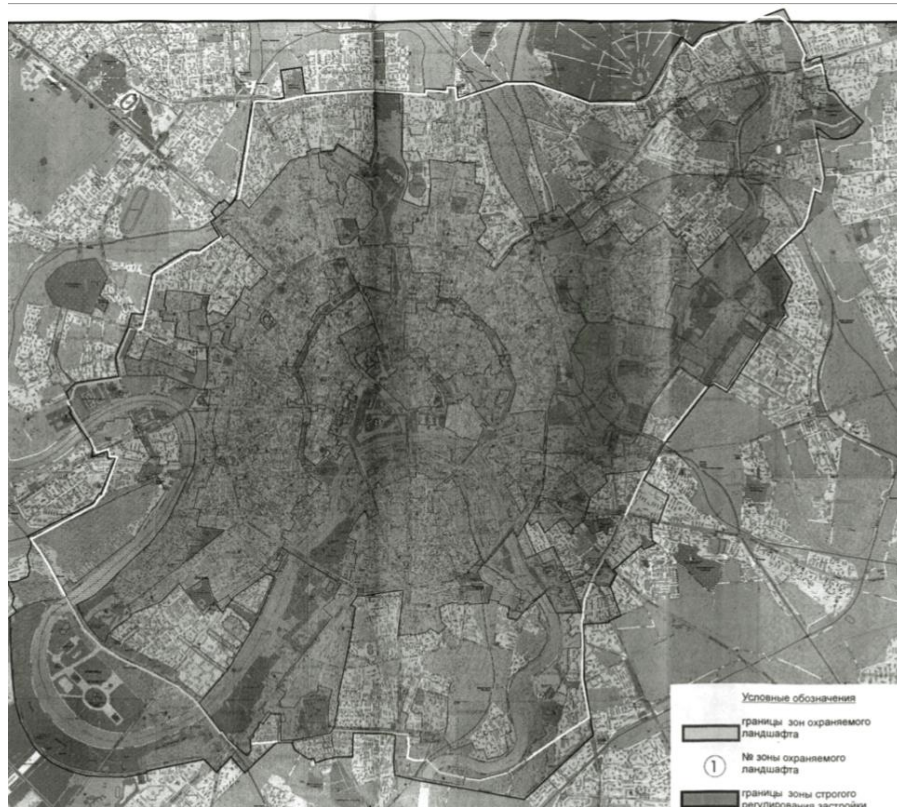
Conservation zone is part of urban territory with urban-planning, cultural and historical values that are determined by available historically developed urban-planning techniques, originality of the urban landscape and high concentration of historical and cultural monuments. Conservation zone are compositionally associated with major significant urban-planning elements of the planning pattern of the historical center of Moscow and are characterized by a high degree of preservation in terms of traditional planning and development. The conservation zone is intended to preserve and restore the valuable landscape parameters, historical spatial planning pattern and typological originality of the development and identify the compositional significance of and relationship between historical dominants and the urban-planning role of monuments in the system of urban spaces. The boundaries of the conservation zone are defined by the specific features of its urban environment (features of the natural landscape, typology of traditional buildings, functional and social structure, etc.), conservation status and level of its transformation. The boundaries of the conservation zone are normally aligned to its planning or natural borders. The principles of structuring the conservation zone are aimed at preserving, identifying and maintaining large fragments of valuable urban landscape unique to the historical center of Moscow. Conservation zones are subject to strict regulation in terms of construction operations requiring the preservation and restoration of the originality and value parameters of the traditional urban landscape: historic street network; typological, density, compositional, dimensional, height specific, silhouette and other development parameters; landscaping systems; and ensuring the optimal perception of cultural heritage sites. The strict development regulation regime is aimed at adapting modern buildings to the historical urban environment and developing pedestrian and transport links in accordance with the peculiarities of the compositional and planning pattern

featured by the conservation zone. Any urban planning activities in conservation zones are of an integrated nature and are carried out based on historical and urban analysis and conceptual design solutions. The functional zoning of the conservation zone must consider the historical functional pattern in order to preserve the originality and traditional specificity of valuable fragments of the urban landscape. Land reservation proposals requiring the consideration of the historical land-use system and design documents pertaining to all types of planning, excavation, restoration and construction operations to be carried out within the conservation zone must be mandatorily approved by the government authorities responsible for the protection of historical and cultural monuments.

The boundaries of the protection zones (unified protected zones and conservation zones) with land-use regimes for the central part of Moscow (within Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart) were approved by the Decree of the Government of Moscow from 7.07.1998 #545-ПП.



The boundaries of the protected (unified protected) zones of the monuments of history and culture as well as conservation zones of the central part of Moscow (between the Garden Ring and Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart)



The boundaries of development regulation zone, protected landscape zone, protected cultural layer zone of the central part of Moscow (within the Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart)

the Decree of the Government of Moscow from 7.07.1998 #545-ПП approved the following land-use regimes regarding the central part of Moscow (within Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart):

1. Territory of historical and cultural monuments is a parcel of land directly associated with the monument by common historical and functional development. It must be protected and used together with the monument itself as a single architectural complex.

No construction or economic activities are allowed within the territory of a monument except for restoration or regeneration activities and measures aimed to ensure the physical safety of the monument and its perception.

2. Protection (unified protection) zone of a historical and cultural monument is the territory directly adjacent to the protectable site (monument, group of monuments and its territory) and intended to ensure its physical safety and optimal visual perception and maintain and restore its valuable urban and natural environment.

Protection zone is a territory that is subject to a particularly strict land-use regime prohibiting any construction and economic activity thereat, where such activity may lead to a failure to maintain the physical safety of the cultural heritage site or distortion of its perceptibility and traditional height pattern of its valuable urban planning environment.

The regeneration of the urban-planning environment of monuments is the preferred land-use regime for protection zones providing for the restoration and limited reconstruction of valuable elements in historical development as well as the preservation and restoration of traditional urban-planning (planning, typological, large-scale, etc.) parameters allowing the use of compensatory construction techniques.

3. Conservation zone is part of the urban territory featuring a special urban, landscape, historical and cultural integrity, whose value is determined by a high concentration of historical and cultural monuments, combination of historically developed urban planning techniques and originality of the urban landscape.

Conservation zones are subject to the strict development regulation regime providing for the regeneration of valuable urban landscape and requiring the preservation and restoration of the originality and value parameters of the traditional urban landscape: planning pattern (historical street network and estate-related land-use pattern); typological, density, compositional,

dimensional, height specific, silhouette and other building parameters; landscaping systems.

4. **Strict development regulation zone** is part of the urban territory aimed to protect sites of urban development heritage: conservation zones and valuable fragments of the urban landscape included in unified protection zones.

A strict development regulation zone is subject to the strict urban-planning regulation regime restricting new construction and economic activities and aimed to preserve, restore and maintain the optimal perception of urban development heritage sites comprised in conservation zones and valuable contact urban-planning environment within the urban landscape.

5. **Development regulation zone** is part of the urban territory that ensures the protection of the historical part of Moscow as a whole (within Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart).

A development regulation zone is subject to the urban-planning regulation regime that mainly applies to areas that have lost their historical environment or whose appearance was modified during the Soviet period. This regime enables the preservation of the overall compositional role of cultural heritage sites in the urban landscape and is maintained via reconstruction and new construction methods whereby height parameters of newly designed buildings falling within the visibility of valuable urban-planning sites are regulated.

6. **Protected landscape zone** is part of the urban area that enables the protection of fragments of the valuable urban and natural landscape (valleys of the Moscow, Yauza, Neglinnaya, Khapilovka and other rivers;

compositionally active relief; and others) that play a compositionally active urban-planning role and have landscape or natural values.

No construction and economic activities are allowed within a protected landscape zone, where they may lead to a transformation of valuable fragments of natural relief, valuable plantations or components of the hydrographic network.

A protected landscape zone is subject to the urban-planning regulation regime providing for the maintenance of optimal interaction between the natural and anthropogenic landscapes (preservation, restoration and maintenance of the valuable natural landscape and associated historical panoramas and views along the waterways of the city to the maximum extent), creation of favorable visual conditions for monuments of the garden art and their key natural components, fragments of valuable natural relief as well as the development of recreational areas and improvement of the environmental parameters of the urban environment.

7. Protected cultural layer zone is part of the urban territory aimed to protect archaeological heritage sites such as individual archaeological sites and sections of the valuable cultural layer.

No construction and economic activities are allowed within a protected cultural layer zone, where they may lead to the loss of archaeological sites.

The land-use regime applied to a protected cultural layer zone provides for conducting archaeological excavations for the purpose of exploring, conserving and museumifying archaeological sites and archaeological observations to explore the cultural layer and identify archaeological sites.

It is necessary to highlight that the boundaries and the land-use regimes of the protection zones of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance as well as the boundaries and land-use regimes of the protection zones of the central part of Moscow are integrated to the General Plan of the City of Moscow (approved by Law of the City of Moscow from 5.05.2010 #17) and Regulations on the Land-Use and Development of the City of Moscow (approved by the Decree of the Government of Moscow from 28.03.2017 # 120-PP).

Key legislative acts regarding the boundaries of the buffer zone of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site:

- Decree of the Government of Moscow from 17.06.1997 # 440-PP on the Approval of the Protection Zones of the Ensemble of Moscow Kremlin
- Decree of the Government of Moscow from 16.12.1997 # 881 on the Approval of the Protection Zones for the Central Part of Moscow (within the Garden Ring)
- Decree of the Government of Moscow from 7.07.1998 #545-ПП on the Approval of the Protection Zones of the Central Part of Moscow (within Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart)
- Law of the City of Moscow from 5.05.2010 #17 on the General Plan of the City of Moscow
- Decree of the Government of Moscow from 28.03.2017 # 120-PP on the Approval of the Regulations on the Land-Use and Development of the City of Moscow

1.8. Periodic Reporting

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage Site participated in the first and second periodic reporting cycles in 2006 and 2014 (Europe and North America Region).

The 2006 Periodic Reporting assessed the boundaries of the site and its buffer zone as well as the legal protection mechanisms as adequate. As regards the management of the property, the necessity to establish a Coordination Council and insufficiency of coordination between stakeholders was mentioned. Among the factors affecting the property in 2006, the following were identified: new developments, environmental issues and tourist flow increase.

The 2014 Periodic Reports identified insufficient protection of the buffer zone and the necessity for heritage impact assessments of planned new developments in the buffer zone. The property management system also needed to be improved in terms of stakeholder coordination. Monitoring of the state of conservation of the property was complex and regular. However, there was no monitoring in the buffer zones and the wider setting of the property. The tourist flow was stabilized and did not exceed the maximum carrying capacity of the property. The table of factors affecting the property, identified within the framework of 2014 Periodic Reporting is provided below.

Factors affecting the World Heritage site based on the questionnaire of the 2nd cycle of Periodic Reporting

	Name	Impact				Origin	
		Positive	Negative	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside
Buildings and Development							
	Commercial development		+	+			+
	Interpretative and visitation facilities	+		+		+	+
Transport infrastructure							
	Ground transport infrastructure	+	+	+	+		+
	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure		+	+	+		+
Pollution							
	Air pollution		+	+	+		+
Local conditions affecting physical fabric							
	Relative humidity		+	+	+		+
	Temperature		+	+	+		+

Water (rain/water table)		+	+	+		+
Social and cultural uses of heritage						
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative use		+	+	+		+
Society's valuing of heritage	+		+			+
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	+		+	+	+	+
Impact of tourism	+		+			+
Management and institutional factors						
Low impact research / monitoring activities	+		+		+	
Management activities	+		+		+	+

1.9. Reactive Monitoring

The State of Conservation reports of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site were considered at the sessions of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in 1994, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2015. In 2007, a joint ICOMOS/World Heritage Center/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission visited the site. In 2014, an ICOMOS advisory mission visited the site. The site is under the attention of the World Heritage Committee due to the following reasons:

1. New development projects on the territory of the site and its buffer zone
2. Projects of restoration of individual monuments on the territory of the site
3. Lack of the fixed mechanism of heritage impact assessments for new development and major restoration projects on the site and its buffer zone
4. Lack of coordination with the World Heritage Center and information about new development and major restoration projects
5. Absence of the site management plan
6. Lack of an effective coordination mechanism for stakeholders for the site protection and management
7. Lack of a proper protection mechanisms and land-use regimes for the territory of the property and its buffer zone.

In accordance with the decisions of the World Heritage Committee, the State Party is requested to submit to the World Heritage Center the following: site management plan; approved land-use regimes for the buffer zone and the City Master plan as well as heritage impact assessments on existing new development and major restoration projects.

Reactive Monitoring of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site

Year	Context	UNESCO World Heritage Committee Decision	Factors with Negative Impact on the Property
1994	<p>The State Party informed the Director-General of UNESCO about the potential construction of a monument to Marshal Zhukov on Red Square. The State Party was requested to send all available information about the project to the World Heritage Center for further consultations with ICOMOS on the acceptability of the project due to the need to ensure the safety of the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site.</p> <p>The World Heritage Center and ICOMOS shared their concerns about the erection of the monument and loss of any structures that would pose a threat to the integrity of the site.</p>	<p>In its Decision 18 COM IX, the Committee emphasized the possibility of erecting the monument in a more appropriate location and the need to consult with UNESCO before proceeding to the implementation of any projects within the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" site.</p>	<p>The Red Square monument project</p>

2007	<p>The World Heritage Center was informed by non-governmental organizations and media sources about the potential demolition/reconstruction of the "Middle Shopping Arcade" cultural heritage monument. In accordance with a follow-up report by the UNESCO Moscow Cluster Office, the World Heritage Center was informed that the monument consisting of 5 historical buildings had been surrounded with a construction fence. The reconstruction of the monument commenced in 2006. The site of the monument was intended to be used to build a modern hotel, auction house, apartments, a shopping center and parking. At the time the Cluster Office's report was submitted, 4 out of 5 historical buildings were demolished.</p> <p>The World Heritage Center requested the State Party to submit a report on the conservation status of the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site</p>	<p>In its Decision 31 COM 7B.103, the Committee called on the State Party to stop demolition operations within the world heritage site and its buffer zone pending the detailed assessment of threats to the site's OUV.</p> <p>The Committee also requested the State Party to provide a report on the conservation status of the site, including information on the progress and possible impact from any demolition, reconstruction and restoration operations carried out within the territory of the world heritage site and its buffer zone on the</p>	<p>Intentional destruction of heritage</p> <p>New construction projects</p> <p>The Red Square monument project</p>
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	<p>and information on the operations carried out at the "Middle Shopping Arcade" monument.</p> <p>No report on the conservation status of or information on the operations carried out at the "Middle Shopping Arcade" was submitted by the State Party.</p>	<p>authenticity and integrity of the site plus technical details on the stability of the structures of historic buildings for the Committee's review in 2018.</p>	
2008	<p>A joint reactive monitoring mission of the World Heritage Center/ICOMOS/ICCROM was sent to the site (December 6–14, 2017). In its report, the mission stated the satisfactory conservation status of all components of the world heritage site and concluded that there were no adverse changes in the safety of the site. The mission also reviewed the Middle Shopping Arcade monument reconstruction project noting the good conservation status of the monument's structures.</p> <p>The mission also noted that coordination between interested parties was ineffective and recommended to set up a Coordinating Council to address that issue</p>	<p>In its Decision 32 COM 7B.106, building upon the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission, the Committee requested the State Party:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to approve the buffer zone for the site; 2) to approve the protection regimes for the site's buffer zone; 	<p>Intentional destruction of heritage</p> <p>New construction projects</p> <p>The Red Square monument project</p>

<p>and deal with the creation of the buffer zone for the site.</p> <p>The mission emphasized the need to prepare a Retrospective Statement of the site's OUV and expressed concerns about the ongoing and accelerated urban development progress around the site.</p> <p>The mission noted the demolition of the interior part (central courtyard) of the monument "Middle Shopping Arcade" which did not affect the site's OUV. The mission opined that the ongoing restoration operations relating to the monument did not pose a threat to the site.</p> <p>The mission recommended that the State Party:</p> <p>1) Provide the World Heritage Center with detailed information on all ongoing projects, including a visual</p>	<p>3) to create an effective mechanism for enabling coordination between interested parties involved in the protection and management of the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site, including the establishment of a special Coordinating Council to improve the protection of the site and its buffer zone;</p> <p>4) to prepare a study exploring the visual impact of intended reconstruction and new construction projects.</p> <p>The Committee also demanded that the recommendations issued</p>	
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<p>study exploring the impact from the "Middle Shopping Arcade" monument reconstruction projects and creation of the Zaryadye Complex on the former site of Russia Hotel.</p> <p>2) Soils under Red Square, St. Basil's Cathedral, the Kremlin Walls and the "Middle Shopping Arcade" be explored (including groundwater level) as required before commencing any construction operations relating to the "Middle Shopping Arcade" monument.</p> <p>3) Adequate and effective mechanisms for protecting the buffer zone be developed and approved.</p>	<p>by the reactive monitoring mission be implemented, in particular:</p> <p>1. The study exploring the visual impact from the reconstruction projects relating to the "Middle Shopping Arcade" and construction of the Zaryadye Complex must be sent to the World Heritage Center.</p> <p>2. Soils under Red Square, St. Basil's Cathedral, the Kremlin Walls and the "Middle Shopping Arcade" must be explored (including groundwater level) as required before commencing any construction operations relating</p>	
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		<p>to the "Middle Shopping Arcade" monument.</p> <p>The Committee also requested the State Party to provide a management plan for the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site; Retrospective Statement of the site's OUV.</p> <p>The Committee also requested the State Party to provide a report on the site's conservation status, including a report on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission, for the Committee's review in 2009.</p>	
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2009	<p>After the World Heritage Committee's Decision was handed over to the State Party, a series of negotiations were held between the State Party and the World Heritage Center in March and May 2009.</p> <p>No report on the site's conservation status, including report on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission, was provided by the State Party.</p>	<p>In its Decision 33 COM 7B.119, the Committee expressed regrets in connection with the failure to provide the report on the conservation status and implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission.</p> <p>The Committee demanded that such reports be submitted to the Committee for consideration in 2010.</p>	<p>New construction projects</p> <p>The Red Square monument project</p>
2010	<p>No report on the site's conservation status, including report on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission, was provided by the State Party.</p>	<p>In its Decision 34 COM 7B.96, the Committee expressed regrets in connection with the failure to provide the report on the conservation status and</p>	<p>New construction projects</p> <p>The Red Square monument project</p>

		<p>implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission.</p> <p>The Committee also asked the Chairman of the World Heritage Committee to send a letter to the Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation regarding the fact that no reporting had been provided.</p> <p>The Committee demanded that such reports be submitted to the Committee for consideration in 2011.</p>	
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2011	<p>On January 31, 2011, the State Party submitted its conservation status report, including information detailing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Buffer zone and its territory use regime (in accordance with Decree No.440-PP dated June 17, 1997 issued by the Moscow Government "On the approval of protectable zones for the Moscow Kremlin ensemble") 2) Institutional management (various statutory instruments protecting the site, sources of financing, organizations involved in the management of the site). 3) Management plan. The State Party reported that programs aimed to develop the Moscow Kremlin's state museums in 2004–2013 were being implemented. 	<p>In Decision 35 COM 7B.105, the Committee saluted the efforts made by the government to manage and protect the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site and noted that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) there was no approved buffer zone enabling the protection of the site's immediate environment. 2) there was no effective mechanism enabling coordination between interested parties involved in the protection and management of the "Moscow Kremlin and Red 	<p>New construction projects</p>
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It should be noted that no Retrospective Statement of the OUV or visual impact assessment was furnished by the State Party.

The World Heritage Center and ICOMOS noted that:

1) the information about the buffer zone and the territory use regimes to which it was subject were not completely consistent with the requirement to protect the site's immediate environment and monitor new construction projects.

2) No Special Coordinating Council was set up for the site.

3) Information was provided only on the activities of Moscow Kremlin Museums and the involvement of other interested parties in the protection and management of the site remained unexplored.

Square" world heritage site, nor a special Coordinating Council.

3) there was no assessment of visual impact from existing new construction projects.

The Committee also requested the State Party to provide a management plan for the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site; Retrospective Statement of the site's OUV.

The Committee also requested the State Party to provide a report on the site's conservation status, including a report on the

	<p>4) The development plan furnished in respect of the Moscow Kremlin Museums might not be considered a site management plan. No information on the existence of the site's management or development plan was provided.</p> <p>Moreover, the World Heritage Center was informed about the implementation of new construction projects on Borovitskaya Square near the Kremlin wall without first consulting UNESCO.</p>	<p>implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission, for the Committee's review in 2013.</p>	
2013	<p>No report on the site's conservation status, including report on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission, was provided by the State Party.</p> <p>a) Construction and restoration operations</p> <p>In response to the letters issued by the World Heritage Center dated August 6, 2012 and January 23, 2013, the</p>	<p>In its Decision 37 COM 7B.83, the Committee saluted the State Party's efforts made to develop national laws aimed to protect world heritage sites.</p> <p>The Committee requested that all new construction projects affecting the world heritage site</p>	<p>New construction projects</p> <p>Management System/Management Plan</p>

<p>State Party furnished some information about the nature of the construction operations being carried out within the territory of the site and its surroundings on February 20, 2013. The World Heritage Center requested the State Party to provide additional information on those projects.</p> <p>b) National laws</p> <p>The World Heritage Center was informed by the UNESCO Moscow Cluster Office that draft amendments to Federal Law No.FZ-73 were being developed and intention to arrange a round table to discuss the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Russian Federation.</p> <p>c) Rectifying the site's boundaries</p> <p>On February 28, 2012, the State Party submitted a report on cadastral operations carried out in 2007–</p>	<p>be provided enclosing impact assessments.</p> <p>The Committee also requested the State Party to provide its site management report and report on the site's conservation status, including a report on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission, for the Committee's review in 2015.</p>	
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	<p>2011, for the first time since the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List. However, the submitted cartographic materials did not meet the requirements of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Convention. The World Heritage Center requested the State Party to finalize the maps or provide a proposal to change the boundaries of the site.</p>		
2015	<p>On January 30, 2015, the State Party submitted data on the rectified boundary of the site and report on the conservation status of the site, including report on the implementation of the recommendations issued by the reactive monitoring mission and the Committee's requirements.</p> <p>The State Party also informed the World Heritage Center that regulations were being amended to protect the site and its buffer zone from adverse urban</p>	<p>In its Decision 39 COM 7B.82, the Committee saluted the efforts made by the State Party to improve the protection of the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site and its buffer zone.</p> <p>The Committee also noted the continued development of</p>	<p>New construction projects</p> <p>Management System/Management Plan</p> <p>Site management</p>

<p>developments or use and that a management plan would be developed by 2016.</p> <p>In May 2014, the State Party arranged an international seminar on "World Heritage: conservation, management and popularization" hosted by the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site with the support of the UNESCO Moscow Cluster Office.</p> <p>The State Party confirmed the completion of enabling operations preceding the reconstruction of historically lost buildings comprised in the Moscow Kremlin: information on the project designed to demolish the Presidium building and creation of a temporary archaeological research area on the site's territory was provided by the State Party to the World Heritage Center on September 16, 2014.</p>	<p>security regimes for the site and its buffer zone and demanded that the development be completed and the regimes be approved as soon as possible.</p> <p>In accordance with the recommendations of the ICOMOS advisory mission, the Committee demanded that the projects aimed to reconstruct lost historical buildings within the territory of the Moscow Kremlin be frozen and the following be done:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide an approved demolition plan for the Presidium building, including a technical 	
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<p>In October 2014, the ICOMOS Advisory Mission invited by the State Party assessed the demolition project relating to the Presidium building and potential impact from the planned reconstruction on the site's OUV and issued a number of recommendations.</p> <p>The State Party also unveiled a project aimed to create a complex of Moscow Kremlin museums adjoining the site, including the reconstruction and adaptation of the existing building of the "Middle Shopping Arcade" monument. The underground part of the new building would accommodate an archive repository complex with a storage and parking lot. The State Party confirmed that it was preparing the assessment of the impact from the above mentioned new construction project on the world heritage site.</p> <p>It also provided information on the existing management system and completion of various</p>	<p>study exploring the impact from the demolition operations on the stability of adjacent historic buildings.</p> <p>2. Review future plans in accordance with the recommendation issued by the ICOMOS advisory mission and assess the impact of the construction project intended to be implemented within the territory of the former Presidium building.</p> <p>3. Conduct archaeological research in that area before approving any projects and</p>	
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<p>restoration projects (walls and towers of the Moscow Kremlin, Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel).</p> <p>The ICOMOS advisory mission issued a number of recommendations to the State Party regarding the demolition of the Presidium building and noted that further reconstruction of the historical buildings lost in the years 1929–1930 was strongly not recommended because of the threat to the visual integrity of the site.</p> <p>The mission also noted that there was neither a Master Plan for the city nor a site conservation plan and, therefore, proposed that a Coordinating Council should be set up.</p>	<p>submit results thereof to the UNESCO World Heritage Center.</p> <p>The Committee also emphasized the existence of several new construction and reconstruction projects, including operations being carried out with respect to the "Middle Shopping Arcade" monument and Spasskaya and Borovitskaya towers of the Moscow Kremlin. The Committee requested that impact from such projects be assessed.</p> <p>The Committee also requested that a report on the site's conservation status and implementation of the</p>	
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Committee's recommendations be provided in 2016 to the World Heritage Center.

By its Decision 39 COM 8E, the Committee approved the Retrospective Statement of the OUV of the of the "Moscow Kremlin and Red Square" world heritage site.

2. HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

2.1. General Description of the World Heritage Site

The Moscow Kremlin is one of the most important monuments of Russia and one of the largest fortresses in Europe. In addition to its elegant towers, the Kremlin is beautiful with its architectural ensemble. Behind its walls, there are magnificent cathedrals and palaces of different periods, interesting museums, including the Armory Chamber and the Diamond Fund accessible to visit. Now, the Kremlin is the main historical and artistic complex of Moscow and the official residence of the President of Russia.

The famous Red Square adjoins the northeastern wall of the Kremlin. It is unofficially considered as the main square of Russia, and its monuments embody centuries-old history of Moscow. Within its single space, there are temples, fortress walls and towers, museums, a necropolis with a mausoleum and a huge shopping center. Buildings of different styles and centuries, from the 15th to the 20th, create a single ensemble, which is beautiful due to its variety. The Red Square has not turned into a frozen open-air museum, it continues to live in the rhythm of the modern metropolis.

The Moscow Kremlin is located on the bank of the Moscow River, on the high Borovitsky Hill. This ancient fortress gained its present size in the 15th century. The area of the Kremlin exceeds 27 hectares, and the length of its fortress wall with twenty architecturally unique towers is 2235 meters. Inside the Kremlin, there is the magnificent Cathedral Square with its temples of the 15th and 16th centuries, a number of excellent museums, and the residence of the President.

The Red Square is the heart of the capital, with the past and present of Moscow entwined in it. It hosts holidays and concerts, public events, solemn military

parades, and a skating rink in winter. Its main decoration is the Cathedral of Basil the Blessed.

Once upon a time, this place housed trade rows given an orderly appearance late in the 16th century. Back then, the Intercession Cathedral was built near the Kremlin. Then the Spasskaya Tower was built, and the entire site near the tower and the cathedral was called the Red Square. Today, it is decorated with the building of the GUM, the Historical Museum, the walls and towers of the Kremlin.

2.2. History of the World Heritage Site

History and Development of the Moscow Kremlin Ensemble

The Moscow Kremlin is the oldest part of the city. The first mention thereof dates back to 1147 (Ipatievskaya Chronicle) as the fortification erected by Yuri Dolgoruky, however its emergence is related to the Vyatichi Slavs. Since the 11th century, the representatives of the Dyakovo culture (ancient culture spread in the central of Russia in the 7th century BC to – 5th century AD) were developing the center of their trade and craft settlement on the top of the Borovitsky Hill (the site of the current Cathedral Square)

It is considered that the settlement was protected with the annular fortification with the extreme cape part. It was the early stage of development of the town on the Moscow River.

The next stage dates back to the time when the town became the border point of the Vladimir and Suzdal Principality. In the middle of the 12th century, the new fortress united both former centers into the single whole. The fortifications went along Neglinnaya River to the place of the Trinity Gate, from there, going to the east, they encircled the territory of the present Cathedral Square and, turning to the south and to the west, closed the fortress line. The Moscow Kremlin gradually

had settlements and suburbs, which, in turn, were surrounded with their own fortifications such as the Kitaigorodsky Val, the White City, the Earthen City, and others. The development of the Kremlin determined the radial and rounded layout of the city of Moscow. A similar plan was typical for Old Russian towns.

The fortress of that time could have several gates, inside, in addition to the courtyards of the prince and his henchmen, there were also courtyards of artisans. The masonry Dmitrovskiy temple is also supposed to have existed late in the 13th century at the site of the Assumption Cathedral.

In the 13th and 14th centuries, the Moscow Kremlin became the center of secular and spiritual life of the Russian state.

The Posad grew sharply to the northeast and occupied the bulk of the territory of the present Kremlin. Having survived the defeat and fires during the Batu invasion, the city was reviving very quickly.

This was facilitated by the fact that in the first half of the 14th century, Moscow received the status of the center of the Grand Duchy, and the fortress, which was the residence of the Grand Duke and the main part of the city, received its own name, Kremlin (according to chronicles in 1331). At the same time, under Ivan Kalita, the Metropolitan Seat was transferred to Moscow, and the Kremlin became also the religious center of northwestern Russian lands. Stone temples of the Assumption Cathedral, the Church of John Climacus, the Archangel Cathedral, the Church of the Savior of the Transfiguration in the Spassky Monastery, later the Chudov, and the Ascension Monasteries (not preserved) were built during this period. At the same time, the basis for future development of the volumetric layout structure of the Cathedral Square was formed. It has preserved the unique architectural and urban ensemble of the Middle Ages and the primordial appearance.

The final creation of the basis of the modern Kremlin and its most important expansion date back to the rule of Dmitry Donskoi and are associated with the construction of a powerful white stone fortress (erected instead of a wooden one) in 1366-1368. The white-stone Kremlin of Dmitry Donskoi covered almost the entire territory of the modern Kremlin, except for the section near the corner Arsenal Tower. At the same time, the location of the main gates of the Kremlin, Frolovsky (Spassky), Troitsky, Borovitsky and Tainitsky, gave directions to the main central streets of the city. During the same period, the place, where the Grand Kremlin Palace now stands, was first occupied by the Grand Duke Terem. In the middle of the 14th century, Metropolitan Alexey founded the Chudov Monastery in the eastern part of the Kremlin, to which the Ascension Monastery was joined later. In the time of Yuri Dolgoruky, the shape of the Kremlin was formed in such a way that the fortress began to resemble an irregular triangle. This visual form of the Kremlin has survived to this day.

Thus, until the 15th century, the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin became a city-planning basis and the core of the city, which determines not only its own appearance in the future (an irregular triangle), but also the radial, circular layout of the Moscow itself. It reflects attribute A4 of the OUV of the property.

At the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, when Moscow became the political and cultural center of the Russian lands after the fall of the Golden Horde, after numerous fires and significant compaction of its developed area, the Kremlin was completely renewed. It was rebuilt with the help of Italian masons. Italian architects were actively involved into rebuilding of the Kremlin in this period, which contributed to the establishment of a certain influence of the Italian Renaissance (attribute A3). The Cathedral Square with the Assumption, Annunciation, and Archangel temples, the Church of the Deposition of the Robe, the State Palace with

the Faceted Palace, and the Belfry of Ivan the Great 81 m high acting as the main height dominant of the city height dominant.

Most of these architectural monuments were erected according to the project of the Italian masters. The five-domed Assumption Cathedral (1475–1479) was erected by the Italian architect Aristotle Fioravanti. The Archangel Cathedral was erected by another Italian architect, Aleviz Noviy, in 1505-1508. Simultaneously, the frescoes of these cathedrals are a valuable heritage of Russian arts in the ensembles of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square. Therefore, during this period, the buildings were erected, and artistic masterpieces were created which are indispensable components of attributes A2 and A3 of the OUV of the property.

At the same time, another important example of Russian architecture is the Annunciation Cathedral erected in 1484-1489 by the Pskov masters.

Under Ivan the Third, the coloristic solution of the architecture of the Kremlin walls and towers had changed. Under the leadership of Italian architects, the former white walls and curtain walls were dismantled and replaced with new ones made of burned brick. In 1485-1495, the existing walls and towers were built. On the side of the Red Square, a fortified ditch was made. The Kremlin obtained its modern outlines, and its area increased to 27.5 hectares. As a result, the irregular triangle was built with a total wall length exceeding 2.2 km. The walls included gate towers, some of which had additional prebridge towers (of which only the Kutafya tower has survived). The walls of burned brick caused a change in the coloristic solution, from then on, the Kremlin fortifications have had their current red color. The Kremlin was a model of fortification art of its time. Its impregnability could be compared only with the castles of Northern Italy.

By the late 15th century, street traffic control started in the Kremlin as the chaotic nature of its development corresponded neither to its updated outlook nor to the

new role of the Kremlin as a royal residence. Around 1500, the main streets of the Kremlin were regulated and expanded. They were Spasskaya, Nikolskaya and Chudovskaya streets.

With the expansion of the city and the associated construction of new fortifications (the Kitay Gorod Wall followed by the White City and Skorodom), the Kremlin citadel ceased playing its role of the only strong fortification in Moscow. In its appearance, representative features were strengthened corresponding to the special role of the Kremlin in the ensemble of the capital city of one of the largest states of Europe. In the 16th century, development of the Kremlin aimed at improving the already existing ensembles.

After the defeat of the Polish-Lithuanian interventionists early in the 17th century, intensive development began within the Kremlin. During the following decades, the Philaret Belfry, the Terem Palace and palace churches, the Patriarchal Chamber and the Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles had been erected. The Terem Palace may be the most vivid representative of the architecture of the 17th century designed and built by Russian masters (attribute A1).

The towers of the fortress wall (except for Nikolskaya Tower) got tiered and tabernacle finishes giving integrity and elegance to the Kremlin ensemble and changing the silhouette of the city center. For a long time (before the construction of the Church of Christ the Savior), the cathedrals and the Kremlin bell tower, the pointed finishes of the fortress towers were the main urban dominants. In the 17th century, the danger of civil unrest and rioting in Moscow, the main arena of which was the Red Square, resulted into further strengthening of the side of the Kremlin facing it. The wall facing the Red Square is the tallest and most impregnable and this is one of the evidences of the connection of the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin with significant historical events within attribute A5.

Late in the 17th century (1680), the coloristic decision of the Kremlin changes again with Tsar Fyodor Alexievich, who ordered to whitewash the Kremlin again changing the color of the fortress from brick red to white.

With the transfer of the capital of Russia to St. Petersburg, construction work in the Kremlin lost its former scale, as the Kremlin itself lost the status of the tsar's residence.

Major buildings of the 17th century within the Kremlin were the Great Arsenal Building and the Building of the Public Places (Senate), which are significant monuments of Russian architecture of this period.

The further events are especially notable in the context of the connection of the Kremlin with the history of Russia.

In 1812, Moscow and the Kremlin were captured by Napoleon's army. During their retreat, Napoleonic troops mined the Kremlin buildings on orders of their emperor. The Vodozvodnaya, Petrovskaya and the First Nameless towers were blown up, the Arsenal Tower, and the extensions of the Belfry of Ivan the Great were seriously damaged.

After victory over Napoleon, the destroyed buildings were actively recreated. In general, the 19th century – is the real heyday not only of the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin, but also of the Red Square.

In 1836, architect O. Montferrand raised and installed the Tsar Bell onto a special pedestal which, in 1737, fell during a fire that happened in the Kremlin. All the time, the bell had been laying in the pit.

In the middle of the 19th century (1849), according to the project of architect K.A. Ton, the Grand Kremlin Palace was built on the site of the former one. In 1836-1839, the Terem Palace was restored. In 1844 to 1851, the new building of the Armory

was built. Late (the 19th century) and quite representative monuments of Russian architecture emphasizing the OUV of the Kremlin within attribute A1 belong to that time.

The 19th century was the last historical period, when the Kremlin remained white, the last time, the Kremlin's walls were whitewashed in the 1880s. After that, the Moscow Kremlin remained brick red.

In the Soviet times, since the capital was again moved to Moscow, the leadership of the USSR moved to the Kremlin, and the territory of the Kremlin was closed for visitors. In addition, religious activity terminated, and the Kremlin bells had been silent for a long time.

In 1930, the territory of the Kremlin saw demolition of the complexes of the Chudov and Voznesenski Monasteries in the Kremlin and construction of the Military School of the Russian Central Executive Committee in their place, with dismantling of small churches in the lower part of the Kremlin Hill.

New elements were emerging to become an integral part of the Moscow Kremlin today. Among them is the Kremlin Wall Necropolis. The Necropolis was founded in 1917, state, party and military figures of the USSR, participants of the Great October Revolution were buried here. For example, it is the final resting place of Ya.M. Sverdlov, F.E. Dzerzhinsky, M.I. Kalinin, I.V. Stalin, K.E. Voroshilov, S.M. Budyonny, L.I. Brezhnev. In addition, some foreign communist revolutionaries were buried here, for example, K. Zetkin. Without any doubt, the Necropolis is an important element connecting the Moscow Kremlin with significant historical events and figures of Russia and the USSR.

In the middle of the 1930s, two-headed eagles crowning the main towers of the Kremlin: Spasskaya, Nikolskaya, Troitskaya, Borovitskaya and Vodovzvodnaya, were replaced with stars made of ruby glass with a diameter of 3-3.75 meters.

Since 1955, the Kremlin has been open for visitors and became an open-air museum.

The largest changes in the post-war period for Kremlin included the construction (1959-1961) of the large-scale Kremlin Palace of Congresses (now the State Kremlin Palace) at the Trinity Gate on the site of the historical buildings of the Kremlin.

In 1991, the Kremlin became the residence of the President of Russia.

In 2015 to 2016, in the territory of the Kremlin, the large-scale administrative building was dismantled, it was located in Ivanovskaya Square of the Moscow Kremlin since 1934 till 2016. It was built earlier on the site of the Small Nikolaev Palace, Chudov and Voznesenski monasteries demolished in 1929 and 1930. The architect of the project was Vladimir Apyshkov with the direct participation of Ivan Roerberg. In 2001, repair work began in the premises and had been lasting intermittently until 2014, when it was decided to dismantle the building. In spring 2016, the park was planted at that site with glazed boreholes opening the foundations of ancient monasteries.

History and Development of the Red Square

In the second half of the 11th century and the 12th century, the forest growing in the area of the modern Red Square was cut down, and the cleared area was used as arable land. By that time, major settlements are presumed to have formed at the Borovitsky Hill, and the Kuchkov Field on the right bank of Neglinnaya River is presumed to have accommodated the first market square. Over the years, Moscow had been growing and developing from Ivan Kalita's wooden Kremlin to Dmitry Donskoi's white-stone fortress. By the second half of the 14th century, the boundary of the northeastern part of the Kremlin walls had finally formed. The Borovitsky Market was divided into two parts, Zaneqlimenskaya (or Arbatskaya) and Podkremlyovskaya, which later turned into the Red Square.

Gradual landscaping of the square contributed to the development of the urban environment of the Moscow Kremlin.

The end of the 15th century is considered to be the time of the final formation of the Red Square, and the versions as to how it was formed differ.

In the opinion of Moscow researcher P.V. Sytin, the area was formed as a result of the decree issued by Ivan the Third on the demolition of houses, shops and clearing the place for trade rows. Another version says that no artificial actions were taken to form the new square, its formation was spontaneous, a free territory was used near the high fortress walls, behind which one could be quickly sheltered in the event of an attack.

Even before the ditch was dug along that wall, the fire in 1493 devastated a large space between it and the city market which was built up no more turning the scorched territory into a city square. The square ended up between the two areas of the center by the Kremlin and Kitay Gorod.

It bordered the Kremlin ditch in the west and the Market in the east, a low hill with the Cathedral of Basil the Blessed erected in the middle of the 16th century in the south and the Lobnoe Mesto that had appeared even earlier.

The Church of Basil the Blessed was erected in 1555-1560 in memory of the victory of Ivan the Fourth the Terrible over the Kazan Khanate. In the 17th century, the appearance of the cathedral was refreshed by the use of decorative paintings of its domes and other paintings both outside and inside the cathedral. Thus, the temple is an important evidence of the connection of the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square with historical events. At the same time, the Cathedral of Basil the Blessed is one of the exemplary monuments of Russian religious architecture in the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square.

As for the Lobnoe Mesto, it acts as a monument of civil architecture and gradually becomes an important place associated with various social activities. For example, peasants from the suburbs with families gathered at the Lobnoe Mesto, as this place turned into a kind of a labor exchange.

By the late 16th century, the boundaries of the market were stabilized by construction of stone shops. They formed three quarters with a regular layout inside, later dubbed the Upper, Middle and Lower trading rows.

Until the middle of the 17th century, this territory was intended for the most solemn religious ceremonies with the participation of the tsar and patriarch and by the end of the century the name Red Square already habitually designated the entire bridgehead before the Kremlin. With transfer of the capital to St. Petersburg, the representative importance of the square increased: from Tverskaya Street through the Voskresensky and Nikolskaya gates, the tsars entered the Kremlin on occasions of celebrations and coronations.

Also, since the 16th century, the Red Square has become an important trading platform of Moscow, second only to Kitay Gorod in terms of trade.

In the 17th century, the tradition of producing a solemn church procession in the Palm Sunday (a Christian moveable feast that falls on the Sunday before Easter. The feast commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem) was established in the Red Square.

Since 1681, according to the royal decree, wooden construction was finally banned, which contributed to the architectural flowering of the ensemble of the Red Square, which from now on was built up only with stone structures. The Mint was erected.

In the time of Peter the First, the Red Square was completely cleared of temporary trade tents, most of which were moved to Kitay Gorod. The building of the Zemsky Prikaz was erected in the Red Square (1698).

Then, during transfer of the capital to St. Petersburg, the Red Square (like the Kremlin itself) lost its former importance. The period until the end of the 18th century was perhaps the least significant in the history of the Red Square: it was in desolation during this period.

In the 19th century, the period of the new heyday of the Red Square began.

Since 1786 to 1810, the Old Trade Rows were rebuilt in the Red Square and the New Trade Rows were erected. The first stone thoroughfare was laid throughout the territory.

The Red Square, like the Moscow Kremlin, suffered during one of the significant episodes of the Russian history, the Patriotic War.

In 1812, the Trade Rows along the ditch collapsed from an explosion, and most of the buildings burned out in a fire. The reconstruction of the rows, installation of the monument to Minin and Pozharsky (in 1818) in front of their center completed the creation of the transverse axis of the square, including the Senate dome and the Senate tower. In addition, the monument to Minin and Pozharsky is an important masterpiece of Russian sculpture of the 19th century.

The role of the Red Square by the end of the 19th century was emphasized by the construction of the Historical Museum. The State Historical Museum appeared on the site of the demolished Zemsky Prikaz building. At that time, the Russian style was in fashion, and the Petrovsky building of the Zemsky Prikaz was more European in resemblance. The Upper and Middle Trading Rows were built on the site of the Trade Rows according to the project of O.I. Bove after the fire of 1812.

At the same time, the square layout, its main axes, the leading position of the Kremlin towers and the Cathedral of Basil the Blessed were preserved completely.

In 1909, it was decided to start a tram along the Red Square. The decision caused a strong public response and led to demands to move the rail system starting the tram bypassing the square. After all, the authorities have agreed with the public opinion. Still, the rail system existed on the square until 1930.

The Red Square became the most important place of revolutionary events in 1917-1918. In it, V.I. Lenin appealed to the people.

With advent of the Soviet power, the Kremlin became one of the symbols of the new system. The most important factor that influenced the nature of the development of the historical center of the city during the years of Soviet power was the transfer of the capital to Moscow. In 1930, the stone mausoleum was built near the Senate Tower for the body of V.I. Lenin. The mausoleum was designed by A.V. Shchusev and is a beautiful example of Soviet monumental architecture harmoniously integrated into the general ensemble. Set near the Senate Tower of the Kremlin, the Mausoleum fixed the transverse axis of the square that had been emerging since the end of the 18th century and became its conceptual and compositional center. The construction of the Mausoleum completed the development of the ensemble of Red Square.

In 1945, the Red Square became the venue for a large-scale Parade of Victors of World War II.

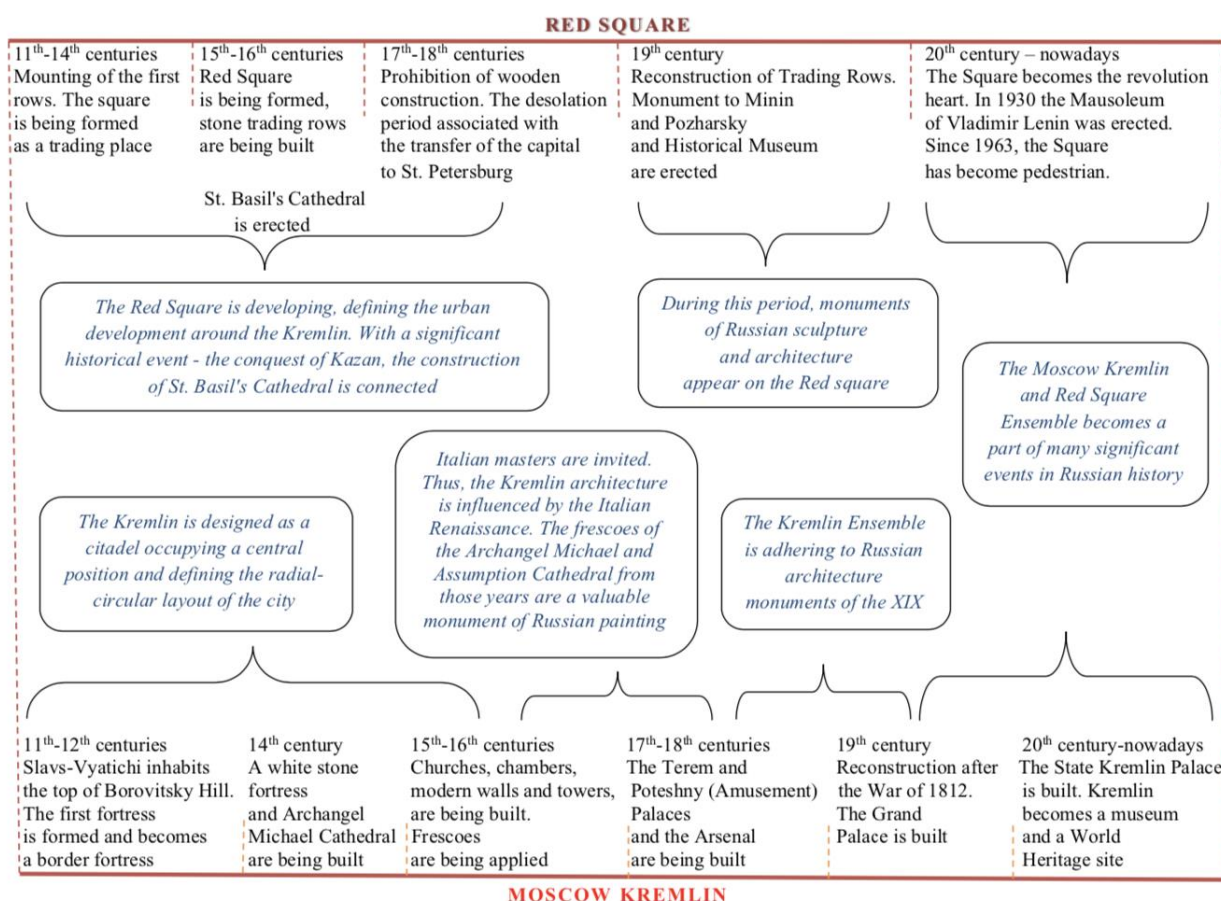
Since 1963, the square has become pedestrian only.

In 1990, the Architectural Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

In the same year, a project was launched to restore the Cathedral of the Kazan Icon of the Mother of God. This cathedral was demolished back in 1923. In 1990-1993, the building was restored according to the project of architects O. Zhurin and G. Mokeev.

Under guidance of O. Zhurin in 1995, the previously demolished Resurrection Gates were also restored.

Since 1991, concerts and festivities have begun to take place in the Red Square, and in 2000, for the first time, the skating rink was installed there.



2.3. Cultural Landscape Characteristics

The structure of a city with a centuries-old history is not an expression of any one-time idea. The foundations of the urban-planning structure of Moscow were laid in Prehistoric times.

The Borovitsky Hill was an ideal site for construction of border fortifications, since water and land routes converged here: land roads led toward Novgorod and Kiev.

The Borovitsky Hill as the point of growth of the present Kremlin, was an ideal site for the construction of a border fortification: a high place, a territory where both water and land routes converged with the presence of natural fences. People lived on the Borovitsky Hill long before the founding of Moscow. Archaeologists found in the territory of the Kremlin the habitats of people, who lived there back in the second millennium BC. Near the Archangel Cathedral of the Kremlin, sites of the Iron Age were also discovered, which indicates that the place did not cease to be the center of life for a long time. Accordingly, the Vyatichi, who settled here in the 10th century, came to an already relatively settled place.

Three factors were important for shaping the future space of Moscow, primarily natural: terrain, climate, water and vegetation. Second, the human effort to transform it and their marks left on this landscape. Third, traces of the existence of an earlier, pre-Moscow period.

The specificity of the orientation of Moscow in space is largely determined by the historical landscape, in which the main elements are the river and the hills. The Kremlin is built in the place on the Moscow River where several different rivers and streams of Neglinnaya, Yauza, Lenivka, Chertory and others flow into it at once.

Another essential element of the Kremlin's topography is the system of elevations. The Kremlin stands on the Borovitsky Hill surrounded by several other hills from which Chistoprudny and Arbatsky ones are perceived as competing.

Other patterns of combination of the natural landscape and the planning structure of Moscow with its center in the Kremlin are also distinguished. One of these patterns is the tracing of streets along the edges of river valleys, streams and watershed lines. In the left-bank Moscow, streets entering the buffer zone of the Kremlin are laid along the edges of the valleys such as Ostozhenka, Volkhonka, Mokhovaya, Petrovka, Rozhdestvenska. On the ridges of the watersheds, there are Prechistenka, Povarskaya, Tverskaya, Sretenka, Myasnitskaya and Taganskaya streets. The ancient streets of Zamoskvorechye are located on the tiers of terrain under the same laws.

The walls of the city fortifications were located on the tiers of terrain along the banks or edges of river (stream) valleys as well as along the lines of watersheds.

It is an example of influence of the terrain on the system of fortifications of Moscow. This principle was characteristic of the school of Old Russian urban planning, where natural obstacles are included into the artificial system of ditches and dikes. The Kremlin's landscape is a combination of several human-friendly zones.

In the area of 28 hectares, there are spacious areas and beautiful squares, majestic palaces and abundant temples. This territory includes monuments of Russian architecture of the 14th to the 20th centuries. They make up the ensembles of Sobornaya, Ivanovskaya, Senatskaya, Palace and Trinity squares as well as Spasskaya, Borovitskaya and Palace streets. All the ancient and new areas of the Kremlin constitute a single urban whole and each of them has its own specific history and its unique architectural appearance.

In the center of the Kremlin, there is the main and **oldest square of the Kremlin, the Cathedral Square**. It preserves the unique architectural and urban ensemble of the Middle Ages. The basis of the planning structure of the square was laid in the first half of the 14th century when the first white stone temples were built on the upper plateau of the Borovitsky Hill. They did not survive but determined the spatial composition of the future square since late in the 15th and early in the 16th centuries, when Moscow became the capital of the unified state and the Grand Duke of Moscow Ivan the Third built the residence in the Kremlin and new temples were put in places of their predecessors worthy of the sovereign of all Russia.

Today, the ensemble of the Cathedral Square includes: the Assumption, Archangel, and Annunciation Cathedrals; the Faceted Palace, the Golden Tsaritsyn Palace and the Churches of the Terem Palace, the Church of the Deposition, the Patriarchal Palace with the Church of the Twelve Apostles, and the ensemble of the Belfry of Ivan the Great.

The Cathedral Square is open on tickets for visitors of the museums of the Moscow Kremlin: it is possible to visit the Assumption, Archangel, and Annunciation cathedrals, the Church of the Deposition, the Patriarchal Palace with the Church of the Twelve Apostles, the exhibits in the ground floor of the Annunciation Cathedral, the covered gallery of the Church of the Deposition and the Archangel Cathedral.

The Cathedral Square connects to Ivanovskaya Spasskaya Street, the oldest street of the Kremlin. Through the Spassky Gate, it enters the Red Square.

The second most important **area of the Kremlin is the Ivanovskaya Square**. It was formed in the 16th century east of the Cathedral Square. Both squares became parts of a single composite whole, the static core of the Kremlin-city. They were oriented to the vertical of the pillar of the Belfry of Ivan the Great, which emphasized the importance of this center for the rest of the Kremlin and the whole

of Moscow. Still, unlike the Cathedral Square, the Ivanovskaya Square almost completely lost its medieval appearance. On its southern side, the area faces the Great Kremlin Square and the Moscow River. The bulk of it forms the archaeological park (exposition with archaeological digs) in **the New Kremlin Square** where one can see the remains of the ancient monasteries of the Kremlin and the northern side flows smoothly into the space of Troitskaya and the Senate squares of the Kremlin.

The part of the Tainitsky Park bordering the Ivanovskaya Square is called **the Great Kremlin Square**. This territory has existed since the 14th century, however, its dimensions and name have often changed. Greenery were located along the southern wall of the Kremlin next to the hill, where the royal palace was located.

In the Tainitsky Garden, spruce, juniper, and about two thousand species of perennial plants are planted. In the garden, the oak "Cosmos" grows planted on April 14, 1961 by cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin in honor of the first manned orbital flight. Before 1924, in the site of the Large Square, there was a Platz, and later the square was planted with apple trees. In 2007, spruces along the Kremlin walls were replaced with new ones and 20 old trees were moved to the garden. Rare lilacs also grow in this site.

These areas are available for visits, when visiting the museums of the Moscow Kremlin. Closed for visiting is the part of the territory of the Tainitsky Garden. It is available for internal use only.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, many medieval architectural suites of the Kremlin were replaced with large-scale palaces and administrative buildings. They formed ensembles of new squares created on the principle of regularity and symmetry.

The beginning of the creation of the first regular square in the Kremlin, **the Senate Square**, is associated with the construction of a large-scale building of the Arsenal

in 1702-1736 along the Kremlin wall between the Troitskaya and the Nikolskaya Towers of the Kremlin. In 1776 – 1787, architect M. F Kazakov erected the Senate building opposite the southern facade of the Arsenal. With the aim of creating a single ensemble, the Senate was connected to the Arsenal on a scale and compositionally. The main entrance arch of the Senate was located opposite the entrance arch of Arsenal, with the latter decorated with elements of classical decor. Thus, the Arsenal, the Senate and the Nikolskaya Tower built up in the beginning of the 19th century formed, in the Kremlin, an integral architectural ensemble of classicism and Empire.

Currently, the Senate Square is a park divided into two parts with the Simonovsky Lane. In the west, the square is fenced by Zhitninskaya Street and the Arsenal building located in it. In the east, there are Bolshaya Nikolskaya Street and the magnificent building of the Senate Palace. The triangle of the square is closed in the north with the memorable cross of the Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich. In the south, the square is closed with Troitskaya Street and has a monument to the Kremlin Cadets.

The Senate Square is closed for visitors. It is available for internal use only.

Early in the 19th century, another small square, the **Trinity Square** was created in the Kremlin. In 1806-1809, at an angle to the Troitsky Travel Gate, the magnificent building of the Museum of the Armory was built according to the project of architect I. Egotov. The building extended from the north to the south almost to the Senate. Thus, Egotov solved two tasks: completed the creation of the ensemble of the Senate Square and, in addition, created another small square at the Trinity Gate between the Trinity Tower, the western facade of the Arsenal and the northern wing of the museum building.

In 1959, the former Armory, along with several other buildings built in the 18th-19th centuries in this part of the Kremlin, was demolished for construction of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses under a project developed under the guidance of architect M.V. Posokhin (today it is the State Kremlin Palace). Today, the Trinity Square opposite the Arsenal accommodates the main entrance into this palace.

Through the square, the eponymous Troitskaya street passes. It takes its name from the Troitskaya Gate Tower.

There is some vegetation in the Troitskaya Square. However, its main feature is the view that opens from it to the northern part of the ensemble of the Cathedral Square and the surrounding buildings, in particular, to the southern wall of the Senate Building, the Senate and Ivanovskaya squares.

The Troitskaya Square is the main entrance area for guests of the Kremlin.

In the 19th century, the ensemble of the last, fifth square of the Kremlin called the **Palace or Imperial** one was created. However, the place itself is one of the most ancient in the Kremlin, as it is located on the cape of the Borovitsky Hill.

After in 1838-1850 on the site of the dismantled ancient Grand Duchy Palace of Ivan the Third and the palace of Empress Elizabeth architect K.A.Ton erected the buildings of the new imperial palace. The palace suite later named the Grand Kremlin Palace, in addition to the new buildings, included a part of the surviving structures of the late 15th to 18th centuries. After construction in 1851 of the new building of the Museum of the Armory and the Apartment building adjacent to it in the north and connected with the bridge to the palace suite, the single ensemble of the Grand Kremlin Palace was formed. Initially, the space of the Palace Square opened onto the Moscow River and flowed freely into the Borovitskaya Street, which runs along the edge of the hill. The openwork cast-iron lattice with a pattern

in the pseudo-Gothic style of the 19th century separated the area from the carriageway.

In the center of the square, at the intersection of Dvortsovaya and Borovitskaya streets, a square was established.

Currently, the Palace Square is closed for visiting and is accessible only for official use.

Large-scale construction of the 17th to 20th centuries changed the appearance of Borovitsky Hill significantly. Still, this construction was carried out taking into account the historically established layout of the Kremlin. The tracks of its historic streets and alleys dissolved in the newly created squares. At the same time, it determined their size and configuration. A significant part in the ensembles of the new squares was played by ancient gate towers. They served as the compositional axis, the starting point for construction of the entire ensemble. Therefore, today, the Kremlin is a unique architectural and artistic ensemble created on the basis of synthesis of the ancient Russian tradition and urban art of the New Era.

The landscape surrounding the Kremlin is connected with it historically, spatially and compositionally.

The immediate surroundings of the Kremlin include a large green massif stretching along the western wall. **The Alexander Garden** was built by architect Osip Bove. Initially, these were the Kremlin gardens (the Upper, Middle, and Lower ones) built in the floodplain of the Neglinnaya River, which flows along the western wall of the Kremlin. In the Middle Ages, the bridges were made across it (as a kind of a monument to the river, the Trinity Bridge remained connecting the Troitskaya and Kutafya towers of the Kremlin). On the banks of the river, public festivities were arranged. Drains were banned into the river and its waters were clean. On the site of the lower part of the Alexandrovsky Garden (from the Borovitskaya Tower to

the Vodovzvodnaya Tower), a pond was even made for fishing, and breeding swans.

In 1817-1819, Neglinnaya was removed into a pipe and some of the homeowners began to dump sewage into it. The river currently flows under the Kitay Gorod and flows into the Moscow River near the Moskvoretsky Bridge.

The Alexandrovsky Garden has always been a favorite resting place for Muscovites. In the middle garden in the 16th and 17th centuries, there was the State Apothecary Garden, where medicinal herbs were grown.

There are no walking alleys in the lower garden which opened in 1823. It is currently closed to visitors. The rest of the Alexandrovsky Garden is available for free visiting.

Another nearest zone forming a modern appearance of the cultural landscape of the Kremlin is the **Zaryadye Park** opened in 2017.

The very place, where the park is located, is one of the oldest historical districts in the center of Moscow, east of the Kremlin, in the southern part of Kitay Gorod. The name came from the phrase "behind the rows" adjacent to the Red Square. The history of the Zaryadye dates back, usually, to the 12th century. The district was on the even slope of the Moscow River and lay in the lowland, which contributed to development of river trade. The main trading pier of the city was connected to the Kremlin with a wide powerful street called the Great Street. The local population was mainly composed of artisans, small merchants as well as merchants, who were trading with Byzantium and the Mediterranean.

Finally, the district was formed by the middle of the 16th century and was named Zaryadye due to the fact that it was near the trade rows in the Red Square. The Great Street lost its importance and the main trading artery of the city was Varvarka. The street began to be actively developed, stone churches, monastery

farmsteads, palaces and estates of rich merchants and boyars were erected. In 1538, the stone Kitay Gorod Wall was built separating the area from the river and becoming a border from the south and the east for several subsequent centuries. At that time, the English Courtyard was opened in Varvarka Street followed by the Mint.

Until the 18th century, residential buildings and commercial buildings remained wooden, and only at the end of the century they became stone ones. Modern Zaryadye has 11 preserved architectural monuments of the old Moscow including four churches and one cathedral. The Church of Varvara (late 18th century), the Church of Maxim the Blessed (late 17th century), the ensemble of the Znamensky Monastery with the Cathedral of the Sign of the Blessed Virgin Mary (second half of the 17th century) and the Church of St. George on the Pskov Mountain (mid-17th century) are located along the southern side of Varvarka Street. The Church of St. Anna's Conception in the Corner (the second quarter of the 16th century) stands at the intersection of Kitaygorodsky Drive and Moskvoretskaya Embankment. These five temples of Zaryadye form a part of the historical and architectural complex, the Temple Estate of the Patriarch of Moscow and Russia in Zaryadye in Kitay Gorod. They clearly demonstrate the evolution of Russian church architecture from the beginning of the 16th to the beginning of the 19th century.

Zaryadye Park is built on the principle of natural urbanism, which allowed to integrate the park organically into the historical center of Moscow, and its pavilions into the green landscape, recreating the nature of different landscape zones of Russia.

In the park, there is a 15m observation platform located on the 140-meter arc of the floating bridge across the Moscow River. It offers a wonderful view of the Red Square and the Kremlin.

One of the historical areas closest to the Kremlin and important for general understanding of the integrity of the cultural landscape of the object is **the Zamoskvorechye area.**

Zamoskvorechye is one of the oldest districts of Moscow, which development dates back to the 13th century. It is located in the bend of the Moscow River. The borders of Zamoskvorechye are the following streets: Bolshaya Ordynka and Balchug, Serpukhovskaya Square, Cosmodamian and Rauschkaya Embankments.

In the past centuries, the soil of Zamoskvorechye was much richer due to regular silt river deposits after spring floods. In the 14 to 17th centuries, there were meadows. The floodplain and terraces of the Moscow River were occupied with meadows, small shrubs, willows, and the slopes with mixed forests of linden and spruce, and watershed surfaces with pines and oaks.

For a long time, Zamoskvorechye was a Moscow suburb. The first documentary mention of Zarechye dates back to 1365. In this area, since the reign of the son of Dmitry Donskoi, Prince Vasily Dimitrijevic, there were princely, and later royal gardens. The district is located in the southern part of the Kremlin, in the lowlands, and often suffered from enemy raids, floods and fires. The names of the streets of Zamoskvorechye (or Zarechye) reflect this problematic history: the Great and Small Ordynka streets were a part of the route leading to the Golden Horde, Bolotnaya Square and the Embankment which were flooded up during the floods. In 1493, the great fire spread to the Kremlin and burned it, which contributed to the construction of the stone walls of the Kremlin and served to rebuild and strengthen the district.

In the 16th century, artisan settlements began to appear in Zarechye one after another for gardeners (on orders of Prince Vasily Dimitrijevic, the sovereign garden was created there), kadashies (artisans who made barrels for the palace estate),

ordyntsies (sovereign's laborers who paid tribute to the Horde), tolmachies (translators), blacksmiths, leatherworkers, and Cossacks. The names of ancient settlements survive in the names of modern streets: Sadovnicheskaya Embankment, Kadashevsky, Tolmachevsky, Cossack, Novokuznetsk Lanes, Novokuznetskaya Street, etc.) Since 1550, Ivan the Terrible has arranged Zamoskvorechye into several Streltsy settlements located on the site of the present Klimentovskiy Lane. The defensive function remained the main one for Zamoskvorechye until the times of Peter the First

With the passage of time and growth of Moscow, the district was rebuilt many times and, by the 18th century, it had transformed from a common folk, artisan district into a district of merchants and bourgeois with long wooden fences, rich estates, endless gardens and numerous churches scattered among them.

At present, Zamoskvorechye has nothing remaining of the forests that grew here in the Prehistoric period, from the sovereign gardens, monastic and private gardens, created at a later time. Only linden trees planted at the end of the 19th century have survived. At the same time, the architectural appearance of Zamoskvorechye has survived quite well. The streets of Pyatnitskaya, Bolshaya Polyanka, Bolshaya Ordynka, and Novokuznetskaya located within the Garden Ring were recognized as protection zones and entered the buffer zone of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square.

Historically associated with Zamoskvorechye is also **the Bolotnaya Square**, which was named for the swamp located here. Late in the 15th century, on orders of Ivan the Third, a large fruit garden was created here, next to which the palace gardeners settled to care for it. The western border of the garden was opposite the Kremlin's Vodovzvodnaya Tower, and in the east the garden reached the Moskvoretsky Bridge. Later, the territories near the garden began to be built up with trade rows.

The Bolotnaya Square belongs to the Yakimanka District named after the temple of Joachim and Anna. The Yakimanka district itself is historically a part of Zamoskvorechye. Currently, there is a large park in Bolotnaya Square always open for visitation.

Another large and green territory historically belonging to Zamoskvorechye is **the Museon Park** in the Yakimanka district, which occupies more than 20 hectares located along the Moscow River.

The cultural landscape of the Kremlin and the Red Square is impossible to imagine without **Moscow River**, which originates from the marshes on the border between the Moscow and Smolensk Regions. Historically, the river is important, both as a waterway and as a source of drinking water. Great difficulties arose in the city during the flood, when the river spills destroyed many buildings. The situation changed with the construction of a water drainage channel built in 1780 in the old Moscow River channel. It was designed considering the existing architectural layout, so the configuration of the streets almost did not change.

The water drainage channel together with the Moscow River forms the Balchug Island.

The bridges and embankments of the Moscow River have their unique appearance.

One of the most important, from the point of view of the cultural landscape, is **the Great Moskvoretsky Bridge**. It connects Vasilevskiy Descent from the Red Square, Varvarka Street and Bolshaya Ordynka Street. The continuation of the bridge is the Small Moskvoretsky Bridge across the Water Drainage Canal.

The Great Moskvoretsky Bridge was built on the site of one of the oldest overpasses in the city.

Another significant bridge is called the **Large Stone Bridge**. It connects the Borovitskaya Square, Mokhovaya and Znamenska streets near the Borovitskaya Tower of the Kremlin with Bolshaya Polyanka Street in the Bolotny Island crossing the Water Drainage Canal along the Small Stone Bridge

Both of these bridges are for cars and pedestrians. Each of them has its own unique view of the Kremlin, and of the Red Square from the Moskvoretsky bridge.

Among the embankments, a special part is played by **The Kremlyovskaya** (located between Beklemishevskaya and Vodovzvodnaya towers) and **Sofiyskaya Embankments** (located on the other side of the river from the Kremlin). Both of them are for cars and pedestrians.

The isolation of green massifs, their connection with water arteries and the combination with unique cultural and historical territories in the area of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square has created a holistic cultural, historical and natural framework, which is the guarantor of preservation of the unique artistic image of the heritage site and its connection with the environment.

The Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square have always had a close connection with historical and political events taking place in Russia. The Moscow Kremlin contains unique architectural monuments, such as the Church of the Annunciation, the Assumption Cathedral, the Belfry of Ivan the Great, the Grand Kremlin Palace and others. The symbol of the Russian Orthodox Church is the Cathedral of Basil the Blessed majestically towering in the Red Square. Since the formation of the Moscow Principality in 1263, **the Moscow Kremlin** has been the center of spiritual power. The Cathedral Square still lives preserving sacred relics as the main Orthodox worship location. The temples in the Cathedral Square of the Moscow Kremlin open to all and continue to connect the distant tragic and joyful events

from the life of the ancestors with modernity to attract admiration for the art of the masters, who created these masterpieces.

The monuments of architecture of various historical periods are neighbors within the boundaries of the modern Kremlin forming a historical urban environment unique in the aggregate characteristics. Monuments of the Russian Middle Ages are harmoniously included into the architectural context of later periods.

2.4. Current Use of the Site

The Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square are historically the center of Moscow's life and have numerous administrative, social, cultural functions. The site has a number of public and private structures, the largest of which are the Office of the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, the Museums of the Moscow Kremlin, the State Historical Museum, and TD GUM JSC.

In general, the following main uses of the World Heritage Site, which are relevant to our time, can be distinguished:

- museum, cultural and educational;
- administrative;
- public;
- memorial;
- religious.

2.4.1. Museum, Cultural and Educational Use

The date of the founding of the museums of the Moscow Kremlin is March 10, 1806 when Alexander the First issued his Decree on the Rules of Management and Preservation of Order and Integrity of Valuables in the Workshop and the Armory.

By this decree, the emperor completed the process of transforming the royal vaults into a publicly accessible state museum. By 1886, the Armory was fully transferred to the staff of the palace administration and was directly subordinated to the palace department.

After the revolution of 1917, the Armory was transferred to the Department for the Affairs of Museums and Protection of Monuments of Arts and Antiquity of the People's Commissariat of Education. In 1922, the government issued its new Regulation on the Museum, according to which the museum was named as the Armory State Museum of Decorative Art. In addition to the Armory, the museum complex included the cathedrals of the Kremlin and the House of the Boyar of the 17th century.

In 1924, the United Museum of Decorative Art was founded. It included the Armory, the Monuments of the Kremlin, the House of the Boyar of the 17th century and, as its branch offices, the Museum of Furniture, the Porcelain Museum and the Toy Museum created in the early 1920s. All museums, except for the Museum of Furniture, had a general administration and retained local leadership. In 1928, due to the changed cultural policy of the authorities, the Museum of Furniture was disbanded, and the Porcelain and Toy Museums received financial independence. Official regulations on the reorganization of the museum were published in 1929.

In 1932, the Armory was transferred to the Committee for the Administration of Scientists and Educational Institutions under the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. The staff of the museum was significantly reduced, and the museum structure was changed. In 1933, the Armory included the memorial office of V.I. Lenin. At the same time, the House of the Boyar of the 17th century was transferred to the Historical Museum.

In 1938, the Committee for the Administration of Scientists and Educational Institutions under the Central Executive Committee of the USSR was disbanded, and the Armory with museum cathedrals was transferred to the Moscow Kremlin commandant's office (*the current name is the Moscow Kremlin Security Department of the State Emergency Committee of the Federal Security Service of Russia*) as the Department for Preservation of Historical Valuables and Monuments of the Moscow Kremlin. The museum lost its independent funding, office functions and the opportunity to form its staff: all issues were resolved by the heads of the commandant's office.

The organization of State Museums of the Moscow Kremlin was established in 1960 under of the Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. According to the decree, the Armory and the cathedrals of the Kremlin left the commandant's office and established an independent institution. In 1991, the museum received the status of the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve. Ten years later, the resolution of the President of Russia was issued approving the main functions of the museum, which consist in storage, study and popularization of museum objects.

Simultaneously with organization of the Kremlin museums in 1960, a part of the Kremlin's structures was transferred to the Ministry of Culture of the USSR, which contributed to the increase in the level and volume of research work on the monuments of architecture.

An important part of the museum use of the World Heritage site is the State Historical Museum, the largest national historical museum in Russia located in the Red Square. The museum was founded in 1872, its building was constructed in 1875—1883 according to the project of architect Vladimir Sherwood and engineer Anatoly Semyonov. The site for construction was provided by the

Moscow City Duma ordering the building of the main pharmacy that was standing there to be demolished.

The fund of the modern State Historical Museum has more than 5 million units of storage and 14 million documentary materials. The permanent exhibition holds only 0.5 % of the total collection. The number of visitors to the museum exceeds 1.2 million people annually. It has over 800 employees.

Currently, the museum includes the Church of Basil the Blessed, the Museum of the Patriotic War of 1812 and the Palace of the Romanovs. The State Historical Museum also owns exhibition halls in the Revolution Square, storage facilities and restoration workshops in Izmailovo.

In the twenty-five years since the Moscow Kremlin Ensemble was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List, the museums of the Moscow Kremlin have conducted significant works to preserve unique monuments. In recent years, several major conservation projects have been conducted connected with the museum buildings at new historical premises previously used for utilitarian purposes.

The single-tier chamber of the Patriarchal Palace became one of the first major conservation projects of the Museum. The Patriarchal Palace with the Church of the Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles is a monument of civil architecture.

By the 200-year anniversary of the Museums of the Moscow Kremlin, the Belfry of Ivan the Great was conserved, which was closed to visitors for about a hundred years. The complex of the Belfry of Ivan the Great and cathedral belfries had been in formation for three centuries from 1505 to 1815. It consists of three different buildings: the pillar of the Belfry of Ivan the Great, the Assumption Belfry and the Philaret Annex.

In 2005, conservation works began to open and expose the interiors of this unique monument of architecture.

In 2005, the project was developed for conservation and museum use of the northeastern aisle of the Archangel Cathedral. This aisle built in the 16th century was originally dedicated to the Feast of the Intercession of the Virgin. In 1848, the throne was transferred here from the aisle of St. Warus from the Bor Church of the Nativity of John the Baptist abolished during dismantling. In the 1960s, the air conditioning chamber of the Archangel Cathedral was built under the aisle finally changing its interior. In Soviet times, the aisle was used as a utilitarian room.

In 2007, late partitions were dismantled in the aisle, brick and white stone masonry of the walls and vaults was restored and fortified. The aisle is attached to the northern apse of the cathedral. In its upper part which overlooks the interior of the aisle, a fragment of the original facade decoration was restored as a white stone panel and the brick frame of window openings. Brick-like painting was also restored. It is the way the cathedral was painted in the 17th century.

After the conservation works, a new exposition was opened in the aisle including the revered icons that had been in it since the middle of the 19th century as well as the phylactery with the hallows of St. Efrosinya of Moscow and the white-stone sarcophagus, in which she was buried in the Cathedral of the Ascension Monastery. Since 2005, conservation works were conducted at the unique white stone portals of the cathedral. For some years, technological studies of the condition of the white stone were carried out, the main cause of their destruction was found (strong salinity of limestone and, as a consequence, the destruction of the surface layer with carvings). Based on these studies, the technology was developed for conservation of white stone parts of portals. The works began with dismantling of the columns and pilasters of the central portal, after which they were desalted, and the threads were reconstructed in those places where it was lost. The original parts

of the central portal were replaced with copies. Later, the restored columns and pilasters of the portals were transferred to the fund of the museum.

One of the long-term conservation projects that continues to this day is the conservation of the Annunciation Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin, which began in 2006. In the course of research of the monument in the last 9 years, discoveries were made that allowed to answer many questions that arose among architectural historians over many decades. In addition, for the first time after the conservation carried out in the 1860s by architect Richter, complex work was carried out in all parts of the cathedral. Based on these data, graphic reconstructions of the original appearance of the cathedral, which changed over time were performed. The exhibition in the interior was supplemented with architectural fragments related to various stages of the historical development of the monument.

The dismantling of the 14th Kremlin Building, which ended in April 2016, gave scientists a unique opportunity of archaeological studies of the eastern part of the Kremlin Hill, where the Chudov and the Ascension Monastery, and the Small Nicholas Palace were destroyed in 1929. In November 2015, the works aimed to identify the location of historical buildings and determine the degree of their preservation were launched, which included making several units and excavations between the Ivanovskaya Square and the Spasskaya Tower. The units revealed parts of the buildings of the Small Nicholas Palace, the Catherine Church of the Ascension Monastery, the refectory connected with the Church of the Annunciation and the Alexei Church of the Chudov Monastery. The obtained materials allowed to identify the lost buildings very precisely. Visitors will be able to see the fragments of the buildings that were parts of the monastery complexes looking through the archaeological windows in the Ivanovskaya Square. The visit to the exhibition with open wells is included into the program of the new thematic tour, named Ancient Kremlin and the Holy Sanctuaries, the route whereof runs

along the New Kremlin Square. Currently, the underground museum is under construction on the site of the demolished 14th building of the Kremlin, where archaeological artifacts and preserved fragments of lost structures will be exhibited.

Cultural and educational purposes are performed by libraries located in the territory of the World Heritage site. First of all, it is the library of Museums of the Moscow Kremlin, which stores about 50000 publications on history and art. Chronologically, the book collection covers the period from the 18th to the 20th centuries, including the latest publications of the 21st century. The library is available for professionals and students with official letters from their organizations or universities.

The basis of the richest collection of the library of the State Historical Museum was the gifts of patrons, scientists, and bibliophiles, who left a noticeable trace in the history of Russian culture of the 19th and – early 20th centuries. The creator of the State Historical Museum library was famous bibliographer and historian A.I. Stankevich. At the end of the war and in the first post-war years, the Library received many valuable book collections from the exchange funds of the Museum of the Revolution, the Library of Moscow State University, from private individuals, purchases were also made in book shops.

At present, the library stores more than 200 thousand volumes of first-class publications on archeology, Russian and international history, religion, philosophy, ethnography, Russian and international arts, auxiliary historical disciplines, linguistics and literary criticism. A significant part of the collection is made up of books in European languages. The most valuable publications are incunabula; Western European books of the 15th – and 19th centuries, Russian books of the 18th century, books of the 19th–20th centuries, which are documentary monuments of events and epochs of great historical significance, the first editions of the most

important historical documents. Another library located within the UNESCO site is the Presidential Library located in the rotunda of the Senate building. For the staff of the Presidential Administration, there is a reading room that meets the most modern requirements to library and information complexes. It has books required for their daily work. They are rare scientific publications, encyclopedias, directories, dictionaries; all texts of presidential decrees and orders and related materials, as well as documents of the Central Election Commission. The library contains books donated by the authors to the President of Russia as well as a single copy of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on which the President takes the oath during the inauguration. The Presidential Library is the direct successor of the library of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

2.4.2. Administrative Use

The Kremlin has long been the residence of the rulers of Moscow, Russia, and the Russian State. In the second half of the 15th century, during the reign of Grand Duke Ivan the Third (1462-1505) in Russia, the process of uniting disparate principalities was completed resulting into establishment of the single centralized state with the capital in Moscow. As the state was developing and strengthening, so did the Moscow Kremlin. Russian and Italian masons, who created the Kremlin ensemble in the 15th century, clearly confirmed the growth and power of the Russian State. The Kremlin's emerging architecture was becoming a visible symbol of Russian power and statehood. With the accession of the Romanovs, the active construction of church and secular buildings resumed. One of the most symbolic of them, with its architectural features, is the Kremlin Senate. This building constructed in the period of Catherine the Great was originally intended for the state administrative institution.

Matvey Kazakov created a majestic monumental building that harmoniously fit into the architectural ensemble of the Kremlin and competed with the best examples

of palace construction in Russia in the splendor of its interior decoration. Therefore, the Kremlin Senate, which was a great example of Russian classicism, became one of his best creations. Other public institutions as well as the Archive moved to the newly built building.

After the October Revolution of 1917, Moscow acquired the former status of the capital, and the Kremlin became the government residence again, turning into the center of political life. In March 1918, all state institutions of Soviet Russia moved from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The Senate building was used by the government led by V.I. Lenin.

In the 1920s —1930s, the premises within the Moscow Kremlin were also used as residencies of the leaders of the Soviet state, the Communist Party, the employees of the Kremlin commandant's office lived on these official grounds. As a place of permanent residence, the Kremlin was used until the late 1950s.

Since 1955, the Moscow Kremlin has been partially open for visitors as an open-air museum. Since the same year, a ban on living in the territory of the Kremlin was introduced.

In the Soviet period, the government meetings were held in the Senate building, state awards and international awards were also presented here. At the same time, the Senate was renamed as the Building of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The territory of the Kremlin accommodates the state treasury, or the Diamond Fund of the Russian Federation, opened in 1967 as an exhibition in the Armory of the Moscow Kremlin, the structural division of the Gokhran of Russia. The collection of the Fund includes masterpieces of jewelry art of the 18th to 20th centuries, as well as precious stones of historical and artistic significance. The collection of the Diamond Fund was founded during the reign of Peter the First, it received most of its valuable exhibits during the reign of Elizabeth and Catherine

the Second and was replenished during the reign of the Romanovs. The collection had various names: The Royal Renteria, the Diamond Room, the Warehouse No. 1 of the Cameral Branch of the Cabinet of his Imperial Majesty. The location of the collection of crown regalia and jewels also changed repeatedly as it was transferred to different premises of the Winter Palace.

After the October Revolution, the collection of the Diamond Fund was transferred to the Moscow State Repository of the Valuables of the People's Commissariat of Finance. A significant part of the valuable items of the collection was lost during mass sale of the jewels of the Romanov dynasty by the Soviet government. Since 1967, the collection has been replenished with unique stones from Russian deposits and works of modern jewelers.

By the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 82 of 1/31/1992, On the Official Residence of the President of the Russian Federation, the Moscow Kremlin was designated as the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation.

2.4.3. Public Use

While the Kremlin, as a fortress and a tsar residence, has historically been quite a closed territory, the Red Square, from ancient times, was the concentration of public life of Muscovites.

Early in the 10th to early in the 12th century, according to archaeological data, the forest on the site of the Red Square was cut, and the land was used as arable one. Since the second half of the 14th century, the border of the north-eastern part of the Kremlin Walls was finally formed, the Sub-Kremlin Market appeared to become the Red Square later. Temporary and permanent trade rows were erected there.

In the 16th century, the Red Square area consisted actually of three independent trading areas bounded by the Kitay-Gorod Wall in the north and the Vasilevskiy

Square in the south. In 1555 - 1561, the Church of Basil the Blessed was built instead of several old churches. The fire of 1595 destroyed almost all buildings in the Red Square. After that, the square began to be called the Fire.

In 1635, the stone Traders' Market was built in the Red Square, and the Kazan Mother of God Cathedral was erected at the junction with Nikolskaya Street. Since the 17th century, the square began to be called Red (in the meaning 'beautiful').

The role of the Red Square by the end of the 19th century was emphasized by the construction of the Historical Museum. The Upper and Middle Trading Rows were built in place of the Market. The Upper Trading Rows was opened in 1894. A three-story building with towers at the central entrances received an unusual glass roof with spans of 16 meters. The facades were finished with marble and sandstone of ochre color, and the prototypes for decorative elements were samples from medieval Russian temples. The new building received rave reviews from contemporaries and later had a significant influence on the architecture of the trading sites in Russia.

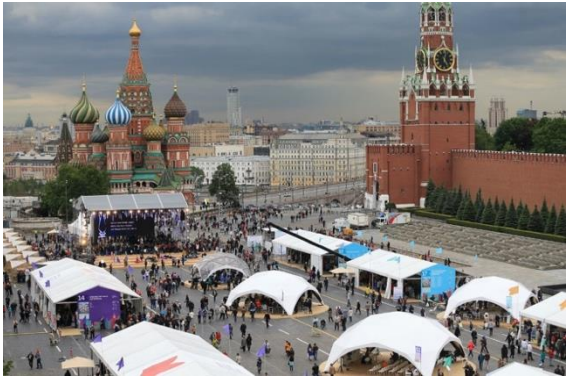
Under Soviet rule, the Red Square became the main ideological symbol and the center of the country's political life. Since May 1, 1918, numerous parades and demonstrations were held there. Initially, they were serious and mournful in nature aiming at honoring the memory of those, who died for the revolution. Over time, the rhetoric of the ceremonies changed. They became more solemn and sought to demonstrate the successes and achievements of the new regime. In 1919, the first parade of athletes was held. The Red Square still remains the venue for military parades and demonstrations.

In the 1990s, the Voskresenskiye Gate and the Kazan Cathedral were restored. The Red Square has started being used for public events and concerts.

Thus, it is necessary to distinguish the following historical functions of the territory of the Red Square: (1) a market, (2) a venue for key military parades and demonstrations and (3) a venue for key public events and concerts.

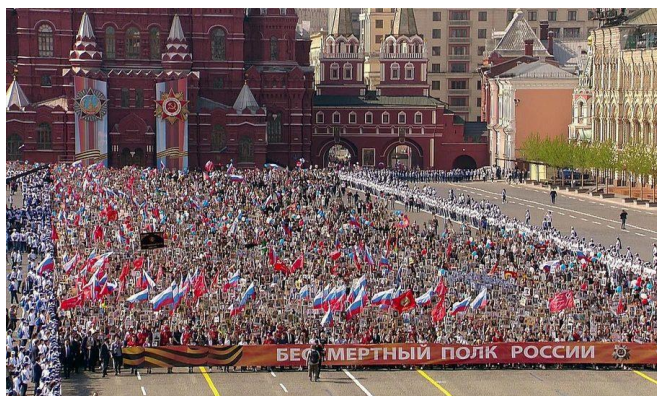
The territory of the Red Square retains its historical functions and is used for the following annual key events:

(1) trading	(2) parades and demonstrations	(3) Public events and concerts
Cheese Week in the Red Square (March)	Victory Parade (May 9)	Red Square City Day Concert (September 5-6)
Easter Gift Festival (April-May)	Procession of the Immortal Regiment (May 9)	Russian Day Concert (June 12)
Red Square Book Festival (May)	Parade on November 7 (Russia's Military Glory Day)	Dinamo Cup Knight's Tournament (November)
Golden Autumn Festival (October)	March of Trade Unions and Labor Collectives (May 1)	
Christmas Fair (December – January)		
New Year's Fair (December-February)		





Red Square Festivals.



Parades and demonstrations in the Red Square.





Public events and Concerts in the Red Square.

In the Kremlin itself, there is a place for public events such as the changing of the guard, too.

The tradition of changing of the guards existed in Russia back in the time of Ivan the Third. The regulations of the Russian palace ceremonial, which provided for the changing of the guard of palace archers were formulated in the very first constitutional act of Russia in 1649. In the first half of the 18th century, the first temporary equestrian imperial escort (Cavalry Squadron) was established. It was the most spectacular part of the ceremony of changing of the guard in especially solemn cases. The current ceremonial changing of foot and horse guard in the Kremlin has been in force since 2004. It was recreated according to historical traditions and includes the most spectacular military rituals, including a demonstration of military techniques with weapons, a horse carousel accompanied by the Presidential Wind Orchestra.

The State Kremlin Palace (until 1992, the Kremlin Palace of Congresses) is a public building located within the Moscow Kremlin. The building was built on the initiative of Nikita Khrushchev under the project of the author's collective under the guidance of architect Mikhail Posokhin. The palace was intended to hold party congresses, and also served as a platform for theatrical productions, concerts and other public events.

After the collapse of the USSR, the palace retained the status of one of the most prestigious theater and concert venues in the country. In 1992, it was renamed the State Kremlin Palace. The Palace hosts one of the prestigious events, the Kremlin New Year Festival (annually). Due to the stylistic inconsistency of the historical building, the modernist building was not inscribed to the UNESCO World al Heritage List, even if it is located within the territory of the World Heritage site. The palace is managed by the department of the Administration of the Affairs of the President of Russia.

2.4.4. Memorial Use

The construction of temples near the Kremlin wall in honor of the military victories won began with Vasily the Third, who ordered the construction of a temple in the name of the Origin of the Cross of the Lord in honor of capture of Smolensk and dedicated its thrones to those holidays and saints, whose memory fell on the days of victories.

As a result of the Kazan campaigns of Tsar Ivan the Terrible, the Kazan Khanate was annexed by the Moscow state. On October 1, 1554, at the behest of Ivan the Terrible and in honor of the Kazan victory, the wooden church of the Intercession with seven chapels was consecrated. It stood for less than a year and was dismantled, and in its place, a stone cathedral was laid. The construction of the temple began in 1555. The main part of it was erected by autumn 1559. At the same time, all its churches were consecrated, except for the central one. A year and a half later, on June 29, 1561, the entire cathedral was consecrated, and this day became the date of completion of the construction of the Intercession Cathedral (the Church of Basil the Blessed).

In the immediate vicinity of the cathedral, there is a monument to Minin and Pozharsky, which is a sculptural monument dedicated to the leaders of the Second

People's Militia of 1612 as well as the end of the Time of Troubles and expulsion of Polish interventionists from Russia. The monument was designed by architect Ivan Martos in 1818.

Traditionally, the territory of the Kremlin and the Red Square was the burial place of representatives of princely and tsarist dynasties, and, later, outstanding statesmen. So, the necropolis of the Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin is the burial place of great and specific Russian princes, tsars and their immediate relatives. The necropolis at the Kremlin wall is a memorial cemetery in the Red Square by the Kremlin wall serving as a cinerarium for the urns with ashes. It is the burial place of state, party and military figures of the Soviet state, and participants of the October Revolution of 1917. In the 1920s— and the 1930s, international revolutionary communists were also buried here.

In the Red Square near the Kremlin wall, there is the Mausoleum of V.I. Lenin, a monumental tomb, where the body of V.I. Lenin is preserved in its transparent sarcophagus since 1924.

2.4.5. Religious Use of Monuments of Church Architecture

Historically, the Kremlin was not only secular, but also the spiritual center of the Moscow principality, and later tsarist Russia. Until the Soviet period, divine services were regularly held in the cathedrals of the Kremlin, including coronation services. In the Soviet period, the religious use of Kremlin monuments was banned, a number of monuments of cult architecture, in particular the Miracle and the Resurrection monasteries, were lost.

Divine services in the temples of the Kremlin were resumed after the property was inscribed to the World Heritage List. Since 1990, at the request of the Moscow Patriarchate, the practice of joint use of cathedrals and churches by museums and the Russian Orthodox Church began. The first museum object to be used jointly by

the museums of the Kremlin and the Russian Orthodox Church was the Assumption Cathedral in view of the fact that since the 15th century, it was the place of permanent service of the metropolitans and the patriarchs of Moscow, heading the Orthodox Church until 1700. During the same time interval, the cathedral served as a tomb of religious leaders.

The peculiarity of the cathedrals of the Moscow Kremlin is that the objects of the museum display are the monuments of cultural heritage, which have a special sacred importance for Orthodox community. In the Assumption Cathedral, these are the hallows of the Moscow patriarchs and a unique collection of icons of the 11th–17th centuries, whereas the Archangel Cathedral has the relics of St. Tsarevich Dimitri of Uglich and the holy princes Michael and Feodor of Chernigov.

Every year, at least five church services are held in the Assumption Cathedral: on August 28 (on the day of the feast day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary), January 8 (on the second day after the feast of the Nativity of Christ), on the Tuesday of Easter week (the date depends on the date of the celebration of Easter, usually the end of March – the beginning of April).

In 1991, the first divine service was held in the Archangel Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin. Annually, they are performed on November 21 (on the day of the feast day in honor of Archangel Michael), on March 19 (on the day of celebration in honor of the Graceful Sky icon located in the iconostasis of the cathedral), on May 28 (on the day of the church holiday in honor of Tsarevich Dmitry of Uglich), on June 1 (on the day of memory of Prince Dmitry Donskoi) and on October 3 (on the day of memory of Princes Michael and Theodore of Chernigov).

Divine services in the Annunciation Cathedral have been performed since 1993 and only on April 7 (on the day of the feast day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin).

In the Deposition Church of the Moscow Kremlin, services began in 1993 and are currently performed only on the feast day of July 15 (on the holiday of the Deposition of the Shroud of the Blessed Virgin in Blachernae).

For more than twenty years, the Church Square of the Moscow Kremlin was the starting point of the Moscow procession timed to the Days of Slavic Writing and Culture, and the clergy of Moscow numbering 500–700 people, who participated in this event, originally gathered in the Kremlin. However, in the last five years, this tradition has undergone significant changes, and the participants of the procession do not enter the Moscow Kremlin. The last mass event of the Russian Orthodox Church was the procession, prayer and concert on the day of celebration of the 1030th anniversary of the Baptism of Russia held on July 28, 2018. However, such crowded church events take place extremely rarely, and in general, their impact on architectural monuments of the Moscow Kremlin is insignificant.

In the Intercession Cathedral in the Red Square, services resumed in 1990. The following year, the cathedral was approved for joint use by the State Historical Museum and the Russian Orthodox Church. Services are currently held every Sunday and also on the second day of Easter.

Visits to divine services in the churches located within the Moscow Kremlin are on the invitation of the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church on the basis of its applications previously approved by the Service of the Commandant of the Moscow Kremlin, the FGS of Russia and the Directorate of the Museum-Reserve.

The duration of divine services is on 2-2.5 hours on the average. During this time, the worshipers are evenly distributed over the area of the temple, usually without changing their location. The exception is a brief movement toward the center of the temple (solei) to participate in the communion that completes the worship.

No.	Monument Name	Maximum Permissible Anthropogenic Load:
1.	The Assumption Cathedral	220 pers.
2.	Archangel Cathedral	92 pers.
3.	The Annunciation Cathedral	146 pers.
4.	The Church of the Deposition of the Robe	64 pers.



Divine Service in the Assumption Cathedral.



Divine Service in the Cathedral Square of the Moscow Kremlin.

The Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square remaining the historical, political and religious center of the city mostly retain their traditional uses and historical functions. However, two types of historical uses have not survived. For example, the largest and previously impregnable fortress has understandably lost its fortification importance. The Lobnoye Mesto in the Red Square has lost its function as the place of important historical events. Previously, it was the place, where the royal decrees were announced, processions were held, and, according to some historical sources, executions were also carried out.

3. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY MEASURES TO PROTECT THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

3.1. International protection measures

In accordance with part 4 of article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation are an integral part of its legal system. If an international Treaty of the Russian Federation establishes rules other than those provided for by law, the rules of the international Treaty shall apply.

The provisions of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 16.11.1972) and the Operational Guidelines (adopted by the World Heritage Committee and regularly updated during the Committee's sessions, current version – 2019) apply primarily to World Heritage sites.

Among the international heritage protection legislation, it is necessary to specify the following:

International treaties

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict (14.05.1954)

European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (London, 06.05.1965, revised in Valletta 16.01.1992)

Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (Lausanne, 10.10.1990)

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (03.10.1985)

Declarations and recommendations

UNESCO recommendations

UNESCO Recommendations on Historical Urban Landscapes (2011)

ICOMOS Charters

International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter, 1964)

Charter for the Preservation of Historic Cities and Urban Areas (Washington Charter, 1987)

Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (1990)

International Charter on Cultural Tourism: Management of Tourism in Heritage Sites (1999)

ICOMOS Charter-Principles for the Analysis, Preservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage (2003)

ICOMOS Principles for the Conservation and Restoration of Wall Paintings (2003)

ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008)

Valletta Principles for the Conservation and Management of Historic Cities and Urban Areas (2011)

ICOMOS-IFLA Document on Historical Urban Public Parks (2017)

Salalah Guide to the Management of Public Archaeological Heritage Sites (2017)

ICOMOS Resolutions and Declarations

Nara Document on Authenticity (1994)

The Declaration of San Antonio (1996)

Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (2005)

Quebec Declaration on Preserving the Spirit of Place (2008)

Lima Declaration on Risk Management for Cultural Heritage (2010)

Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driving Force for Development (2011)

Florence Declaration on the Human Values of Heritage and Landscapes (2014)

3.2. National protection measures

In the current Russian legislation, there are no normative legal acts that directly regulate relations related to the legal status of World Heritage sites, and these relations are detailed in numerous national normative legal acts.

The norms of various laws and other legal acts, both general and individual, apply to cultural heritage sites and the territories where they are located, respectively.

General legal acts are represented by industry-specific and specialized Federal laws, resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation, orders of the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation and relate to the field of preservation and protection of cultural heritage sites in general (see the Table below).

Name	Aims	Impact on the WHS
Civil code of the Russian Federation No. 51-FZ of 30.11.1994	Establishes the recognition of the equality of participants in the relations regulated by it, the inviolability of property, freedom of contract, the inadmissibility of arbitrary interference in private Affairs, the need for the unhindered exercise of civil rights, ensuring the restoration of violated rights, and their judicial protection	Defines the relationship of civil turnover participants in the Russian Federation
Land code of the Russian Federation No. 136-FZ of 25.10.2001	Regulates land relations in the Russian Federation, in particular, based on the following principles: - differentiation of civil legislation and land legislation in terms of	Defines the procedure for interaction of participants in land relations (including within the boundaries of the territory and buffer zones of world heritage sites); introduces the

	<p>regulating relations on land use;</p> <p>- priority of preservation of lands of especially valuable lands and lands of specially protected territories when limiting or prohibiting changes to their intended purpose</p>	<p>concept of historical and cultural lands; establishes a special legal regime on lands from the category of specially protected territories and objects</p>
<p>Housing code of the Russian Federation No. 188-FZ of 29.12.2004</p>	<p>Based on the need to ensure that public authorities and bodies of local self-government conditions for citizens to exercise the right to housing, its security, inviolability and inadmissibility of arbitrary deprivation of housing, on the need for smooth implementation deriving from relations regulated by housing law, rights and the recognition of equality of participants regulated by the housing legislation of the relations of possession, use and disposal of premises, the need for the restoration of the violated housing rights, their judicial protection, ensuring the safety of the housing stock and the use of residential premises for their intended purpose</p>	<p>Defines the legal relations of owners of residential premises (including within the boundaries of the territory and buffer zones of world heritage sites</p>
<p>Urban planning code of the Russian Federation No. 190-FZ of 29.12.2004</p>	<p>Regulates relations on territorial planning, town-planning zoning, territory planning, architectural and construction design,</p>	<p>Defines the legal relations of construction subjects within the borders of localities; provides for the need to design the main</p>

	relations on construction of capital construction objects, their reconstruction, capital repairs, as well as on operation of buildings and structures	characteristics of zones with special conditions for the use of territories (including zones for the protection of cultural heritage objects, including world heritage sites) and display them in territorial planning and urban zoning documents
Criminal code of the Russian Federation No. 63-FZ of 13.06.1996	Reglementary the protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, property, public order and public security, environment, the constitutional system of the Russian Federation from criminal encroachments, peace and security of mankind, as well as the prevention of crimes; sets the basis and principles of criminal liability, determines, what dangerous to the personality, societies or the act States admit crimes, and establishes kinds of punishments and other measures of criminally-legal character for fulfilment of crimes	Establishes the measure of responsibility for culpable actions aimed at destroying or damaging especially valuable objects of cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation, including objects included in the world heritage List
Code of administrative offences of the Russian Federation No. 195-FZ of 30.12.2001	Reglementary the protection of the individual, the protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, health protection of citizens, sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population, protection	Establishes the measure of responsibility for culpable actions aimed at destroying or damaging cultural heritage objects, illegal changes in the legal regime of land plots classified as historical and cultural lands (including

	of public morals, environmental protection, the established procedure for exercising state authority, public order and public security, property, protection of lawful economic interests physical and juridical persons, society and the state from administrative offenses, but also prevention of administrative offenses	land plots within the borders of the territories of sites included in the World Heritage List, regimes of zones for the protection of cultural heritage objects)
Budget code of the Russian Federation No. 145-FZ of 31.07.1998	Establishes General principles of budgetary legislation of the Russian Federation, of organization and functioning of budgetary system of the Russian Federation, the legal status of subjects of budgetary legal relations, determines bases of budget process and interbudgetary relations in the Russian Federation, the order of execution of court decisions on levy of execution on funds of budgets of the budgetary system of the Russian Federation, the grounds and types of responsibility for violation of budget legislation of the Russian Federation	Defines the legal regime for budget financing, including the activities of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation

Tax code of the Russian Federation (part one) No. 146-FZ of 31.07.1998	Defines the legal regime for budget financing, including the activities of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation	Defines the system of taxation in the field of cultural heritage preservation
Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation on culture (approved by the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation on 09.10.1992 No. 3612-1)	Defines the procedure of providing and protection of constitutional rights of citizens of the Russian Federation on cultural activities; ensures the creation of legal guarantees for free cultural activities of associations of citizens, peoples and other ethnic communities of the Russian Federation; defines the principles and legal norms of relations between subjects of cultural activities; defining the principles of state cultural policy, legal standards of state support of culture and guarantees of non-interference in creative processes	Defines the legal framework for the preservation and development of culture in the Russian Federation
Federal law No. 73-FZ of 25.06.2002 on objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation	Regulates relations in the field of preservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage property (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation; aimed at implementing the constitutional right of everyone to access	Defines the powers of state authorities of the Russian Federation, bodies of state power of subjects of the Russian Federation, bodies of local the Russian Federation; the order of financing of measures on conservation, popularization and state protection of cultural

	<p>cultural values and constitutional duty of each to care for the preservation of historical and cultural heritage, and preserve monuments of history and culture, as well as for the implementation of the rights of peoples and other ethnic communities in the Russian Federation on preserving and developing their cultural and national identity, protection, restoration and conservation of historical and cultural environment, protection and conservation of sources of information about the origin and development of culture</p>	<p>heritage; the order of formation and conducting the uniform state register of cultural heritage property (monuments of history and culture) of peoples of the Russian Federation; the procedure and grounds for including a cultural heritage object in the world heritage List and the procedure for submitting relevant documentation; the purpose and procedure for conducting state historical and cultural expertise of cultural heritage property the purposes and types of state protection of cultural heritage property; types of preservation of cultural heritage property; features of ownership, use and disposal of cultural heritage objects included in the register; grounds for the right to use cultural heritage property included in the register</p>
<p>Federal law No. 54 FZ of 26.05.1996" on the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation and museums in the Russian Federation"</p>	<p>Defines the specifics of the legal status of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation, as well as the specifics of the creation and legal status of museums in the Russian Federation</p>	<p>Defines the legal status of museums; defines the goals of creating museums-reserves (including ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage objects transferred to them and</p>

		access to them by citizens, preservation, study and promotion of these property)
Federal law No. 380-FZ of 18.03.2020 "On the Federal budget for 2020 and for the planning period of 2021 and 2022"	Defines the main characteristics of the Federal budget.	Defines the procedure for financing works in the field of state protection, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage property
Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation On approval of the Regulations on state historical and cultural expertise of 15.06.2009 No. 569	Establishes the procedure for conducting state historical and cultural expertise, requirements for determining individuals and legal entities that can be involved as experts; determines the list of objects of expertise	Defines the procedure of examination of documents justifying measures to safeguard cultural heritage during excavation, reclamation and (or) economic works and other works within the territory of object of cultural heritage or on land directly associated with land plot within the territory of cultural heritage property
Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation on Approval of the rules for issuing, suspending and terminating permits (open sheets) for work on identifying and studying objects of archaeological heritage of 20.02.2014 No. 127	Defines the procedure for issuing, suspending and terminating permits (open sheets) for work on the identification and study of property of archaeological heritage	Establishes the procedure for organizing archaeological research; sets requirements for justifying the need to conduct such research and for the qualifications of persons involved in such work (including in relation to the territory of archaeological heritage sites located on the territory of world heritage sites)
Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation " on approval of the	Establishes the procedure for developing projects for the protection of cultural heritage property	Defines requirements for land use regimes and town planning regulations within the

<p>Regulations on zones of protection of cultural heritage objects (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation and on invalidation of certain provisions of regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation</p> <p>of 12.09.2015 No. 972</p>	<p>(historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation</p>	<p>boundaries of cultural heritage protection zones</p>
<p>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation</p> <p>of 01.06.2009 No. 759-R</p>	<p>Making changes to the list of cultural heritage objects of Federal significance that the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation is responsible for state protection.</p>	<p>Assignment of state protection of the list of cultural heritage objects, including world heritage sites, to the powers of the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Order of The Ministry of Culture Of Russia on the implementation of certain provisions of article 47.6 of the Federal law of June 25, 2002 No. 73-FZ" on objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments)</p> <p>of 01.07.2015 No. 1887</p>	<p>Approves the form and procedure for preparing and approving the protection obligation of the owner or other legal owner of the cultural heritage property, as well as the procedure for fulfilling the requirements contained in the protection obligation</p>	<p>Defines the content of information contained in the protection obligation, requirements for compliance with restrictions defined by the status of a cultural heritage property (including in relation to protection obligations concluded with users of cultural heritage property located on the territory of a world heritage object), as well as the procedure for notifying the state heritage protection body of compliance with the requirements of the</p>

		protection obligation (performed by users of elements)
Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation on approval of the passport form of a cultural heritage object of 02.07.2015 No. 1906	Approves the form of the passport of the cultural heritage property; provides a list of all information contained in the passport about the features of the cultural heritage property, including a description of the subject of protection	Regulates the development of passports for cultural heritage sites located on the territory of a world heritage site
Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation on approval of the procedure for issuing permits for the preservation of a cultural heritage object included in the unified state register of cultural heritage objects (historical and cultural monuments of the peoples of the Russian Federation, or an identified cultural heritage object of 21.10.2015 No. 2625	Defines the procedure for issuing permits to carry out work on the preservation of cultural heritage property by Executive authorities performing functions in the field of state protection of cultural heritage property	In accordance with the established procedure, permits are issued for carrying out work on the preservation of a cultural heritage property located on the territory of world heritage sites or in buffer zones
Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation on approval of the composition and Procedure for approval of reports on performance of	In accordance with the established procedure, permits are issued for carrying out work on the preservation of a cultural heritage property located on the territory of world	Defines the procedure for acceptance of works for the preservation of cultural heritage objects located on the territory of a world heritage site and in its buffer zone

<p>works on preservation of object of a cultural heritage included in the unified state register of objects of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of peoples of the Russian Federation, or the identified object of cultural heritage of the procedure of acceptance of works on preservation of object of a cultural heritage and the preparation of the act of acceptance executed works on preservation of object of a cultural heritage, included in the unified state register of cultural heritage objects (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation, or identified object of cultural heritage and its form</p> <p>of 25.06.2015 No. 1840</p>	<p>heritage sites or in buffer zones</p>	
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Individual legal acts are represented by various acts of the federal, regional and local levels that regulate issues of state accounting and protection, property

relations, management, monitoring and protection of the buffer zone of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site.

3.2.1. State accounting

The system of state registration of cultural heritage objects includes the identification of cultural heritage objects, the inclusion of cultural heritage objects in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, and the issuance of a cultural heritage site passport.

The government of the Russian Federation may decide to recognize a site of cultural heritage of federal significance included in the register as a particularly valuable site of cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation. A cultural heritage site included in the World Heritage List is recognized as a particularly valuable site of cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation as a matter of priority.

The information contained in the Register is the main source of information on cultural heritage sites and their territories as well as on zones of protection of cultural heritage sites in the formation and maintenance of state information systems for urban development and other information systems or data banks that use this information, including the cadastral registration system.

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage property consists of several cultural heritage sites, including cultural heritage sites of federal significance as: The Moscow Kremlin – an ensemble of Architectural Monuments of the 15th-16th, 17th, 18th, 19th centuries; Historical Museum, 1874-1883, architect V. O. Sherwood, engineer A. Semenov; Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893, architect A. N. Pomerantsev; Middle Trading Rows; Alexander Garden, 1820-1823 (partially);

Territory of the Cultural Layer of the Moscow Kremlin, late 11-18th centuries identified archaeological heritage site.

Most of the cultural heritage sites that are part of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage property have the state protection by the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR of 30.08.1960 No. 1327 on Further Improvement of the Protection of Cultural Monuments in the RSFSR and included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites of the Peoples of the Russian Federation:

Nº	Name of a cultural heritage site in the WHS	Nº in the Registry	Comments
1	The Moscow Kremlin is an ensemble of architectural monuments of the XV-XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries.	771520302110006	Resolution of the Council of Ministries of the RSFSR from 30.08.1960 #1327
2	Fortress walls and towers	771520302110056	- // -
3	Senate Tower	771510302110146	- // -
4	Middle Arsenalnaya Tower	771510302110246	- // -
5	Commandant's Tower	771510302110126	- // -
6	Armory Tower	771510302110186	- // -
7	Tower of The Annunciation	771510302110136	- // -
8	The First Unnamed Tower	771510302110276	- // -
9	The Second Unnamed Tower	771510302110266	- // -
10	The Petrovskaya Tower	771510302110206	- // -
11	Tower of Constantine And Helen	771510302110256	- // -
12	Alarm Tower	771510302110296	- // -
13	Tsarskaya Tower	771510302110226	- // -
14	Tower entrance tower, the Spasskaya	771510302110096	- // -
15	Entrance tower of Trinity with Trinity bridge	771510302110156	- // -
16	Kutafya passage tower	771910302110466	- // -
17	Borovitskaya pa entrance tower	771510302110426	- // -
18	Passage tower of St. Nicholas	771510302110176	- // -
19	Tainitskaya passage tower	771510302110166	- // -
20	Round corner tower of the Arsenal	771510302110236	- // -
21	Round corner tower Vodovzvodnaya	771510302110196	- // -
22	Round corner tower Beklemishevskaya	771510302110216	- // -
23	Assumption cathedral	771510302110346	- // -

24	Annunciation cathedral	771510302110356	- // -
25	Archangel cathedral	771510302110286	- // -
26	Church of the Deposition of the Robe	771510302110396	- // -
27	Ivan The Great Bell Tower	771810302110456	- // -
28	Church of The Crucifixion	771510302110046	- // -
29	Church of The Resurrection	771510302110076	- // -
30	Church of the Nativity in the Hall	771510302110116	- // -
31	Catherine's Church	771510302110066	- // -
32	Grand palace	771510302110326	- // -
33	Palace of Facets	771510302110366	- // -
34	Fence with two gates between the Grand Palace and the Armory, 1838-1854, architects I. L. Mironovsky, K. A. Ton	781410018400006	Order of the Ministry of culture of Russia dated 25.07.2014 No. 1313
35	Patriarchal chambers with the Church of the Twelve Apostles	771810302110446	Resolution of the Council of Ministries of the RSFSR from 30.08.1960 #1327
36	Amusement Palace	771510302110306	- // -
37	Kremlin Armoury	771510302110316	- // -
38	Senate	771510302110416	- // -
39	Arsenal	771510302110016	- // -
40	Building with Apartments of Their Imperial Highnesses and stable building at the Kremlin wall, late 1820s, architect I. T. Tamansky, 1838-1851, architect K. A. Ton	7781410018410006	Order of the Ministry of culture of Russia dated 25.07.2014 No. 1314
41	Pokrovsky Cathedral on the moat (St. Basil's Cathedral)	771811313210006	Order of Rosokhrankultura No. 4-R of 94.93.2919
42	Lobnoe mesto	771410017950006	Resolution of the Council of Ministries of the RSFSR from 30.08.1960 #1327
43	Mausoleum of Lenin Vladimir Ilyich and Stalin Joseph Vissarionovich	771510312040006	- // -
44	Historical museum	771811313200006	Order of Rosokhrankultura No. 7-R of 25.03.2010
45	Upper trading rows (GUM)	771811313190006	Order of Rosokhrankultura No. 6-R of 17.03.2010
46	Middle trading rows	781410018130006	
47	Monument to Minin and Pozharsky	771811313220006	Order of Rosokhrankultura No. 3-R of 25.03.2010
48	The grotto and fountain	771510303040016	Resolution of the Council of Ministries of the RSFSR of 30.08.1960 #1327

49	National memorial of military glory	771520407350006	Resolution of the Council of Ministries of the RSFSR of 30.08.1960 #1327
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By decree of the President of the RSFSR No. 294 of 18.12.1991, the Moscow Kremlin, which is part of the World Heritage site, was classified as a particularly valuable national heritage site. The expanded list of monuments included in the World Heritage site was included to the list of cultural heritage sites, which protection measures are implemented by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 759-R of 1.06.2009.

Name	Aims	Impact on the WHS
Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR on further improvement of the protection of cultural monuments in the RSFSR of 30.08.1960 No. 1327	The list of cultural monuments to be protected as monuments of national significance has been approved.	<p>The list of cultural monuments of national significance includes the following objects:</p> <p><i>The Moscow Kremlin is an ensemble of architectural monuments of the XV-XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries.:</i></p> <p>Fortress walls and towers, 1485 - 1516. and 1672 - 1686 gg. Built by Russian and Italian masters. 20 towers and 18 strands of fortress walls.</p> <p>Travel towers: Spasskaya, Troitskaya with Troitsky bridge, Kutafya, Borovitskaya, Nikolskaya, Tainitskaya.</p> <p>Round corner towers: Angular, Arsenal, Vodovzvodnaya, Beklemishev.</p> <p>Towers: Senatskaya, Srednaya, Arsenalnaya, Komendantskaya, Armory, Blagoveshchenskaya, Pervaya Bezymyannaya, Vtoraya Bezymyannaya, Petrovskaya, Konstantino-Eleninskaya, Nabatnaya, Tsarskaya Assumption Cathedral, 1475-1479, arch. A. Fioravente, built on the model of old Russian cathedrals of the XII century. Frescoes of the XV-XVII centuries.</p> <p>Cathedral of the Archangel, 1505 - 1509 gg., architect. The New Aleviz. Frescoes of the XVI-XVII centuries.</p> <p>The Cathedral of the Annunciation, 1484 - 1489 he was built by Pskov masters. Chapels and galleries, 1563 Frescoes, XVI C. Iconostasis of the end of the XIV century, painters F. Grek, A. Rublev, D. Cherny</p> <p>The bell tower of Ivan the Great, 1505 - 1600, architect-Bon Fryazin ry, Petrok Maly, Fyodor Kon</p> <p>The bell tower, 1547 - 1555 gg., architect. Fryazin, Petrok. Restored in 1816, by architect D. I. Gilardi</p> <p>Church of the ordination, 1485-1486, built by Pskov craftsmen. Murals of the XVII century.</p>

		<p>Palace of facets, in 1487 - 1491 years, architect-ry M. Ruffo, P. Solari</p> <p>Patriarchal chambers with the Church of the Twelve Apostles, 1644-1645, architects D. Okhlebinin, A. Konstantinov</p> <p>The Church of Lazarus, 1393</p> <p>Church of the Nativity on the Porch, 1516, arch. Aleviz. Rebuilt in 1684.</p> <p>Terem Palace with Verkhospassky Cathedral. The first and second tiers of the Palace are parts of the Palace of Basil III, 1499-1508, arch. Aleviz, built on a white stone basement in 1395.</p> <p>Golden Tsaritsyn chamber, XVI C. The third, fourth and fifth tiers - the Palace of Mikhail Fedorovich and the Church of the Savior behind the Golden lattice, 1635-1636, architects B. Ogurtsov, A. Konstantinov, T. Sharutin, I. Ushakov</p> <p>Church of the Crucifixion, 1681</p> <p>Church of the Resurrection, XVII.</p> <p>Catherine's Church, 1627</p> <p>Funny Palace, 1651</p> <p>Arsenal, 1702 - 1736 Messrs., builders and D. I. Ivanov, K. Conrad</p> <p>Senate, 1776-1789, architect M. F. Kazakov</p> <p>Grand Palace, 1839-1849, architect K. A. Ton. It was built on the site of the Grand Ducal Palace of the XIV-XVII centuries and the coat of Arms tower of the XVII century. Armory, 1851, arch. Built on the site of a stable yard and a clock tower of the XVII century.</p> <p>Pokrovsky Cathedral on the moat (St. Basil's Cathedral), 1554-1560, architects Barma and Postnik Yakovlev. The chapel, 1588 Porch, galleries and bell tower, XVII century. Retaining wall, 1817</p> <p>Lobno mesto, XVII - XVIII.</p> <p>garden: Fence with gates, 1819-1821 Grotto and fountain, 1820-1823, architect O. I. Bove</p>
<p>Decree of the President of the RSFSR on especially valuable objects of the national heritage of Russia</p> <p>of 18.12.1991 No. 294</p>	<p>Individual objects of cultural heritage were recognized as particularly valuable of national heritage property and the property of the peoples of Russia. The state guaranteed their safety in the interests of the present and future</p>	<p>The Moscow Kremlin (architectural ensemble, Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve, Kremlin Palace of Congresses is recognized as a particularly valuable site of national heritage.</p>

	generations of Russians.	
Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 01.06.2009 No. 759-R	Making changes to the list of cultural heritage property of Federal significance that the Ministry of culture of the Russian Federation is responsible for state protection	<p>The following monuments that are part of the World Heritage site are included in the list of individual cultural heritage sites of federal significance, the authority for state protection of which is exercised by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation:</p> <p><i>The Moscow Kremlin is an ensemble of architectural monuments of the XV-XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries.:</i></p> <p>Beklemishevskaya Towers: Senatskaya, Srednaya, Arsenalnaya, Komendantskaya, Armory, Blagoveshchenskaya, Pervaya Bezymyannaya, Vtoraya Bezymyannaya, Petrovskaya, Konstantino-Eleninskaya, Nabatnaya, Tsarskaya Assumption Cathedral, 1475-1479, arch. A. Fioravente, built on the model of old Russian cathedrals of the XII century. Frescoes of the XV-XVII centuries. Cathedral of the Archangel, 1505 - 1509 gg., architect. The New Aleviz. Frescoes of the XVI-XVII centuries. The Cathedral of the Annunciation, 1484 - 1489 he was built by Pskov masters. Chapels and galleries, 1563 frescoes of the XVI century. Iconostasis of the end of the XIV century, painters F. Grek, A. Rublev, D. Cherny The Bell Tower Of Ivan The Great, 1505 - 1600, architect. Bon Fryazin, Petrok Maly, Fyodor Kon The bell tower, 1547 - 1555 gg., architect. Fryazin, Petrok. Restored in 1816, by architect D. I. Gilardi Church of the ordination, 1485-1486, built by Pskov craftsmen. Frescos XVII. Palace of facets, in 1487 - 1491 years. architect M. Ruffo, P. Solari The Patriarch's Palace with Church of Twelve Apostles 1644 - 1645 gg., architect. D. Klepinin, A. Konstantinov The Church of Lazarus, 1393 Church of the Nativity on the Porch, 1516, arch. Aleviz. Rebuilt in 1684. Terem Palace with Verkhospassky Cathedral. The first and second tiers of the Palace are parts of the Palace of Basil III, 1499-1508, arch. Aleviz, built on a white stone basement in 1395. Golden Tsaritsyn chamber, XVI century</p>

	<p>. the Third, fourth and fifth tiers-the Palace of Mikhail Fyodorovich and the Church of the Savior behind the Golden lattice, 1635-1636, architect B. Ogurtsov, A. Konstantinov, T. Sharutin, I. Ushakov</p> <p>Church of the Crucifixion, 1681</p> <p>Church of the Resurrection, XVII.</p> <p>Catherine's Church, 1627</p> <p>Funny Palace, 1651</p> <p>Arsenal, 1702 - 1736 Messrs., builders</p> <p>D. I. Ivanov, K. Conrad</p> <p>Senate, 1776-1789, architect M. F. Kazakov</p> <p>Grand Palace, 1839-1849, architect K. A. Ton.</p> <p>Built on the site of the Grand Ducal Palace of the XIV-XVII centuries and the coat of Arms tower of the XVII century</p> <p>. Armory, 1851, architect K. A. Ton. Built on the site of a stable yard and a clock tower of the XVII century.</p> <p>Building with Apartments of Their Imperial Highnesses and stable building at the Kremlin wall, late 1820s, architect I. T. Tamansky, 1838-1851, architect K. A. Ton</p> <p>Fence with two gates between the Grand Palace and the Armory, 1838-1851, architects I. L. Mironovsky, K. A. Ton</p> <p>Pokrovsky Cathedral on the moat (St. Basil's Cathedral), Pokrovsky Cathedral on the moat (Basil's Cathedral 1554-1560, architects Barma and Postnik Yakovlev. The chapel, 1588 Porch, galleries and bell tower, XVII century. Retaining wall, 1817),</p> <p>Lobnoe mesto, XVII - XVIII</p> <p>Monument to Minin and Pozharsky, 1818, SK. I. P. Martos, arch. Yakimov, bronze, granite</p> <p>Historical, 1874-1883, architect V. O. Sherwood, engineer A. Semenov</p> <p>Upper trading rows(GUM), 1889-1893, architect A. N. Pomerantsev</p> <p>Lenin's Mausoleum Of Vladimir Ilyich</p> <p>Alexander garden:</p> <p>Fence with gates, 1819-1821</p> <p>Grotto and fountain, 1820-1823, architect O. I. Bove</p> <p>National memorial of military glory: Monument on the grave of the Unknown soldier, 1967, arch. D. I. Burdin, V. A. Klimov, Yu. R. Rabaev, SK. n. V. Tomsky, gray and red granite, black Labrador; blocks with the land of hero cities; memorial sign in honor of cities awarded the honorary title of the Russian Federation " City of military glory"</p> <p>Middle trading rows, 1891-1894, arch. Klein R. I.</p>
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The territory of the World Heritage site is included in the cadastral blocks 77:01:001; 77:01:001008; 77:01:001009 and 77:01:001011.

3.2.2. State protection

State protection of cultural heritage sites is a system of legal, organizational, financial, material, technical, informational and other measures taken by the state authorities of the Russian Federation and the state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies within their competence aimed at identifying, recording, studying cultural heritage sites, preventing their destruction or causing harm to them.

In accordance with the Federal Law on Cultural Heritage Sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation of 25.06.2002 No. 73-FZ, as part of a set of measures for state protection, the sites of protection, borders and use of the territory of cultural heritage sites that are part of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage property were approved.

When carrying out work on the preservation of these cultural heritage sites, the state historical and cultural expertise is carried out to ensure that the project documentation meets the requirements of state protection. State historical and cultural expertise is also carried out to ensure the preservation of these cultural heritage sites during land, construction, land reclamation and economic works.

The procedure for conducting archaeological field work on the territory of these cultural heritage sites is also regulated by article 45_1 of Federal law 73-FZ and includes obtaining a permit (open sheet), a document issued by the federal body for the protection of cultural heritage sites based on the conclusion of the Russian Academy of Sciences and confirming the right to conduct archaeological surveys, excavations and observations. The results of archaeological works must be submitted to the Federal Agency for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the form of a scientific report; the discovered archaeological items are transferred to the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation.

A cultural heritage property in the WHS	Name of legal act	
	Object of Protection	Boundaries
The Moscow Kremlin is an ensemble of architectural monuments of the 15 th , 16 th , 17 th , 18 th , 19 th centuries.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 11.11.2016 No. 2449	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russia Federation of 24.06.2015 No. 1832
Fortress walls and towers, 1485-1516 years, 1672-1686 years.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 11.04.2019 No. 413	
Senatskaya tower, 1490s, rebuilt in the 17 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 623	
Middle Arsenalnaya tower, 1495, 70s-80s of the 17 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 09.01.2020 No. 2	
Commandant's tower, 1495, with 17 th century alterations.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 627	
Armory tower, 1493-1495, with 17 th century alterations.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 625	
Blagoveshchenskaya tower, 1487-1488, with reconstructions of the 17 th -18 th centuries.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 638	
First Nameless tower, 80th years of the 16 th century, complete reconstruction of the 18 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 635	
Second Unnamed tower, late 15 th century, with 17 th century alterations.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 11.04.2019 No. 415	

Petrovskaya tower, 15 th century, with alterations of the 17 th -18 th centuries.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 15.08.2019 No. 1189
Konstantono-Elenenskaya tower, 1490, with alterations of the 17 th and 18 th centuries.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 636
Alarm tower, 1495, with the reconstruction of the 18 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 634
Tsarskaya tower, 1680s.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 15.08.2019 No. 1190
Spasskaya passage tower, 1491, reconstruction of the 17 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 15.08.2019 No. 11
Troitsky passage tower with Troitsky bridge, 1495-1499, reconstruction of the 18 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 25.11.2019 No. 1819
Kutafya passage tower, 1485-1516 years, 1672-1686 years.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 09.01.2020 No. 3
Borovitskaya passage tower, 1490, reconstruction of the 17 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 633
Nikolskaya passage tower, 1491, with superstructures 18 th - beginning of the 19 th centuries.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 630
Tainitskaya passage tower, 15 th century, with reconstructions of the 17 th and 18 th centuries.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 626

Round corner tower of the Arsenal, 1485-1516 years and years 1672-1686	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 624
Round corner tower Vodovoznaya, 1488, superstructure of the 17 th century, reconstruction of the 19 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 628
Round corner tower Beklemishevskaya, 1487, with alterations of the 17 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 21.05.2019 No. 637
Assumption Cathedral, 1475-1479, arch. A. Fioravente, built on the model of old Russian cathedrals of the 12 th century. Frescoes of the 16 th -17 th centuries.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 31.12.2015 No. 3464
Annunciation Cathedral, late 14 th Century, 1484 – 1489, 1563, 16 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 16.09.2019 No. 1370
Archangel Cathedral, 1505-1509, 16 th -17 th centuries.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 16.09.2019 No. 1369
Church of the Deposition of the Robe, 1485-1486, 17 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 16.09.2019 No. 1371
Grand Palace, 1839-1849, architect K. A. Ton. It was built on the site of the Grand Ducal Palace of the 14 th -17 th centuries and the coat of Arms tower of the 17 th century.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 19.09.2017 No. 1569
Fence with two gates between the Grand	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian

Palace and the Armory, 1838-1854, architects I. L. Mironovsky, K. A. Ton	Federation of 25.07.2014 No. 1313	
The Kremlin Armoury, 1851	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 28.11.2018 No. 2059	
The Senate, 1776-1789	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 20.04.2020 No. 457	
Building with Apartments of Their Imperial Highnesses and stable building at the Kremlin wall, late 1820s, architect I. T. Tamansky, 1838-1851, architect K. A. Ton	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 25.07.2014 No. 1314	
Pokrovsky Cathedral on the moat (St. Basil's Cathedral), 1554-1560, 1588, 17 th century, 1817	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 27.02.2019 No. 221	Order of Rosokhrankultura of 04.03.2010 N 4-P
Lobnoe mesto, 17 th -18 th centuries	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 25.04.2014 No. 740	-
Mausoleum of Lenin Vladimir Ilyich and Stalin Joseph Vissarionovich, 1929-1930.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 25.02.2019 No. 209	Order of Rosokhrankultura of 25.03.2010 N 7-P
Historical Museum, 1874-1883.	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 28.11.2018 No. 2060	Order of Rosokhrankultura of 26.01.2011 N 86
Upper trading rows (GUM), 1889-1893	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 09.08.2019 No. 1435	Order of Rosokhrankultura of 17.03.2010 N 6-P
Middle trading rows	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 12.09.2014	Order of the Ministry of culture of Russia No. 3002 dated 08.12.2015

	No. 1567 on approval of the subject of protection Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 30.11.2016 No. 2624 on changing the subject of protection	
Monument to Minin and Pozharsky, 1818	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 5.06.2020 No. 603	Order of Rosokhrankultura of 03.03.2010 N 3-P
Grotto and fountain, 1820-1823	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 31.01.2020 No. 146	-
National memorial of military glory: Monument on the grave of the Unknown soldier, 1967	Order of the Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation of 18.03.2019 No. 294	Order of Rosokhrankultura of 01.03.2010 N 1-P
Territory of the cultural layer of the Moscow Kremlin, late 11 th -18 th centuries		Order of the Department of Cultural Heritage of the City of Moscow of 17.05.2018 No. 374

3.2.3. Ownership issues

Cultural heritage property, regardless of the category of their historical and cultural significance, may be a federal property, property of subjects of the Russian Federation, municipal property, private property, as well as in other forms of ownership, unless a different procedure is established by Federal Law. The specifics of ownership, use, and disposal of an object of cultural heritage are determined by this Federal Law 73-FZ and the civil, urban-planning, and land legislation of the Russian Federation.

A cultural heritage property that is in federal ownership or in state ownership of a subject of the Russian Federation or municipal ownership may be transferred to a unitary enterprise or institution under the right of economic management or

operational management as well as for free use on the basis of civil law agreements to legal entities. In such cases, in order to ensure the safety of these property, restrictions (encumbrances) of property rights, other property rights to cultural heritage sites, including protection obligations, are established. Protection obligations set requirements for the preservation, maintenance and use of cultural heritage sites; for ensuring access to the property, for placing outdoor advertising on the sites and for installing information labels and signs. These restrictions (encumbrances) of property rights, other property rights to cultural heritage sites are subject to state registration in the Unified State Register of Real Estate.

Cultural heritage sites within the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site are federal property: in accordance with the orders of the Government of the Russian Federation of 19.10.2009 No. 1572-R and of 18.04.2012 No. 577-R, these sites were included in the List of Cultural Heritage Sites of Federal Significance, which until December 27, 1991 were immovable historical and cultural monuments of state (Union and Republican) significance and in respect of which the property right of the Russian Federation must be registered.

Name	Aims	Impact on the WHS
Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1572-R of 19.10.2009	The list of cultural heritage property of Federal significance, in respect of which the property right of the Russian Federation should be registered, and the list of cultural heritage property of Federal significance, in respect of which the property right of Moscow should be	The following monuments that are part of the world heritage site are included in the list of cultural heritage sites of Federal significance, in respect of which the property right of the Russian Federation must be registered: <i>The Moscow Kremlin is an ensemble of architectural monuments of the XV-XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX centuries.::</i> Fortress walls and towers, 1485 - 1516. and 1672 - 1686 gg. Built by Russian and Italian masters. 20 towers and 18 strands of fortress walls. Travel towers: Spasskaya, Troitskaya with Troitsky bridge, Kutafya, Borovitskaya, Nikolskaya, Tainitskaya Round corner towers: Corner, Arsenalnaya, Vodovzvodnaya, Beklemishevskaya

	<p>registered, were approved Москвы</p> <p>Towers: Senatskaya, Srednaya, Arsenalnaya, Komendantskaya, Armory, Blagoveshchenskaya, Pervaya Bezymyannaya, Vtoraya Bezymyannaya, Petrovskaya, Konstantino-Eleninskaya, Nabatnaya, Tsarskaya</p> <p>Assumption Cathedral, 1475-1479, arch. A. Fioravente, built on the model of old Russian cathedrals of the XII century. Frescoes of the XV-XVII centuries.</p> <p>Cathedral of the Archangel, 1505 - 1509 gg., architect. The New Aleviz. Frescoes of the XVI-XVII centuries.</p> <p>The Cathedral of the Annunciation, 1484 - 1489 he was built by Pskov masters. Chapels and galleries, 1563 frescoes of the XVI century. Iconostasis of the end of the XIV century, painters F. Grek, A. Rublev, D. Cherny</p> <p>The Bell Tower Of Ivan The Great, 1505 - 1600, architect. Bon Fryazin, Petrok Maly, Fyodor Kon</p> <p>The bell tower, 1547 - 1555 gg., architect. Fryazin, Petrok. Restored in 1816, by architect D. I. Gilardi</p> <p>Church of the ordination, 1485-1486, built by Pskov craftsmen. Frescos XVII.</p> <p>Palace of facets, in 1487 - 1491 years. architect M. Ruffo, P. Solari</p> <p>The Patriarch's Palace with Church of Twelve Apostles 1644 - 1645 gg., architect. D. Klepinin, A. Konstantinov</p> <p>The Church of Lazarus, 1393</p> <p>Church of the Nativity on the Porch, 1516, arch. Aleviz. Rebuilt in 1684.</p> <p>Terem Palace with Verkhospassky Cathedral. The first and second tiers of the Palace are parts of the Palace of Basil III, 1499-1508, arch. Aleviz, built on a white stone basement in 1395.</p> <p>Golden Tsaritsyn chamber, XVI century</p> <p>. the Third, fourth and fifth tiers-the Palace of Mikhail Fyodorovich and the Church of the Savior behind the Golden lattice, 1635-1636, architect B. Ogurtsov, A. Konstantinov, T. Sharutin, I. Ushakov</p> <p>Church of the Crucifixion, 1681</p> <p>Church of the Resurrection, XVII.</p> <p>Catherine's Church, 1627</p> <p>Funny Palace, 1651</p> <p>Arsenal, 1702 - 1736 Messrs., builders D. I. Ivanov, K. Conrad</p> <p>Senate, 1776-1789, architect M. F. Kazakov</p> <p>Grand Palace, 1839-1849, architect K. A. Ton. Built on the site of the Grand Ducal Palace of the XIV-XVII centuries and the coat of Arms tower of the XVII century</p> <p>Armory, 1851, architect K. A. Ton. Built on the site of a stable yard and a clock tower of the XVII century.</p>
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		<p><i>Historical museum, 1874-1883, architect V. O. Sherwood, eng.</i></p> <p><i>Upper trading rows (GUM), 1889 - 1893 гг., arch. A. N. Pomerantsev</i></p> <p>Alexander garden:</p> <p>Fence with gates, 1819-1821</p> <p>Grotto and fountain, 1820-1823, architect O. I. Bove</p> <p>National memorial of military glory: Monument on the grave of the Unknown soldier, 1967, arch. D. I. Burdin, V. A. Klimov, Yu. R. Rabaev, SK. n. V. Tomskey, gray and red granite, black Labrador; blocks with the land of hero cities; memorial sign in honor of cities awarded the honorary title of the Russian Federation " City of military glory"</p>
<p>Order of the Government of the Russian Federation</p> <p>No. 577-R of 18.04.2012</p>	<p>The list of cultural heritage property of Federal significance, in respect of which the property right of the Russian Federation should be registered, and the list of cultural heritage property of Federal significance, in respect of which the property right of Moscow should be registered, were approved</p>	<p>The following monuments that are part of the world heritage site are included in the list of cultural heritage sites of Federal significance, in respect of which the property right of the Russian Federation must be registered:</p> <p><i>Monument to Minin and Pozharsky, 1818, SK. I. P. Martos, arch. Yakimov, bronze, granite</i></p> <p><i>Lobnoe mesto, XVII - XVIII.</i></p>

3.2.4. Management

A cultural heritage property that is in federal ownership or in state ownership of a subject of the Russian Federation or municipal ownership may be transferred to a unitary enterprise or institution under the right of economic management or operational management, as well as for free use on the basis of civil law agreements to legal entities. In such cases, in order to ensure the safety of these objects, restrictions (encumbrances) of property rights, other property rights to cultural heritage objects, including protection obligations, are established. Protection obligations set requirements for the preservation, maintenance and use

of cultural heritage sites; for ensuring access to the sites, for placing outdoor advertising on the site and for installing information labels and signs. These restrictions (encumbrances) of property rights, other property rights, to cultural heritage sites are subject to state registration in the Unified State Register of Real Estate.

The managing organizations of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site are listed in Section 4. the corresponding title documents are shown in the Table below.

Managing organization	Cultural heritage sites in the WHS	Title document	Protection obligation	Regulation	Visiting rules
Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve Federal State Budgetary Cultural Institution	Assumption Cathedral 1475-1479 years. Archangel Cathedral, 1505-1509, 16-17 th centuries. Annunciation Cathedral, 1484-1489 years. Church of the ordination, 1485-1486, 17 th century. Patriarchal chambers with the Church of the Twelve Apostles, 1644-1645 Ivan the Great bell tower, 1505-1600 (with assumption belfry and Filaret extension) Armory, 1851 Middle trading rowa	Contract of gratuitous use of real estate belonging to federal ownership and located on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin dated 18.09.2002 No. 001.000.00/02-1-BP; Supplementary agreement No. 1 dated 25.06.2012 to the contract for the gratuitous use of real estate belonging to federal ownership and located on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin, registered in the register of the office of the President of the Russian Federation of 10.07.2012 no. BP/12-266	-	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 21.03.2012 No. 210 on approval of the Charter of the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve Federal State Budgetary Cultural Institution	Order of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation No. 336 of 18.10.2001 on approval of the rules for visiting the Moscow Kremlin
State Historical Museum Federal Cultural Institution	Pokrovsky Cathedral on the moat (St. Basil's Cathedral), 1554-1560, 1588, 17 th century, 1817	Order of the Ministry of Property Relations No. 223-R of 17.07.2000 Extract from the Federal property register No. 2570/1 dated 03.08.2019 Number and date of record about registration	From January 1979 (reissue)	Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation No. 582 of 11.06.2011 on Approval of the Charter of the State Historical Museum	Rules of behavior of visitors on the territory of sites approved 29.03.2017 by Order of the

		of the right 77:01:001:1297-77/2017-1 of 11.10.2017		Federal State Cultural Institution	Director of the Museum 73-Ave.
	Historical Museum, 1874-1883.	Order of the Ministry of Property Relations No. 731-R of 12.11.1993 Extract from the Federal property register No. 4302/2 of 06.12.2019 Number and date of registration of the right 77-77-12/-26/2012-797 of 31.08.2012	Order of the Ministry of Culture Of the Russian Federation 28.12.2018 №2386		
Office of the President of the Russian Federation represented by its substructure, Office for the operation of buildings of higher authorities of the office of the President of the Russian Federal State Budgetary Institution	The Senate, 1776- 1789	Number and date of registration of the right 77:01/31-181/2001-1430 from 17.08.2001	From 25.04.2013 #16-48-1/3	Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2008 N 1370 on managing the Affairs of the President of the Russian Federation	Order of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation No. 336 of 18.10.2001 on approval of the rules for visiting the Moscow Kremlin
	The Red Square	Number and date of registration of the right 77:77:22/001/2011-345 from 16.02.2011	-		
	Lobnoe mesto, 17 th -18 th centuries				
	Assumption Cathedral 1475- 1479 years. Archangel Cathedral, 1505- 1509, 16 th -17 th centuries. Annunciation Cathedral, 1484- 1489 years. Church of the ordination, 1485- 1486, 17 th century. Patriarchal chambers with the Church of the Twelve Apostles, 1644-1645 Ivan the Great bell tower, 1505-1600 (with assumption belfry and Filaret extension) Armory, 1851 Middle trading rows	transferred Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve Federal State Budgetary Cultural Institution			
Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation	Walls and towers of the Moscow Kremlin, the building of the Senate Annex, the building of the	Number and date of registration of the right 77:77:12/03/030/2011 - 459 of 16.11.2011	Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation of 05.12.2016 №2638	Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 82 of 31.01.1992 on the official residence of	Order of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation

	Spassky pass office, the building of the Nikolsky pass office		the President of the Russian Federation, Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 1013 of 07.08.2004 on Issues of Federal security service of the Russian Federation	No. 336 of 18.10.2001 on approval of the rules for visiting the Moscow Kremlin
	Arsenal	Number and date of registration of the right 77:77:12/030/2011-458 of 16.11.2011		
	Lenin Mausoleum	Number and date of registration of the right 77:77:12/030/2011-459 of 16.11.2011		
	The Grand Kremlin Palace, the cavalier case	Number and date of registration of the right 77:77:12/030/2011-462 of 14.11.2011		
	Amusement Palace, garage-warm Parking	Number and date of registration of the right 77:77:12/030/2011-461 of 16.11.2011		
GUM Trading House JSC	Upper trading rows (GUM), 1889-1893	Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 22.02.2014 No. 242-R on leasing premises belonging to the Upper Trading Rows Cultural Heritage Site (GUM), 1889-1893., arch. A. N. Pomerantsev	The Charter of GUM Trading House JSC approved by the extraordinary General meeting of shareholders 12.01.2015	

3.2.5. Monitoring

Monitoring includes a system of measures for state supervision of the state, maintenance, preservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage sites as well as environmental monitoring of the state of the environment of cultural heritage sites.

State monitoring in the field of protection of cultural heritage objects is carried out by the Federal body for the protection of cultural heritage objects and regional bodies for the protection of cultural heritage property. The subject of state monitoring is

- compliance with requirements for the maintenance and use of a cultural heritage property, requirements for the preservation of a

cultural heritage property, requirements for ensuring access to a cultural heritage property

- compliance with urban planning regulations within the boundaries of territories of protection zones of cultural heritage properties and requirements for the implementation of activities within the boundaries of the territories of cultural heritage sites
- implementation of measures to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage properties, including measures provided for in the project documentation for construction, reconstruction, capital repairs, and work on the preservation of cultural heritage properties

State monitoring in the field of protection of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is carried out by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. State supervision in the field of protection of the Territory of the Cultural Layer of the Moscow Kremlin, late 11th-18th centuries archaeological heritage site is carried out by the Department of Cultural Heritage of the City of Moscow.

State monitoring includes measures to monitor the technical condition of cultural heritage sites as part of the World Heritage property and measures to systematically monitor the performance of protection obligations in accordance with the national standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 56198-2014.

Name of the legal act	Aims	Influence on WHS
Decree of The Government of the Russian Federation on Federal state supervision over the state, maintenance, preservation, use, popularization and state protection of cultural heritage property of 23.07.2015 No. 740	The regulation establishes the procedure for Federal state supervision of the state, maintenance, preservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage property.	The provisions of Federal supervision are directly related to the WHS, since its components have the status of monuments of Federal significance.

<p>National standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 56198-2014 Monitoring of the technical condition of cultural heritage objects. Immovable monuments. General requirements, approved by the order of the Federal Agency for technical regulation and Metrology Of 30.10.2014 No. 1458</p>	<p>The standard contains the main provisions regulating the composition, structure and scope of monitoring the technical condition of cultural heritage objects of the peoples of the Russian Federation - immovable historical and cultural monuments. According to the standard, monitoring includes monitoring the condition of buildings, structures or their individual parts and the environment within the area of mutual influence.</p>	<p>Defines the procedure for monitoring the state of monuments that are part of the WHS and the buffer zone of the object.</p>
<p>The order of the Department of Cultural Heritage of Moscow on approval of the List of mandatory requirements, compliance with which is assessed in the implementation of the Department of cultural heritage of Federal and regional state supervision over the condition, maintenance, conservation, use, popularization and state protection of cultural heritage, the list of legal acts containing mandatory requirements, compliance with which is evaluated in the implementation of the Department of cultural heritage of the city of Moscow of Federal and regional state supervision of the state, maintenance, preservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage property Of 5.10.2020 No. 642</p>	<p>The order was approved in order to prevent violations by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs of mandatory requirements in the field of protection of cultural heritage property in Moscow</p>	<p>Indicates for individuals and legal entities a list of requirements from Supervisory authorities when implementing measures to control the standing of cultural heritage property in the territory of the ARIES buffer zone.</p>
<p>Resolution of the government of Moscow on approval of the Regulations on regional state supervision of the state, maintenance, preservation, use, popularization and state</p>	<p>The resolution establishes the procedure for regional state supervision of the state, maintenance, preservation, use, promotion and state protection of cultural heritage objects of</p>	<p>Regulates supervision of the state of preservation of monuments within the boundaries of the WHS buffer zone</p>

protection of cultural heritage property Of 7.07.2017 No. 331-PP	regional significance, cultural heritage objects of local significance, identified cultural heritage property located on the territory of Moscow	
National standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 56198-2014 Monitoring of the technical condition of cultural heritage property. Immovable monuments. General requirements approved by Order No. 1458-St of the Federal Agency for technical regulation and Metrology on 30.10.2014	The standard contains the main provisions regulating the composition, structure and scope of monitoring the technical condition of cultural heritage property of the peoples of the Russian Federation - immovable historical and cultural monuments. According to the standard, monitoring includes monitoring the condition of buildings, structures or their individual parts and the environment within the area of mutual influence.	Defines the procedure for monitoring the state of monuments that are part of the WHS and the buffer zone of the site.
Law of the city of Moscow on maintenance and preservation of facades of buildings and structures on the territory of the city of Moscow Of 1.07.1996 No. 22	The law establishes the obligations of owners, tenants, as well as legal entities that have buildings and structures on the right of economic management or operational management, for the maintenance, restoration and repair of facades of buildings and structures on the territory of the city of Moscow.	Monitoring the state of monuments in the WHS buffer zone.
Law of the city of Moscow on the protection and use of immovable historical and cultural monuments of 14.07.2000 No. 26	The law regulates relations in the field of state protection and use of immovable objects of historical and cultural heritage located on the territory of the city of Moscow and included in the unified state register of cultural heritage property of the peoples of the Russian Federation, the List of identified immovable objects of historical and cultural heritage and their territories. In particular, the law defines the procedure for monitoring cultural heritage sites.	Sets the procedure for monitoring monuments in the WHS buffer zone.

State monitoring includes environmental monitoring activities and covers the following types of monitoring:

- atmospheric pollution
- pollution of surface water bodies
- contamination of urban soils
- noise levels in urban areas
- green spaces
- dangerous geological processes
- radiation background

The data structure of the unified Fund of Environmental Monitoring Data (according to N 866-PP) is:

Air pollution monitoring

- address list of automatic air pollution control stations
- list of controlled substances
- primary data on atmospheric air pollution obtained as a result of measurements at automatic air monitoring stations since their introduction into commercial operation (20-minute values of concentrations of pollutants in the atmospheric air)
- results of primary data processing, indicating the causes of defects and the duration of gaps
- results of statistical data processing (average daily, average annual, average monthly values of concentrations of pollutants in the atmospheric air)
- results of annual data processing indicating the causes of defects and the duration of gaps

- data on the time and routes of mobile environmental laboratory raids
- primary data on air pollution obtained from the results of the raids, mobile environmental laboratory
- results of statistical processing of mobile environmental laboratory data
- primary data on air pollution obtained from sampling results
- results of mapping of air pollution for each controlled substance and the integrated pollution index

Monitoring of surface water pollution

- address list of water quality monitoring checkpoints
- list of controlled substances
- primary data for monitoring the content of pollutants in the control channels of the Moscow river and small rivers of the city of Moscow
- results of calculating the quarterly average values of pollutants in approved sampling sites of the Moscow river and small rivers of the city of Moscow
- data on the Time and routes of ship raids
- primary data for monitoring the content of pollutants in surface water bodies based on the results of ship raids
- the results of the statistical processing of the ship raids
- primary data on pollution of surface waters obtained from the results of sampling
- results of mapping surface water pollution for each controlled substance and integrated pollution index

Monitoring of urban soil pollution

- address list of sites for monitoring soil and soil quality

- characteristics of sampling and the list of controlled substances
- data on soil contamination and soil obtained from the results of the analysis of samples
- address list of sites for permanent monitoring of green spaces where soil quality analysis is carried out
- results of soil contamination mapping for each controlled substance and integrated pollution index

Monitoring of green spaces

- address list of sites for permanent monitoring of green spaces
- data on the species diversity of green spaces at permanent observation sites
- the results of dendrological, anatomopathological on the grounds of ongoing monitoring
- results of distribution of green spaces by categories of condition and their decorative value on the sites of permanent monitoring

Monitoring of noise levels in urban areas

- address list of noise monitoring sites based on complaints from residents and requests from prefectures
- results of noise monitoring based on complaints from residents and requests from prefectures
- results of noise level mapping

Monitoring of dangerous geological processes

- address list of wells and sites for monitoring dangerous geological processes
- primary data on the state of underground (ground) water
- monitoring data for karst-suffusion processes

- monitoring data of landslide processes
- results of mapping the state of the geological environment (flooding, temperature disturbances, the spread of landslides and karst-suffusion processes in the city)

Radiation monitoring

The Moscow radiation and environmental monitoring system covers the entire territory of the city (more than 1,091 square kilometers) and consists of stationary and mobile monitoring facilities of the Central Laboratory Complex and the information analytical center Radon Federal State Unitary Enterprise of the Moscow Scientific Production Enterprise:

- ground-based monitoring network (134 points) for radioactivity of soils and soils based on samples taken from the upper layer (0-5 cm) from sites 10 s 10 m² using the envelope method
- network of radiation background meters, which consists of 66 sensors (Moscow), located on highways, large enterprises, taking into account the planned coverage of all administrative districts
- observations of the bulk activity of radionuclides in the surface layer of the atmosphere, which are carried out at six permanent stations by continuous sampling using the VFU "Typhoon-4" and "Typhoon-5" with a capacity of 1000 to 3000 m³/g per FPP-15-1 filter.5 with a weekly sample exposure
- monitoring the radioactivity of atmospheric precipitation. They are carried out at six points that coincide with the points of selection of aerosols with a weekly exposure using high-sided cuvettes
- a network of water basin monitoring posts, including 20 stationary hydro posts located on the Moscow, Setun, Skhodnya, Yauza rivers and at the mouth of the Sobolevsky stream, where water and sediment samples are taken

The first environmental monitoring station on the territory of Moscow was established in 1995, and in 2007, the Unified City Fund for Environmental Monitoring Data, a system for collecting and transmitting data in an automated mode, has started working, consequently, data has become available to the General public in real time.

On the border of the buffer zone of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site, there is a Mosecomonitoring station at 10 Spiridonovskaya Street. the Station monitors the concentration of the following substances in the air:

- sulphur dioxide
- nitrogen dioxide
- suspended particles PM_{2.5}
- methane
- ground-level ozone
- carbon oxide
- suspended PM₁₀ particles

In the immediate vicinity of the World Heritage site, there are stations at the following addresses: Malaya Sukharevskaya square, 1 (nitrogen dioxide, suspended particles PM_{2.5}, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen sulfide, suspended particles PM₁₀, methane carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide) and 4th Tverskaya-Yamskaya street, 26/8 (nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, methane).

The noise level is measured by three mobile laboratories as part of both patrolling and targeted response.

Water monitoring is carried out in 66 control areas in the absence of ice, on the Moscow river, its tributaries, and in the Kosinski lakes.

All data is recorded and if violations are detected, the information is transmitted to Rosprirodnadzor or the Department of Nature Management and Environmental Protection of the City of Moscow.

Name	Description	The value for the WHS
Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation on state environmental monitoring (state environmental monitoring) and the state data Fund for state environmental monitoring of 09.08.2013 No. 681	The regulation establishes the procedure for state environmental monitoring, the procedure for the organization and functioning of the unified system of state ecological monitoring, the establishment and operation of the state Fund of data of state environmental monitoring, the list of types of information to be included in the state Fund, the procedure and terms for inclusion of information and the exchange of such information.	The basic document for organization of system of ecological monitoring on the territory of the Russian Federation.
Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on state monitoring of the radiation situation in the territory of the Russian Federation Of 07. 2014 No. 639	The rules establish the procedure for organizing and maintaining a unified state automated system for monitoring the radiation situation on the territory of the Russian Federation and its functional subsystems.	Basic document for the organization of a radiation and environmental monitoring system on the territory of the Russian Federation.
Decree Of the government of Moscow on improving the mechanism for managing and monitoring the state of the Moscow river and its tributaries 24.11.1998 No. 911	Regulates the procedure for laboratory control and analytical studies of the water of the Moscow river and its tributaries on the territory of the city, the procedure for placing information, interaction between specialized structures, etc.	Defines the procedure for monitoring one of the largest transport arteries in the buffer zone of the world heritage site.
Resolution of the government of Moscow on the organization of a Unified system of environmental monitoring of the city of Moscow	The resolution approves the list of stationary air pollution monitoring posts, a regular routine radiation monitoring network, radiation monitoring points on the restricted areas of the Moscow water	The resolution defines the location and use of the material base for environmental monitoring located within the boundaries of the buffer zone of the world heritage site.

of 22.02.2000 No. 144-PP	basin, a network of automated stationary radiation monitoring posts, and an automated radiation background measurement system.	
Resolution of the government of Moscow on measures to improve radiation safety of the population of Moscow Of 28.11.2000 №495-PP	The main goal of the program is a comprehensive solution to the problem of ensuring radiation safety of the population of Moscow, aimed at reducing to a socially acceptable level the risk of radiation exposure to humans and their environment from sources of ionizing radiation of man-made and natural origin.	Organization of monitoring on the territory of Moscow by specialized organizations.
Law of the city of Moscow on environmental monitoring in the city Moscow Of 29.10.2004 No. 65	The law defines the goals, principles, and General organizational and legal framework for environmental monitoring and regulates relations in the field of environmental monitoring in the city of Moscow.	Basic law for the organization of a comprehensive environmental monitoring system in Moscow.
Resolution of the government of Moscow on organization of monitoring of geoeological processes in the city of Moscow Of 7.12.2004 No. 868-PP	The resolution defines a list of measures aimed at preventing adverse environmental consequences of changes occurring in the geological environment, timely detection of dangerous geological processes, and the formation of a unified information space	Identification of negative processes associated with soil erosion due to natural and anthropogenic factors within the boundaries of the territory and buffer zone of the world heritage site.
Resolution of the government of Moscow on the functioning of the Unified system of environmental monitoring of the city of Moscow and the practical use of environmental monitoring data Of 8.11.2005 No. 866-PP	The resolution is aimed at ensuring the accounting and practical use of environmental monitoring data.	Determine the order of interaction of specialized structures related to the WHS and its buffer zone within the framework of the environmental policy of the city of Moscow

3.2.6. Buffer zone

There is no concept of a buffer zone in the federal legislation of the Russian Federation. However, Russian legislation contains the concept of protection zones of cultural heritage property, specially designated territories adjacent to monuments and intended to ensure the preservation of monuments and their environment, to identify their historical and artistic value and the feasibility of using them. The composition of protection zones of cultural heritage property includes protection zone, zone of regulation of development and economic activity, zone of protected natural landscape.

The national standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 58204-2018 was approved and put into effect for protected zones of World Heritage sites. To assess the impact of new construction projects and large-scale restoration works, including in buffer zones, the national standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 58203-2018 was approved and put into effect.

A part of the buffer zone is covered by the protection zone of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance. The buffer zone is also overlapped by the protection zones of the central part of Moscow (inside the Garden Ring) and protection zones of the central part of Moscow (within Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart). The boundaries and protection zones of the Moscow Kremlin – the Ensemble of the Architectural Monuments of the 15–16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries cultural heritage site of federal importance as well as boundaries and protection zones the central part of Moscow (inside the Garden Ring) and protection zones of the central part of Moscow (within Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart) are included in the Master Plan of the City of Moscow (approved by Law of Moscow of 5.05.2010 No. 17) and the Rules of Land-Use and

Development of the City of Moscow (approved by the Decree of the Government of Moscow of 28.03.2017 No. 120-PP).

Name	Aims	Impact on the WHS
Resolution of the Government of Moscow on approval of protection zones of the Moscow Kremlin ensemble Of 17.06.1997 No. 440-PP	Approved the composition of the zones of protection of the object of cultural heritage of Federal significance " Moscow Kremlin-an ensemble of architectural monuments of the XV-XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX centuries.	Providing an additional level of protection for the most vulnerable part of the buffer zone
Resolution of the Government of Moscow on approval of protection zones of the Central part of Moscow (within the Garden ring) of 16.12.1997 No. 881	Approved maintenance regimes for the protection of historical and cultural monuments in the Central part of Moscow (within the Garden ring)	Ensuring effective protection of the buffer zone of the world heritage site and its wide environment
Resolution of the Government of Moscow on approval of protection zones of the Central part of Moscow (within Chambers-the Collegiate Rampart) of 7.07.1998 No. 545-PP	Approved maintenance regimes for the protection of historical and cultural monuments in the Central part of Moscow (within the Kamer-Kollezhsky Val)	Ensuring effective protection of the buffer zone of the world heritage site and its wide environment
Law of the City of Moscow on the General Plan of the City of Moscow Of 5.05.2010 No. 17	Approved master plan of the city of Moscow	Taking into account the need to preserve the VUS of the object in urban development activities in the buffer zone and in a wide environment
Resolution of the Government of Moscow on approval of the rules of land use and development of the city of Moscow Of 28.03.2017 No. 120-PP	Approved rules for land use and development of the city of Moscow	Taking into account the need to preserve the VUS of the object in urban development activities in the buffer

		zone and in a wide environment
National standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 58204-2018 Project of protected areas of the world heritage site. Composition and content. General requirements approved by Order of the Federal Agency for technical regulation and meteorology of 21.08.2018 No. 505-St	The standard defines the procedure for determining the boundaries of the protected zone (buffer zone) of a world heritage site	The standard introduces the concept of a buffer zone in the Russian practice of protecting world heritage sites.
National standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 56198-2014 Monitoring the technical condition of cultural heritage sites. Immovable monuments. General requirements approved by Order of the Federal Agency for technical regulation and Metrology of 21.08.2018 No. 504-art.	The standard sets out the procedure for assessing the impact on the universal value of world heritage sites and defines the composition and content of the report on the impact assessment on the outstanding universal value of world heritage sites.	The standard is used for impact assessments of new construction projects and large-scale restoration work on the world heritage site and its buffer zone.

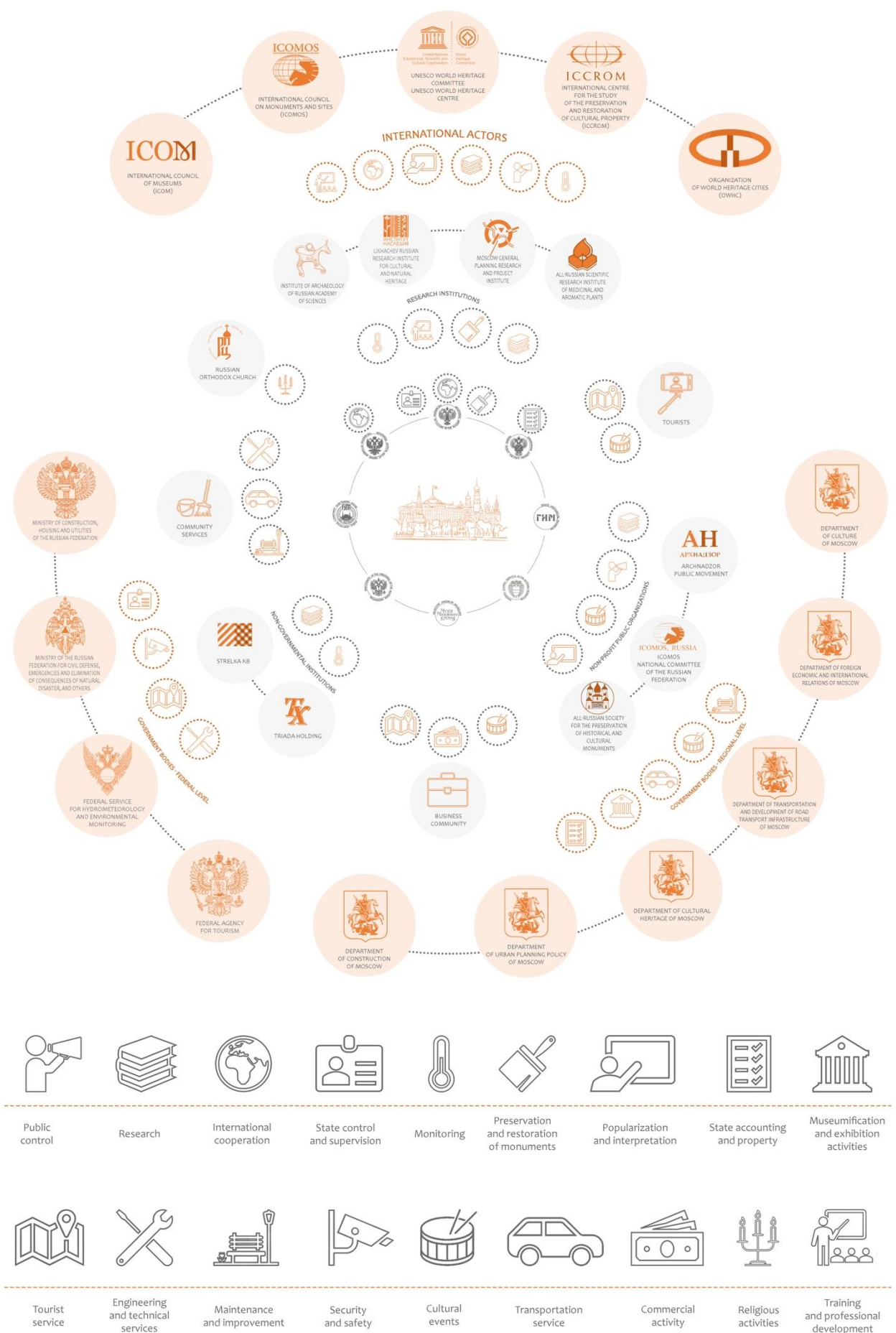
4. CHARACTERISTICS OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is a compound property and managerial complex that is in the field of influence and interaction of various individuals and organizations. We can distinguish several categories, which are united by the concept of stakeholders that are fundamentally important for the development and management of the property.

Stakeholders are organizations or groups of persons who, on an indefinite, long-term, or regularly recurring basis, perform administrative, regulatory, administrative, supervisory, social and cultural functions concerning a World Heritage site, as well as organizations and groups of persons, whose activities are directly related to the site and may have a significant impact on it.

Stakeholders for the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site can be divided into two categories, managing organizations and other stakeholders, which in turn are represented by the following groups: international organizations, federal authorities, regional authorities, research organizations, public organizations, business community, tourists and visitors, public infrastructure and transport services.

All stakeholders have one or more areas of competence in relation to the World Heritage site.











4.1. Organizations managing the World Heritage site and their functions

Managing organizations are public or private entities that have operational management or perpetual use of monuments and ensembles within the World Heritage site and that have issued protection obligations documents containing specific requirements for the preservation, maintenance and use of the cultural heritage site. Protection obligations are approved by the act of the monument protection authority of the appropriate level. For most of the monuments within the site, it is the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

The organizations managing the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site are as follows: (1) Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve, (2) State Historical Museum, (3) Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation represented by its substructure Directorate of High Government Buildings Management, (4) Federal Guard Service of the Russian Federation, (5) GUM Trading House Public Joint-Stock Company.

4.1.1. Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve

      	 <p>Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve Federal State Budgetary Institution of Culture</p> <p>(Moscow Kremlin Museums)</p> <p>Address: Kremlin, Moscow 103073 Russian Federation</p>
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The Moscow Kremlin museums are a world-famous Treasury of Russian culture that preserves a unique collection of values and architectural monuments of the Princely, Tsarist, and Imperial periods of Russian history.

The Museum was founded by the Imperial decree of Alexander I in 1806 and was called Workshop and Armory chambers. In 1917, these chambers were renamed as the State Armory Chamber, and the Kremlin's cathedrals and churches, former boyar chambers and Patriarchal chambers were included in its structure. In 1991, the Museum was given its current name, the Moscow Kremlin Museums.

The Museum is classified as the most valuable object of national heritage and is the property of the peoples of Russia following the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation №294 of 18.12.1991 on the Most Valuable Objects of the Cultural Heritage of the Peoples of the Russian Federation. Thus, the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve is included in the Code of Most Valuable Cultural Heritage Properties (Monuments of History and Culture) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation as well as the architectural ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin as a whole.

The founder and owner of the property of the Moscow Kremlin Museums is the Russian Federation. The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation performs the functions and powers of the founder concerning the Museum, and the Federal Agency for State Property Management performs the functions and powers of the owner of the property transferred to the Museum.

The main document defining the status, rights, duties, and functions of the Moscow Kremlin Museums is the Charter approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation №210 of 21.03.2012.

The purpose and subject of the Moscow Kremlin Museums are the storage, identification and collection, study, publication of museum items and collections, as well as the implementation of outreach, research, and educational activities.

Among the main activities carried out by the Museum are: ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage sites transferred to it and ensuring citizens' access to them; accounting, conservation, and restoration of items in its museum and archive collections; study, survey, and systematization of museum objects and collections, as well as the formation of an electronic database; study of monuments of national and international art; organization and carrying out of expertise and restoration of cultural values; conducting scientific research, including scientific expeditions; conducting research work; developing a regime for the maintenance and use of historical and cultural monuments that are part of the museum, their protection zones, and the museum territory, as well as ensuring its implementation; monitoring of the technical condition and operation of the museum cultural heritage sites and objects; development of programs for the monuments conservation, implementation of methodological, operational control and technical supervision of project, restoration, and repair works; conducting cultural and educational events, scientific conferences, and seminars, as well as excursion and lecture services for museum visitors.

The Moscow Kremlin Museums actively participate in international projects, have the status of a collective member of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), and according to the 2019 results, have entered the top 20 most visited museums in the world (17th place).¹

¹ <https://www.theartnewspaper.com/analysis/art-s-most-popular-here-are-2019-s-most-visited-shows-and-museums>

The Moscow Kremlin Museums use the following historic monuments of the World Heritage site:

- 1. Assumption Cathedral, 1475-1479**
- 2. Archangel Michael Cathedral, 1505-1509, 16th-17th centuries**
- 3. Annunciation Cathedral, 1484-1489**
- 4. Church of Deposition of the Robe, 1485-1486, 17th century**
- 5. Patriarch's Palace with Church of Twelve Apostles, 1644-1645**
- 6. Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, 1505-1600 (with belfry and Filarets wing)**
- 7. Armoury Palace, 1851**

Indicated monuments are assigned by the Directorate of High Government Buildings Management of Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation. They also are transferred to the Moscow Kremlin Museums under the contract of rent-free of the real estate. According to this contract, the Moscow Kremlin Museums are responsible for maintaining the transferred monuments in proper condition and ensuring the preservation of monuments in accordance with the terms of the protection obligations that are developed for all monuments.

Currently, the project of conservation (in the mode of restoration with adaptation to the modern use) of the Middle Trading Rows, 1891-1894, arch. Klein cultural heritage site of federal importance is conducted at the address: 5, Red Square, Moscow for the placement of the museum and exhibition complex of the Moscow Kremlin Museums. The conservation customer is the Directorate of Construction and Reconstruction of Federal State Bodies' Buildings of Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation. According to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation №33-rp of 21.02.2015, after conservation completion, installation works, and object commissioning, the Moscow Kremlin Museums will secure the operational management right of the building of the Middle Trading

Rows. Therefore, a new museum and exhibition space on the territory of the World Heritage site will be created.

4.1.2. State Historical Museum



**State Historical Museum State Budgetary
Institution of Culture**

(Historical Museum, GIM)

**Address: 1 Red Square, Moscow 109012
Russian Federation**

The State Historical Museum is the largest museum of the Russian state's national history. It contains priceless monuments of archaeology, numismatics, ancient Russian painting and books, weapons, works of fine and decorative arts. The Museum's collections include about 5 million items and more than 14 million documentary materials.

The State Historical Museum was established in 1872 by Emperor Alexander II order and has been open to visitors since 1883. The building at 1, Red Square was built specifically for this Museum. In 1923, there was established a Historical and Architectural Museum in the Pokrovsky Cathedral on Red Square, which became a branch of the State Historical Museum five years later.

Following the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation №294 of 18.12.1991 on the Most Valuable Objects of the Cultural Heritage of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, the Museum is classified as the most valuable object of national heritage and is the property of the peoples of Russia.

The founder and owner of the property of the State Historical Museum are the Russian Federation. The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation performs the powers and functions of the founder, and the Federal Agency for State Property Management performs the powers and functions of the property owner.

The Museum operates accordingly with the Charter approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation Order №582 of 11.06.2011.

The key purposes of the museum are the following: storage, identification and collection, study and publication of museum items and collections; implementation of outreach, research, and educational activities; ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage monuments transferred to it, and ensuring citizens' access to them; ensuring the implementation of a regime for the maintenance sight or ensemble; preservation of historical activities within the boundaries of the museum; implementation of excursion services, provision of information services, and creation of conditions for tourist activities.

Among the main activities carried out by the museum are: accounting, conservation, and restoration of items in its museum and archive collections; study, survey, and systematization of museum objects and collections, as well as the formation of an electronic database; study of museum items, including those related to the development of national material culture; organization and carrying out of expertise; conducting scientific research, including scientific expeditions; conducting research work; developing a regime for the maintenance and use of historical and cultural monuments that are part of the museum, their protection zones, and the museum territory, as well as ensuring its implementation; monitoring of the technical condition and operation of the museum cultural heritage monuments and infrastructure facilities; development of programs for the monuments restoration, approval of restoration projects, implementation of methodological, operational control and technical supervision of project,

restoration, and repair works; organization of environmental activities within the museum's territory and protection zones; conducting cultural and educational events, scientific conferences, and seminars, as well as excursion and lecture services for museum visitors.

The State Historical Museum plans to celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2022. New exhibition spaces and storage facilities are planning to be opened by this memorable date. In particular, a museum and exhibition center near another Moscow World Heritage site, the Novodevichy Monastery Ensemble, which was also managed by the State Historical Museum until recently, and then transferred to the Russian Orthodox Church.

The following cultural heritage sites are currently under the operational management of the State Historical Museum as part of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site:

1. Pokrovsky Cathedral on the Moat (Cathedral of St. Basil), 1554–1560

The Cathedral building is assigned to the State Historical Museum on the right of operational management based on the Order of the Ministry of State Property of the Russian Federation № 223-р of 17.07.2000 (extract from the Register of Federal Property № 2570/1 of 03.08.2019. Number and date of the right registration according to the Unified State Register of Immovable Property 77:01:001001:1297-77/011/2017-1 of 11.10.2017).

The security obligation for the object is outdated, it dates back to 1979. It is currently in the process of being re-registered.

2. The State Historical Museum, 1874-1884

The building is owned by the Russian Federation (the Federal Agency for State Property Management) and transferred to the State Historical Museum for operational management based on the Order of the President of the Russian Federation № 731-rp of 12.11.1993 (extract from the Register of Federal Property № 4302/2 of 06.12.2019. Number and date of registration of the right according to the Unified State Register of Immovable Property 77-77-12/026/2012-797 from 31.08.2012). The security obligation was approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation № 2386 of 28.12.2018.

4.1.3. Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation



Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation

(Presidential Directorate)

**Address: 5-2Nikitnikov Lane, Moscow 103132
Russian Federation**

Created by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 735-rp of 15.11.1993 the Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation is an independent federal executive body directly managed by the President of the Russian Federation.

According to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2008 № 1370 on Managing the Affairs of the President of the Russian Federation, the Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation implements the following tasks concerning the senior officials of the state:

- logistical support;
- social and personal services;
- financial and consumer services;
- provision of events with the participation of the President, as well as those held by the Government;
- transport services, etc.

The Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation operates primarily through specialized institutions subordinate to it, including the Directorate of High Government Buildings Management, the Directorate of Construction and Reconstruction of Federal State Bodies' Buildings, the State Kremlin Palace.

As part of the Directorate of High Government Buildings Management, there is a specific directorate operating the Kremlin complex, which deals with technical maintenance, improvement, and the property complex maintenance in proper condition.

Based on the right of operational management following historic monuments, which are a part of the «Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site are assigned to the Directorate of High Government Buildings Management:

- 1. Senate building**
- 2. Red Square**
- 3. Lobnoye mesto**

The monuments mentioned earlier in the Moscow Kremlin Museums section are also assigned to the Directorate of High Government Buildings Management on the right of operational management and transferred to the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve under the contract of rent-free use of the real estate.

The State Kremlin Palace is responsible for the operation of one of the largest and most prestigious concert venues in Russia, located in the Moscow Kremlin. Even though the building itself in the style of Soviet modernism is not a part of the World Heritage site, nevertheless it is located on the Kremlin territory, and the Museum's infrastructure is used for mass events. The building of the State Kremlin Palace hosts events of all genres and directions: pop concerts, fashion shows, film premieres, ballets, operas, forums, circus performances, etc.

4.1.4. Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation (FSO Russia)



Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation

(FSO Russia/ Federal Protective Service)

**Address: 9 Kremlin, Moscow 109012
Russian Federation**

The Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation (Federal Protective Service) is a federal executive body in the field of state protection, executing the functions on the development and interpretation of state policy and regulatory framework, control and monitoring in the field of state protection, communications for the needs of state authorities, as well as the function in information, technological and analytical support of the activities of the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, and other state authorities.

Along with the main function of ensuring security, the Federal Protective Service performs several other tasks. Thus, the Federal Protective Service provides

transport services. On the Kremlin territory, there is a special purpose Garage, which is the Federal Protective Service dedicated entity, and which includes a small departmental Museum. The Federal Protective Service is the user of a significant number of historic monuments on the Kremlin and Red Square territory, performs their operation, improvement of the adjacent territory, engineering and technical maintenance, including using special communications facilities as well as organizes with other specialized agencies the maintaining of monuments proper condition and, if necessary, the conservation works execution, including both preventive maintenance and restoration.

The following historic monuments are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Protective Service:

- 1. Moscow Kremlin Walls and Towers, buildings of Senate extension, Spassky and Nikolskiye Pass Office;**
- 2. Arsenal (Building №2);**
- 3. Mausoleum of Vladimir Lenin;**
- 4. Grand Kremlin Palace, Cavalry Corps;**
- 5. Poteschny (Amusement) Palace, garage and warm parking.**

Following the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation № 2638 of 05.12.2016 the security obligation for the entire complex of buildings held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Protective Service was approved.

The key structure within the Federal Protective Service responsible for the Moscow Kremlin is the Directorate of the Security of the Moscow Kremlin, which includes the Commandant's Office of the Moscow Kremlin, the Kremlin Regiment (Presidential Regiment), and the Presidential Band of the Russian Federation.

The main tasks the Directorate of the Security of the Moscow Kremlin are protection of protected objects; prevention, detection, and suppression of illegal

encroachments on the protected objects; prevention, detection and suppression of criminal and other offenses at the protected objects; prevention, detection, and suppression of criminal and other offenses at the protected objects' territory; ensuring the security of the state protection subjects during their stay at the protected objects' territory; ensuring the security of the state, social, political, and other events held on the protected objects' territory; and participation in the fight against terrorism within the limits of their powers.

Employees of the Commandant's Office of the Moscow Kremlin take part in security measures with the participation of the President of the Russian Federation. They also allow tourists to visit the Moscow Kremlin Museums.

The Commandant's Office of the Moscow Kremlin also performs some specific tasks as, for example, the biological protection of the Moscow Kremlin from crows. There is an ornithological service that operates based on one of the divisions of the directorate.

The Commandant's Office ensures the operation of the Mausoleum of Vladimir Lenin, which is an object of museum display and requires increased security measures due to periodic attacks by vandals in the recent past.

The Kremlin Regiment as part of the Commandant's Office of the Moscow Kremlin is a model military unit, which performs the tasks associated with the guard service and the protection of individual monuments and the Kremlin territory, as well as the ceremonial functions such as entering of presidential power symbols and attributes: the State flag, the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Standard and Emblem of the President of the Russian Federation during the presidential inauguration ceremony held in the Kremlin, etc.

Since 2004 a regular Guard Mounting ceremony, in which the Honor Guard Company, the Presidential Cavalry Escort Battalion of Presidential Regiment, and

the Presidential Band of the Russian Federation take part, has been held on Cathedral Square.

The Presidential Band of the Commandant's Office of the Moscow Kremlin also participates in the Spasskaya Tower Military Music Festival, which is holding annually on the Red Square and one of the most striking and iconic cultural events happening on the World Heritage site.

4.1.5. GUM Trading House Public Joint-Stock Company



GUM Trading House Public Joint-Stock Company

(PAO GUM / GUM / G.U.M.)

**Address: 3 Red Square, Moscow 109012
Russian Federation**

In 1923, the State Department Store was opened in the building of the Upper Trading Rows. In December 1990, the State Department Store was transformed into GUM Trading House Joint-Stock Company. Then in 1992, it was privatized, and later in 1996, it was transformed into GUM Trading House Public Joint-Stock Company.

GUM Trading house is a commercial organization established and operating under the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Federal Law on Joint-Stock Companies, other current legislative and regulatory acts of the Russian Federation and the Charter of Trading House GUM Public Joint-Stock Company (new edition), approved by the extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders on January 12, 2015.

Among the main activities of GUM, in addition to retail and wholesale trade in consumer goods, there are the following activities related to the cultural field: publishing; organization and holding of seminars, conferences, exhibitions, festivals, fairs; organization and holding of entertainment and cultural events and programs; buildings and structures reconstruction and restoration.

The Upper Trading Rows (GUM), 1889-1893, architect A.N. Pomerantsev cultural heritage site of federal importance according to the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 22.02.2014 № 242-r was leased for 49 years to GUM Trading House Public Joint-Stock Company.

4.1.6. Diamond Fund



Diamond Fund Exhibition of the Diamond Fund of the Russian Federation of the Federal Government Institution «State Institution on Formation of the State Fund of Precious Metals and Precious Stones of the Russian Federation, Storage, Release and Use of Precious Metals and Precious Stones (Gokhran of Russia) under the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation»

(Diamond Fund of Gokhran of Russia)

Address: Kremlin, Moscow 103073 Russian Federation

The permanent Diamond Fund Exhibition is a unique collection of historical items, works of jewelry, rare samples of precious stones, nuggets of precious metals, located in the Armoury building.

In 1967, the Temporary exhibition of the Diamond Fund collection in the Armoury building was opened. This exhibition became a major event in the country's cultural life, and then it was decided to transform it into a permanent one following the Government Decision-in-principle.

The Diamond Fund of the Russian Federation is an integral part of the Gokhran of Russia following Federal Law № 41-FZ on Precious Metals and Precious Stones of 26.03.1998. And it is a collection of unique nuggets of precious metals and unique precious stones of historical and artistic significance, as well as a collection of unique jewelry and other products made of precious metals and (or) precious stones. The collection is exclusively in federal ownership and is not subject to alienation in any form. Showpieces can be used only for exhibition and scientific activities and only on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin.

The Federal Government Institution «State Institution on Formation of the State Fund of Precious Metals and Precious Stones of the Russian Federation, Storage, Release and Use of Precious Metals and Precious Stones (Gokhran of Russia) under the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation» was established by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 30.09.2010 № 1646-r.

Following the Charter of the Gokhran of Russia, approved by order № 196 of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation of 30.05.2011, the main goals of the Gokhran of Russia are the following: the formation of the State Fund of Russia by precious metals, precious stones, products made of precious metals and precious stones; storage, accounting and ensuring the safety of the values of the State Fund of Russia. Among the main activities of the Gokhran of Russia, the following points can be distinguished: participation in the organization and holding of exhibitions of values of the State Fund of Russia, including the Diamond Fund of the Russian Federation; participation in the study of traditions and promotion of jewelry art.

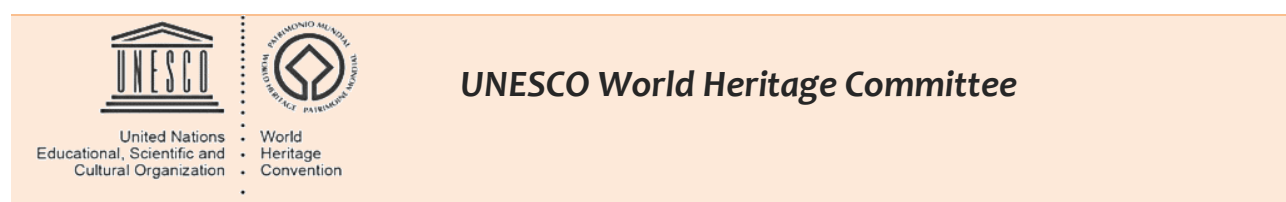
The President of the Russian Federation following Federal Law № 41-FZ of 26.03.1998. approves the Regulation of the Diamond Fund of the Russian Federation. According to this Regulation on the Diamond Fund of the Russian Federation, approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 1524 of 15.11.1999, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation organizes following the Russian Federation Government Decision, the display of the values from Diamond Fund of the Russian Federation, including at the permanent Diamond Fund Exhibition, located on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve.

The Federal Protective Service ensures the protection of the Diamond Fund Exhibition.

4.2. Other Stakeholders

4.2.1. International actors

The World Heritage site is the focus of the attention of various international organizations. Most of them are directly related to the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention. These are structures of the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**: the World Heritage Committee and its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee, ICOMOS and ICCROM, non-governmental thematic and professional organizations, the International Council of Museums and the Organization of World Heritage Cities.



It is the main decision-making body in the system of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972. The Committee meets annually and considers the inscription of new sites to the World Heritage List, the inclusion of properties in the List of World Heritage in Danger, the exclusion of sites from the World Heritage List. It also adopts updated versions of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention and monitors the state of conservation of the World Heritage sites through a system of reactive monitoring and periodic reporting.

The World Heritage Committee consists of 21 countries, is formed on an elective basis, and each state-party term mandate is four years.

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

The World Heritage Centre is the secretariat of the World Heritage Committee, acts as a coordinator for Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and provides day-to-day management of the World Heritage system, correspondence, maintenance, support, preparation of sessions of the World Heritage Committee, organization of monitoring.

The World Heritage Centre is located in Paris, at the UNESCO headquarters.

The World Heritage Centre official website: <https://whc.unesco.org/>



***International Council on Monuments and Sites
(ICOMOS)***

ICOMOS is an international non-governmental organization that aims to preserve and protect cultural heritage around the world. ICOMOS is one of the Advisory Bodies of the World Heritage Committee. ICOMOS performs the expert

evaluation of cultural heritage nominations, state of conservation reports, and reports on the heritage impact assessment on the World Heritage sites and participates in advisory and reactive monitoring missions. Within the ICOMOS, numerous scientific committees are researching in various fields. ICOMOS also promotes cultural heritage by preparing publications, organizing open lectures and specialized Internet resources, etc.

The structure of ICOMOS has the international secretariat with its headquarters in Paris and the countries' national committees, whose members are experts in an individual capacity.

More information about the organization is available on its official website:
<https://www.icomos.org/en>



*International Centre for the Study of the
Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
(ICCROM)*

ICCROM is an interstate, intergovernmental organization with headquarters in Rome, Italy, which is engaged in the preservation of the World Cultural Heritage through training, dissemination of information, research, and support for cooperation. ICCROM is one of the Advisory Bodies of the World Heritage Committee.

More information about the organization is available on its official website:
<https://www.iccrom.org/>



*Международный совет музеев
(ИКОМ)*

The International Council of Museums is an international non-governmental organization with its headquarters in Paris, whose members are museums and museum professionals. ICOM's activities are aimed at promoting the activities of museums and cultural heritage in general. ICOM forms the international standards of museum activity, which are fixed in the ICOM Code of Museum Ethics. The organization acts as a platform for the exchange of experience for museum specialists.

More information about the organization is available on the official website:
<https://icom.museum/en>



ORGANIZATION OF
WORLD HERITAGE CITIES

Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC)

OWHC is an international non-governmental organization with its headquarters in Quebec, Canada, whose members are cities with World Heritage sites on their territories. The main objectives of the organization are to establish cooperation and exchange information between participants on the efficient preservation and management of urban heritage. The OWHC organizes thematic events, programs, and projects in the World Heritage cities field, promotes values related to urban heritage and sustainable development of urban agglomerations. Moscow is a member of the OWHC.

More information about the organization is available on its official website:
<https://www.ovpm.org/>

4.2.2. Government Bodies

The Government Bodies of the Russian Federation, which operate at two levels - federal and regional, perform the key regulatory and supervisory functions concerning the World Heritage site. The main federal authorities in the national World Heritage system are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the Federal Agency for

State Property Management. Other Government Bodies also perform certain functions at the federal level, including the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation, the Federal Agency for Tourism, the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disaster, and others.

As for the regional authorities, their area of competence mainly concerns the buffer zone of the World Heritage site. These are mostly relevant departments within the Government of Moscow, such as the Department of Cultural Heritage, Department of Culture, Department of Foreign Economic and International Relations, Department of Transportation and Development of Road Transport Infrastructure, Department of Construction, Department of Urban Planning Policy.

<i>FEDERAL LEVEL</i>	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, responsible for the foreign policy and international relations of the Russian Federation. It ensures interaction with international organizations and oversees international cooperation and fulfillment of obligations of the Russian federation under the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has within its structure the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to UNESCO, which is located in Paris and directly interacts with UNESCO structures, including the World Heritage Centre, as well as with the other diplomatic missions accredited to UNESCO. The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to UNESCO also informs about the activities

of the Organization other Russian structure, which is the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO.

The Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO is a governmental coordinating body that ensures cooperation between the Government of the Russian Federation, federal executive authorities, other bodies, and organizations, as well as scientists and specialists with UNESCO. The Secretariat of the Commission operates based on the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. The Secretariat of the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO is the primary Russian link between UNESCO structures and national public authorities and other interested parties.



Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation

The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation is a key federal executive body in the field of state regulation of issues related to cultural heritage sites, their status, registration, state protection, preservation, and promotion. The Ministry of Culture alongside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation, is responsible for the implementation of international obligations under the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972. The State Historical Museum and the Moscow Kremlin Museums are subordinate institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. The Ministry of Culture has a Federal Scientific and Methodological Council for Cultural Heritage, which considers professional issues related to the conservation of cultural heritage sites. There are territorial departments in the structure of the Ministry of Culture,

particularly the Department of Culture of the Russian Federation in the Central Federal District.



Federal Agency for State Property Management

The Federal Agency for State Property Management on behalf of the Russian Federation exercises the rights of the owner in respect of state property. Taking into account the fact that cultural heritage monuments as part of the World Heritage site belong to the state property of the Russian Federation, it is the Federal Agency for State Property Management that provides them for use (based on lease rights, operational management, indefinite use) to managing organizations.

Other federal government bodies

Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation

The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation is a federal executive body responsible for developing and implementing state policy and legal regulation in the construction (including the materials use, products, and structures in construction), architecture, urban planning, housing and utilities, heat supply, the energy efficiency of buildings, structures and buildings fields.

Federal Agency for Tourism

The Federal Agency for Tourism is a federal executive body that performs the functions of providing public services, managing state property, as well as law enforcement functions in the field of tourism and tourist activities.

Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disaster, and others.

The Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disaster, and others is a federal executive body responsible for the development and implementation of state policy, regulatory and legal regulation as well as supervision and control in the field of civil defense, protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies, fire safety and human safety on water bodies.

Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring

The Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring is a federal executive body that performs the functions of providing state services in the field of hydrometeorology and related areas, monitoring the environment and its pollution, and state supervision of the active impact on meteorological and other geophysical processes.

REGIONAL LEVEL



Government of Moscow

A public authority that heads the system of executive authorities of Moscow city

Department of Cultural Heritage of Moscow

The Department of Cultural Heritage of Moscow generates and implements the state policy in the preservation, use, popularization and state protection field of cultural heritage objects of regional and local (municipal) values and of identified cultural heritage

	<p>sites, which are located in the territory of Moscow. It also performs the regional state supervision over the condition, maintenance, preservation, use, promotion and state protection of the mentioned sites as well as the state control (supervision) over ensuring accessibility for disabled people on sites of social, engineering and transport infrastructure, which are cultural heritage sites, and over the services provided in them. The Department of Cultural Heritage also implements the transferred powers of the Russian Federation for state protection of cultural heritage sites of federal significance.</p>
<p>Department of Urban Planning Policy of Moscow</p>	<p>The Department of Urban Planning Policy of Moscow is responsible for the following functions affecting the urban development within the buffer zone boundaries of the World Heritage site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making decisions on the implementation of measures for the integrated development of the Moscow central part; • Implementation of measures improving the regulatory framework in the urban development field; • Implementation of measures for information and analytical support of urban development activities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of measures for information and analytical support of urban development activities; • Coordination of Moscow executive authorities on issues related to the interaction organization with self-regulating organizations in the engineering surveys, design and construction fields.
Department of Construction of Moscow	<p>The Department of Construction of Moscow implements the state policy in the urban development field. It places a state order for the supply of goods, provision of services, execution of works for capital construction projects, design, construction, and reconstruction at the budget expense. The Department also coordinates the construction and demolition waste management in Moscow.</p> <p>The Department of Construction of Moscow provides coordination, support and control over the implementation of the established restrictions during the implementation of construction projects, including those located in the buffer zone of the World Heritage site.</p> <p>The Department is also responsible for providing comprehensive development and reconstruction of Moscow city in order to implement the main directions of development of Moscow. This, in turn,</p>

	indirectly affects the World Heritage site, its buffer zone, and projects that have a potential impact on the OUV of the property.
Department of Transportation and Development of Road Transport Infrastructure of Moscow	<p>The Department of Transportation and Development of Road Transport Infrastructure of Moscow forms policies, provides services, manages state property in the transport and road infrastructure development field. It ensures the safety of transport infrastructure and vehicles.</p> <p>The area of responsibility of the department includes a wide field of activities: regulating the public, private and freight transport movement, organizing parking spaces, building cargo logistics, etc.</p> <p>Since the Moscow center performs a transit function in the logistics structure, the control of traffic flows means control of the anthropogenic load on the World Heritage site. It directly affects the safety of the property: the principal cause of air pollution is combustible products emitted by road transport.</p>
Department of Foreign Economic and International Relations of Moscow	The Department of Foreign Economic and International Relations of Moscow develops and implements policies in the international and foreign economic relations field. It also realizes the policy of Russian capital development as an international financial center and attracts international funds and supports investors.

	<p>The Department has an International Council for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage that meets annually since 2015.</p> <p>The annual meetings of the International Council for Cultural Heritage permit to learn from the colleagues' experience, apply the market economy tools on the example of European institutions, and develop the training seminars format for heritage conservation professionals.</p> <p>Traditionally, the members of the Council are heads of departments involved in the preservation of historical and cultural monuments as well as experts on the preservation of international cultural heritage from national and international organizations (UNESCO and ICOMOS).</p>
Department of Culture of Moscow	<p>Among the tasks facing the Department of Culture of Moscow is the development of the city districts through the creation of the widest possible range of cultural services and events. The organization of cultural events in the Central Administrative Okrug is associated with the creation of cultural infrastructure and communications for events of a citywide and nationwide scale.</p> <p>The city center and the Red Square is traditionally one of the main cultural venues of Russia. It hosts such events as the City Day festival, the Victory Day, the</p>

	<p>Moscow Cultural Forum, and such actions as the Night at the Museum, the Night at the Theater, the Night of Arts, the Movie Night, the Library Night, the Night at the Rink. The main event coordinator is the Department of Culture.</p> <p>Another area of the cultural policy implemented by the department is working with museums and other cultural institutions under the jurisdiction of the department, including Zaryadye Landscape Park near the Kremlin.</p>
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4.2.3. Research institutions

The Moscow Kremlin Museums and the State Historical Museum conduct a significant research work, including the projects, which are directly concerning the World Heritage site. On particular issues, though, the assistance of other research institutions having unique competencies is required.

State research institutions	
<p><i>Likhachev Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage (Russian Heritage Institute)</i></p>	<p>The Russian Heritage Institute, as the main organization for the preservation of the World Heritage of the Commonwealth of Independent States, provides scientific support for projects related to World Heritage sites, including the development of strategic planning documents, preparation of heritage impact assessments and periodic state reporting on the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention.</p>

	It is a subordinate institution of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.
<i>Institute of Archaeology of Russian Academy of Sciences</i>	<p>The Institute of Archaeology, which specializes in the ancient and medieval cultures of Eurasia, is one of the leading Russian archaeological institutions. It is also the major archaeological institution within the Russian Academy of Sciences.</p> <p>The Institute of Archaeology is a core organization for the studies of the cultural layer of the World Heritage site and generating new information about the site as a whole. In 2016, the Institute employees opened the foundations of the Maly Nikolaevsky Palace, the Church of Metropolitan Alexy, and the Annunciation Church of the Chudov Monastery on the Ivanovskaya Square of the Moscow Kremlin. These discoveries were museumified and became the basis for archaeological windows. Due to this work, the Moscow Kremlin visitors can get acquainted with the history of the property, which is hidden under a layer of earth.</p>
<i>Moscow General Planning Research and Project Institute (Genplan Institute of Moscow)</i>	The main focus of the Moscow General Planning Research and Project Institute is to prepare a draft master plan for Moscow city, for which the Institute is analyzing the state of Moscow urban development. The Institute also monitors the implementation of the Moscow master plan.

	<p>The preparation of draft documents on establishing the boundaries of zones with special conditions for the use of the territory and the requirements for the territory use within these zones, and on the establishment of borders of cultural heritage sites territories, identified cultural heritage sites, specially protected natural territories and their protected zones, natural and green areas, is directly related to the issue of the World Heritage site and organization of protection regimes within the buffer zone boundaries.</p>
<p><i>Russian Scientific Research Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants</i></p>	<p>The training and methodological center of biomedical technologies of the Russian Scientific Research Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants monitors the condition and preventive maintenance of the embalmed body of Vladimir Lenin, located in the mausoleum on the Red Square.</p>
<p>Non-governmental institutions conducting scientific research concerning a World Heritage site</p>	
<p><i>Strelka KB</i></p>	<p>Strelka KB is a consulting company interesting in the city as a complex system. The company provides strategic consulting, urban planning, and project management services. The company's structure includes centers for urban anthropology, economics, GIS Analytics, communications, and design.</p>

Strelka KB was involved in consulting and organizing several projects related to the impact on the World Heritage site and its buffer zone, including:

- development of a functional model of the Zaryadye Landscape Park by holding an international project competition among architectural bureaus (the winner is Diller Scofidio + Renfro);
- scientific and methodological support for the My Street program, consisting of improvement of Moscow and other Russian cities streets. Projects under this program include embankments of the Moskva river near the Kremlin.

Triada Holding

Triada Holding is an engineering and construction company providing a wide range of services, including conservation works.

Since 2015, it has been monitoring the condition of the building structures of Bell Tower of Ivan the Great. From 2014 to 2020, it also monitors deformations of the Archangel Michael Cathedral structures in the Eastern part and other monuments on the Kremlin territory.

4.2.4. Non-profit public organizations

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is the focus of the attention for various public organizations representing the cultural protection field.

The Russian Orthodox Church also is of importance for the site by periodical use of monuments administered by the Moscow Kremlin Museums and the State Historical Museum for religious purposes.

Public organizations in the heritage preservation field

<i>ICOMOS National Committee of the Russian Federation</i>	The ICOMOS National Committee of the Russian Federation promotes the preservation of the Russian Federation's cultural heritage sites, including cultural World Heritage sites, through expert assessment, advisory and financial assistance, and arrangement of professional discussion in cooperation with international bodies of ICOMOS, UNESCO and ICCROM.
<i>Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments</i>	Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments was founded in 1966 and is the oldest active public organization dedicated to the cultural heritage protection on the territory of the Russian Federation. The company carries out activities for the protection, conservation, promotion, and use of the Russian cultural heritage, conducts public expertise of urban development projects that affect the monuments' interests or their protection zones, and finances the preservation and conservation of the cultural monuments.
<i>Archnadzor Public movement</i>	The Archnadzor Public Movement was founded in 2009 as a reaction to the extensive development

	<p>process associated with an increasing number of architectural monuments lost.</p> <p>The representatives of public organizations and projects operating in the protection of cultural and historical monuments field, such as Moscow Society for the Architectural Heritage Protection, Moscow, which is not, Against scrap, Sovarch, Archi.ru, created the Archnadzor Public Movement.</p> <p>The Archnadzor Public Movement is conducting several projects aimed at reflecting the situation in the field of preserving Moscow's cultural heritage, which results in the Red and Black Books. The Red Book lists monuments that are threatened by a particular danger, and the Black Book lists monuments that are irretrievably lost.</p> <p>Concerning the World Heritage site, the main task of urban protection associations is to attract the attention of the professional community and the general public to the development and other projects, which could potentially affect the OUV of the World Heritage site.</p>
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Russian Orthodox Church

<i>Central Vicariate of Moscow</i>	<p>Since the 1990s, the Russian Orthodox Church has resumed the practice of periodic services in the Kremlin cathedrals and St. Basil Cathedral. Central Vicariate of Moscow and the Podvorye of the</p>
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	Patriarch of Moscow and Russia churches in Zaryadye, in Kitay-Gorod, organize the church services.
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4.2.5. Business community

The historical center of Moscow is traditionally a place of attraction for the business community. There is a high concentration of business activity places and administrative, political, including world-class centers. In this regard, there is a demand for business infrastructure: the construction of hotels and residential complexes, the regeneration of existing facilities.

The development projects themselves are of economic interest over time, the number of vacant plots within the Central Administrative District decreases, and the demand for new projects persists.

There is consequently an urgent need to create transparent working conditions for developers, in which, in particular, the role of the World Heritage site in the city development as well as the mechanisms for its preservation, will be specified. A balance between the conservation and development is one of the fundamental conditions for the sustainable development of the property.

Main groups of businesses important for the World Heritage site

Hotel business	One of the most interested and involved groups is the hotel business owners. Within a kilometer zone from the Moscow Kremlin, there are 116 hotels of various categories. Among the nearest hotels to the World Heritage site are such famous hotels as Metropol Hotel, National Hotel, Ararat Park Hyatt Moscow, Ritz Carlton Moscow, Four Seasons Hotel Moscow, etc.
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Development	<p>The distribution of residential construction projects in the Central Administrative District has the following structure: an increasing number of new projects from the center to the district borders. Currently, in the closest proximity to the property, there are the following residential construction projects: Zvonarsky Deluxe, House with Atlases, Kuznetsky Most 12 by Lalique, Bolshaya Dmitrovka IX, Stolesnikov 7, La Rue, Carre Blanc.</p> <p>There is also ample creating for the new hotel facilities. For example, there is a regeneration project of the 1909 building at 14, Varvarka street to a modern luxury hotel complex. It has been under construction since 2016, and in 2022 it is to be completed.</p>
Travel agencies	<p>Almost all major Russian and international operators, including Chinese ones, work with the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square as a tourist destination, and they operate both in China and in Russia, competing with local travel companies.</p>
Shopping malls	<p>On the territory of one of the World Heritage site's components and of its buffer zone, there are several large shopping areas: GUM (within the territory of the World Heritage site) and the Okhotny Ryad shopping mall. These shopping centers' presence, on the one hand, reflects the historical continuity in the process of existence of the property. On the other hand, it leads to the need to take into account the constant</p>

flow of customers when calculating the anthropogenic load on the World Heritage site.

The traditional form of commercial activities organized on the Red Square territory is the fairs. Now, on the occasion of Christmas and New Year celebrations, GUM holds fairs on the Red Square and organizes an ice rink since 2006.

4.2.6. Tourists

The tourist infrastructure development on the territory of the World Heritage site and its buffer zone primarily aims at improving the comfort of tourists and creating tourist logistics. Due to the considerable area of the property, visiting it for tourists is associated with time and energy costs. The attention that a tourist has a limit, so the logistics and infrastructure of the visit must ensure that information flows will alternate with the rest.

On the other hand, extensive tourism, despite its economic benefits, poses a threat to the safety of the property. The tourism policy should aim in this regard at uniform redistributing of anthropogenic load between all components of the World Heritage site.

In the course of the study conducted to determine the permissible anthropogenic load on the museum display objects of the Moscow Kremlin Museums, tourist flows can be classified according to the following criteria:

- group / individual,
- local / foreign,
- seasonal / not;
- and also by tourist destination, which are World Heritage site's components.

The main factors limiting the number of the World Heritage site users are:

- the need to preserve historical and cultural monuments as part of the World Heritage site Moscow Kremlin and Red Square;
- ensuring the safety of visitors;
- compliance of museum visitation conditions with the criteria of psychological comfort of perception.

At the end of 2019, the total number of tourists, who visited the site, was 3 million 1 hundred 2 thousand. This exceedingly high attendance of the site was achieved due to the intensifying of museum-cathedrals and territory use during the spring-summer period and reducing the level of visitors' comfort.

4.2.7. Community services

One of the main tasks is stable interaction between municipal and federal services, as well as coherence and organization of actions during large-scale public works. An example of such coherence is the work on replacing the road surface on the section from Mokhovaya street to Nastasinsky lane. More than 2,2 thousand specialists of Highways Institution, more than 1,350 units of various equipment, took part in this operation and coped with this task in the shortest possible time.

Community services are engaged in the maintenance of municipal infrastructure such as electric networks, water supply systems, etc.

5. DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC SITE MANAGEMENT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1. Factors Affecting the Site

“ Cultural and natural heritage is increasingly threatened by destruction caused not only by traditional causes of damage, but also by evolution of social and economic life which exacerbates them with even more dangerous, harmful and destructive phenomena. ”

[Recitals, The World Heritage Convention 1972]

World Heritage sites have existed throughout their long history under the influence of numerous external and internal factors resulting from changes in different areas of life.

The concept of impact factor is neutral implying that impact can be both positive and negative, and often one factor can affect cultural heritage differently in different circumstances. Along with the positive and negative influence, there are various other options for systematizing the factors of influence, including:

- by source of impact: natural/man-made;
- by duration: continuous/one-time;
- by type of impact: direct impact/indirect impact;
- by origin: internal (directly affecting the territory of WHS)/external (affecting buffer zone and wider setting);
- by time of exposure: current/potential;
- by degree of impact: minor, moderate, significant.

In 2008, the World Heritage Center prepared a unified list of 14 groups of influencing factors, which was subsequently incorporated into periodic reporting and into a single virtual information system on the state of

conservation of World Heritage sites (available at: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/>).

The World Heritage Center's list of factors is of a general nature, as it has been developed for a wide range of World Heritage sites, both natural and cultural. At the same time, considering the wide use of this tool, it was decided to adhere to this list in the management plan, while considering the specifics of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage Site.

5.1.1. Construction and Development

Building and development	Housing
	Commercial development
	Industrial areas
	Major visitor accommodation
	Interpretative and visitation facilities

The first group of influencing factors is construction and development. By the source of impact, they are anthropogenic factors directly related to human activities.

In the territory of the World Heritage site itself, construction of the underground archaeological museum and the checkpoint near the Borovitsky Tower is currently under way/planned. For both projects, the heritage impact assessments were implemented with no negative impact identified.

In accordance with the technical report of 06/2021 on the impact assessment for the underground archaeological museum, ICOMOS welcomed the architectural concept of the proposed underground museum project and recommended the further development in connection with the general urban organization,

including the archaeological layers and the dismantled building B-14. Furthermore, it was advised to homogenize the urban and architectural design for archaeological research and spaces in order to carefully maintain the cultural integrity of the property.

As regards the technical report of 06/2021 on the impact assessment for the checkpoint near the Borovitsky Tower, ICOMOS noted that the proposal does not meet the requirements of a 'Restoration' regime. Therefore, ICOMOS advised a new urban and architectural solution for the entrance that respects the attributes of the property and integrates itself organically into the landscape. In addition, it is recommended to undertake further research on the historical, cultural and visual aspects considering potential archaeological finds within the area of intervention. Currently, a new heritage impact assessment for the updated project is implemented.

Also, the project of conservation of the building of the Middle Trading Rows with subsequent transfer thereof to the Museums of the Moscow Kremlin is being implemented. This project has been in the focus of the World Heritage Center and ICOMOS since 2007. During the missions of 2008 and 2014, the view was also expressed that there was no negative impact on the World Heritage site itself.

New residential and commercial development within the historical surroundings of the site, while complying with the statutory regulations and requirements for the conduct of design and construction works, does not have a direct negative impact on the OUV of the World Heritage site. However, under certain conditions it is able to indirectly affect the site through increasing load on the transport infrastructure and deterioration of the environmental situation.

At the same time, if the technology and legal parameters are violated, significant risks arise, the most serious of which are:

- visual pollution (distortion) of the historical landscape;
- loss of archaeological heritage sites;
- deformation of the structures of monuments within the World Heritage site, violation of the geological environment and hydrological regime due to increased dynamic loads during construction work;
- a significant increase in the load on the utilities up to their failure;
- underground mining during laying of foundations and/or underground parking can lead to subsidence and displacement of soil.

Within the territory of the Kremlin and the Red Square, there are naturally no industrial zones and serious sources of industrial pollution.

As for the visitor accommodating infrastructure, capital buildings of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square, that get most of the tourist flow, do not have tourist accommodating infrastructure (with the exception of the aforementioned checkpoint building); however, temporary structures such as stands, trading show pavilions or an ice skating rink are regularly installed on Red Square to hold mass events. All these structures are dismantled either immediately after the event is completed or at the end of the season.

The infrastructure for reception of visitors within the territory of the Kremlin and the Red Square is quite developed but has some drawbacks. The storage chamber nearest to the Kremlin is located in the Alexandrovsky Garden next to the Kutafya Tower and serves not only visitors to the Kremlin museums but also visitors to the Diamond Fund exhibition, the Necropolis and the Mausoleum of V.I. Lenin, and participants of theatrical and spectacular events at the State Kremlin Palace. It is designed for 500 seats, and this is certainly not enough,

especially during the peak tourist season. There are another 4 Walkit storage rooms in the buffer zone of the property, but collectively there are only 45 storage locations. There are no storage rooms at the State Historical Museum and the Intercession Cathedral.

The reception area for visitors to the Moscow Kremlin Museum-Reserve is located in the Alexander Garden. A separate pavilion houses ticket office, a tour desk and a museum shop, and there is a guide meeting place next to it. The washrooms for visitors are located within the territory of the Kremlin and in the building of the State Historical Museum and the GUM. Inside the Kremlin, the only catering location is in the recreational zone (in the public garden) and is a fast food kiosk with 5 counters in the open air. In the building of the State Historical Museum, there is a museum cafe. In general, this is not enough to serve the entire tourist traffic of museums. However, it is necessary to note that within the territory of the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site, there are several hundred catering points with different price ranges, which are able to fully meet the needs of tourists.

5.1.2. Transportation infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure	Ground transport infrastructure
	Air transport infrastructure
	Marine transport infrastructure
	Underground transport infrastructure
	Factors arising from the use of transportation infrastructure

Within the territory of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square, the only traffic allowed is that of service vehicles. In the Tsarskiy Courtyard of the Moscow

Kremlin, there is the Special Purpose Garage, which is the structural unit of the FPS of Russia that deals with motor transport services for the first persons of the state and leaders of foreign countries, who are in Russia with visits. The Special-Purpose Garage motor pool is allocated among three areas (the Tsarskiy Courtyard in the Kremlin and the service areas under the Large Stone and Crimean Bridges within the buffer zone of the World Heritage site) and has over 100 vehicles.

The Red Square is a pedestrian zone as a part of the streets in the city's historic center near the Kremlin. At the same time, there are major urban thoroughfares, such as:

- Tverskaya street with five lanes in each direction
- Transport junction at the Borovitskaya square where the Great Stone Bridge, a traffic exit to the Kremlin embankment and a traffic exit to the Borovitskaya square meet with Znamenka, Mohovaya and Volkhonka streets
- The Great Stone Bridge has two roadways, where each has three lanes for personal vehicles and one lane for public transport
- The Kremlin embankment along the south wall of the Kremlin has two lanes, in which two lines of two roadways with three lanes going towards the Borovitskaya Square and 2 lanes going towards the Moskvoretsky Bridge
- The Moskvoretsky bridge has two ways: the first one leads from the Red Square and consists of 3 lanes for personal vehicles and a lane of public transport, and the second one leads to the Red Square and consists of 2 lanes

- The Boulevard Ring is partially within the boundaries of the buffer zone: Rozhdestvensky Boulevard, Petrovsky Boulevard, Tverskoy Boulevard, Zubovsky Boulevard;
- Crimean Bridge, a suspension bridge with two four-lanes roadways, connects Zubovsky Boulevard and Krymsky Val street.

Parking of motor vehicles within the buffer zone of the World Heritage site is for a fee and serves as a natural limiter of the number of cars in the historical center of the city. In the territory under consideration, there are various kinds of parking such as street, plane, and underground ones. Also, all parking lots are divided into public and commercial. In total, there are over 3000 thousand parking spaces within the territory of the buffer zone of the site in public street parking lots, of which over 500 are closed-type plane parking lots (with barriers). Another 3000 parking spaces are available in commercial parking spaces at shopping and business centers.

	Parking Lot Name	Address	Places, Including the Ones for the Handicapped
	Public Parking Lots Closed Type Planar Parking Lots		
	No. 9002.	Street Okhotniy Ryad, Estate 2	121, of which 13 are for the handicapped

No. 9006.	1 Teatralnaya Square (school 2)	44, of which 5 are for the handicapped
No. 9096.	Slavyanskaya Square	23, of which 3 are for the handicapped
No. 9004.	Street Bolotnaya, estate 10-18	30
No. 9009.	Street Krimskiy Val, at the entrance to the Museon Art Park	341, of which 35 are for the handicapped
No. 9022.	Street 1/3 Bolshaya Polyanka	24, of which 3 are for the handicapped
No. 9010.	6 Vetoshny Lane	19, of which 2 are for the handicapped
Commercial Parking Lots		
Central Parking Lot	Street 3 Tverskaya	350, of which 35 are for the handicapped
Voentorg	Street 10 Vozdvizhenka	380, of which 38 are for the handicapped
Underground Parking of Zaryadye Park	Street 6 Varvarka	430, 33 for the handicapped
Romanov Dvor Business Center	6 Romanov Lane, building 2	250, of which 25 are for the handicapped
Okhotny Ryad Shopping Center	1 Manezhnaya Square, building 2	180, of which 18 are for the handicapped

	Modniy Sezon Shopping Center	Street 2 Okhotniy Ryad	1000, of which 100 are for the handicapped
	TsUM Shopping Center	2 Petrovka Street	200, of which 20 are for the handicapped
	Arcadia Shopping Center	16 Bolshoy Ovchinnikovskiy Lane	164, of which 16 are for the handicapped
	Courtyard Moscow City Center Hotel	7 Voznesenskiy Lane	60
	Central Children Shop in Lubyanka Shopping Center	5 Teatralniy Drive, building 3	180, of which 18 are for the handicapped

There is a helipad in the Tainitsky Garden within the territory of the Moscow Kremlin, since 2013 (for details of its operation, please, see section 6.4, Security Assurance).

As far as the water transit infrastructure goes, two river navigation facilities, the Moscow River and the Water Drainage Canal, are located within the buffer zone with berths as follows: Patriarshiy, Ustyinsky, Zaryadye and the Great Stone Bridge at the Moscow River and Ozerkovsky and Tretyakovskiy at the Water Drainage Canal. Currently, river transit in Moscow is used only for sightseeing and recreational purposes, and navigation is seasonal. Additionally, the Government of Moscow is looking into a possibility of setting up an all year-round waterborne passenger transit, which may entail creation of additional infrastructure.

Within the historical center of Moscow, there is a high concentration of underground infrastructure facilities, in particular the Moscow subway. In the buffer zone of the World Heritage site, there are subway stations as follows: Revolution Square, Teatralnaya, Okhotny Ryad, Lenin Library, Alexandrovskiy

Garden, Borovitskaya, Arbatskaya, Kitay Gorod, Kuznetsky Bridge, Lubyanka, Novokuznetskaya, Tretyakovskaya, Kropotkinskaya, Culture Park, and Taganskaya. Given the existing significant number of stations, in the future, construction of new subway stations in the buffer zone is not planned.

The mature transit infrastructure increases the accessibility of the World Heritage site to visitors and allows to diversify the traffic. The toll park system and the expansion of pedestrian areas in the city center are helping to reduce the load from motor vehicles as the main source of air pollution near the World Heritage site. Any mode of transit is also a source of noise and vibration, against which various actions are taken, such as limiting the speed of traffic, prohibiting the entry of heavy vehicles, etc.

Direct current transit systems such as the subway can also have a negative impact on metals due to leakage currents. The average daily leakage current density above 0.15 mA/dm² is considered dangerous²

Lately, such ecologically friendly vehicle options like bicycles and scooters have been gaining more popularity. The buffer zone of the World Heritage site has 200 bicycle parking spots along with 10 scooter parking stations. Unfortunately, the use of these types of vehicles is often restricted to summertime due to Moscow’s continental climate.

5.1.3. Utilities or Service Infrastructure

Utilities or Service Infrastructure	Water infrastructure
	Renewable energy facilities
	Non-renewable energy facilities

² Key Process Principles of Restoration of Stone Architecture Monuments. Methodical Manual. L.S. Gelfeld, Moscow – 1994, page 6.

	Localized utilities
	Major linear utilities

Utilities within the World Heritage site and its buffer zone are a part of citywide utilities. Mosvodokanal OJSC is responsible for water supply, sewerage and snow mass reception and disposal.

Water is supplied from three water stations, Rublevskaya, Eastern and Northern. The years of pipeline construction vary from the thirties of the last century to the present. Basically, the networks were laid in 1950-1980 (the steel and cast-iron pipe material was used), which indicates their considerable wear. Within the historical center of Moscow, wear is estimated at 55%. The current General Scheme of Water Supply in Moscow is designed up to 2025 and includes actions for reconstruction of water supply networks, including in the city center. It is also planned to gradually reduce water consumption through widespread distribution of water meters, tariff regulation, and optimization of production processes at enterprises. There are no snow melting points within the World Heritage site and its buffer zone.

Alternative energy sources and related infrastructure are practically unused in the historical center of Moscow due to cheap and affordable electricity. At the same time, in Moscow, the Center for the Organization of Road Traffic is installing solar-powered traffic signs and autonomous lighting systems for mass transit stops. Although, these systems are currently used mainly in remote urban areas and park areas, the practice could be expanded in the future.

For non-renewable energy facilities, vehicle filling stations and mass transit charging stations should be mentioned in the first place. Within the World Heritage site, there are no gas stations or charging stations, while within its

buffer zone, there are 3 gas stations, including the Kremlin gas station on Volkhonka street used only for special vehicles. It is also a monument of architecture. There are also 8 charging stations for electric buses which, in 2019-2020, completely replaced diesel buses.

In the center of Moscow, many mobile radio telephone base stations are installed, including near the Kremlin. Information about them is partially presented in the open data portal of the Moscow government. The absolute majority of base stations have no impact on the historical landscape due to their small sizes.

Two medium-pressure gas pipelines and low-pressure distribution networks pass through the buffer zone of the World Heritage site in the Zamoskvorechye area. The main consumer of natural gas is HPP-1 named after P. G. Smidovich.

The following risks are associated with engineering communications:

- increased load on the utilities in connection with new construction and commissioning of new capital constructions, which increases the rate of their wear and risks of accidents;
- water leaks can cause emergency fluctuations of the groundwater level, which will subsequently adversely affect the monuments;
- the need for planned reconstruction of networks in open and closed ways may have an impact on nearby monuments;
- ill-advised placement of large cell towers can disrupt historical panoramas.

To avoid negative impact in case of works within the Cultural Layer within the Borders of Moscow City of the 18th Century cultural heritage site in many respects coinciding with the buffer zone of the World Heritage Site, state historical and cultural expertise is conducted.

5.1.4. Pollution

Pollution	Air pollution
	Solid waste

Air pollution is an inevitable risk factor for all cultural heritage sites located in the megacities. This paragraph deals exclusively with man-made pollution. Air pollution caused by natural causes such as smog from peat fires will be discussed in other sections.

The main pollutants acting on the stone materials of buildings are tetraethyllead, anti-detonating additives to fuel, hydron, asphalt, carbon dioxide, sulfur and sulfur anhydride which enter the environment during production processes, emissions of motor vehicles and small boiler houses (mainly dust, oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur).

Processes extremely unfavorable for monuments such as formation of silicate crust, corrosion of metal, envelopes of calcite rocks, etc. are associated with the negative impact of air pollution.

Two parallel processes can help to reduce the negative impact on monuments, including reducing the concentration of harmful substances in the atmosphere through environmental control and timely preventive maintenance of monuments (dry cleaning, washing, chemical treatment).

As for another risk, garbage, it should be noted that, in Moscow, it is insignificant. The problem of solid municipal waste disposal within the site and its buffer zone is solved by placing facilities of a city-wide centralized garbage collection system. Also, the buffer zone has 7 separate Ecoline collection points. There are no landfills or incinerators.

Construction debris during reconstruction, conservation and new construction is disposed of in accordance with the established procedure. In case of late or untidy disposal, public control mechanisms are in place.

5.1.5. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Local conditions affecting physical fabric	Wind
	Relative humidity
	Water
	Temperature
	Radiation/Light
	Dust
	Pests
	Micro-organisms

Local conditions are a natural factor of impact. Under the influence of natural humidification, insolation, wind, groundwater salts, biological pests, destruction of materials of monuments and aging of buildings occurs inevitably. The impact of wind on the monuments of the Kremlin and the Red Square is not too great under normal conditions. At the same time, in combination with other factors such as seasonal temperature changes, violation of temperature-humidity regime, influence of biological organisms, processes of frost, salt, biological weathering can occur. Especially susceptible to these processes are the white stone buildings of the Moscow Kremlin, including the Assumption Cathedral, the Faceted Palace, and partly the Archangel Cathedral (partially). Many buildings in the Kremlin have white stone foundations, as well as at the Intercession Cathedral in the Red Square.

Moscow monuments are in conditions quite unfavorable compared to the European climate with significant temperature changes, which accelerate the natural mechanisms of aging of materials. Another threat is humidity, which is one of the main causes of destruction of the monuments. Local conditions are primarily related to humidity caused by atmospheric precipitation (rain, snow, fog), as well as the influence of ground moisture (capillary absorption of soil moisture, changes in groundwater level, infiltration of melt and stormwater).

The major conservation works of 2014-2015 on the walls and towers of the Moscow Kremlin included conservation of roofs and gutters, which indicates the serious influence of atmospheric precipitation. On a number of other monuments in recent years, work was also carried out on the arrangement of waterproofing and treatment with hydrophobic water repellent compounds. At the same time, it is important not only to protect the construction itself, but also to carry out the competent improvement of the territory, preventing processes of excessive moisture. The example of the Cathedral of Basil the Blessed is illustrative in this sense. In 2005, large-scale works were carried out to improve the adjacent territory. The territory of the cathedral was filled with asphalt, in which over time numerous cracks formed; in many places there was a reverse slope, especially in the north-eastern part, which led to permanent soaking and overwetting of the basement. Subsequently, the problem was revealed, the asphalt covering was replaced with paving of sandstone slabs, which helped to normalize the condition of the Cathedral.

Dust is one of the main pollutants in the facades of historic buildings. The main sources of dust near the World Heritage Site are construction sites and landscaping areas. In particular, a major source of building dust until recently was Zaryadye. Currently, the Zaryadye park with green plantations, on the contrary, contributes to containment of dust and its absorption. The famous

five-pointed Kremlin stars can serve as a kind of indicator of dust on architectural monuments. The tops of the towers made of ruby glass have to be washed regularly both outside and inside due to accumulated dust.

The radiation situation in Moscow is subject to constant monitoring and control by the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet). In Russia, the Unified State Automated System for Monitoring of Radiation Situation within the Russian Federation operates. One of the observation points of this system is located in the buffer zone of the World Heritage site in the building of the Balchug Hotel. There are no potential radiation pollution sites near the World Heritage site.

In biological terms, man-made processes often provoke the activity of bio disruptors such as thionic and nutrient-producing bacteria, which, while in the body of a stone, under a certain temperature-humidity state of materials, can synthesize acids that can cause significant damage to stone mass. The main method of prevention of biological damage is sanitation with biocides, which are the substances that have bactericidal action in relation to a wide range of biological damage agents.

Another biological threat to the monuments of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square is the gray crow. The unregulated natural population of these birds contributes to pollution and damage of monuments, violation of the original ornithofauna in the Kremlin gardens, and damage to green spaces. The main methods of regulating the gray crow population in the city are use of repellent signals and biological traps, limited shooting during migration flights, training flights and attacks by birds of prey. For these purposes, the ornithological service operates in the Kremlin.

5.1.6. Climate change and severe weather events

Climate change and severe weather events	Storms
	Flooding
	/Drought
	Other climate change impacts

Global climate change is affecting the entire planet as a whole. Despite Moscow being in a rather favorable situation in terms of extreme weather phenomena, in recent decades, along with global climate trends, such phenomena as gale-force winds (up to hurricanes), ice rains, smog of natural and man-made origin have become more frequent in Moscow.

All of the above phenomena are extremely unfavorable for the World Heritage site, however, the greatest destruction can be caused by gale-force winds.

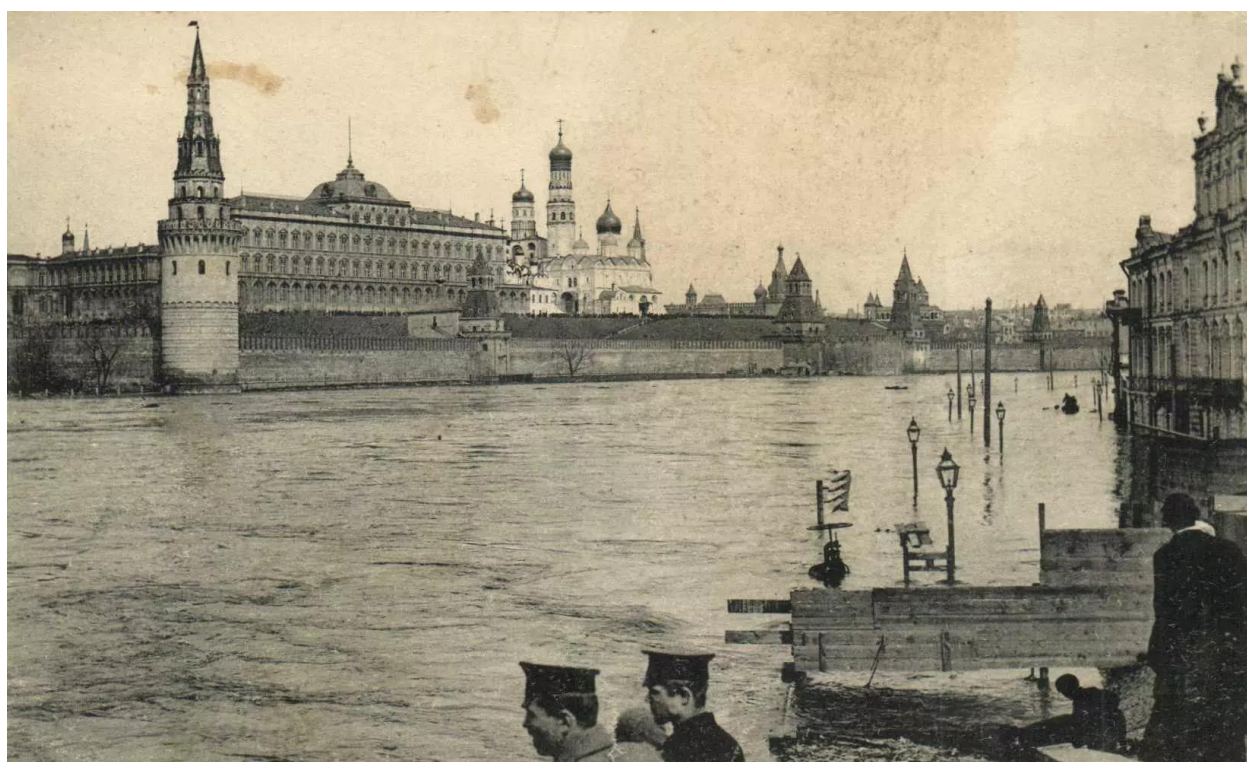
Hurricanes (Gale-Force Winds) in Moscow in the 20th – and 21st Centuries.

29 June 1904
9 June 1984
20-21 June 1998
24 July 2001
13 July 2016
29 May 2017

During the last gale-force wind of 2017, the roof of the Senate building, and the walls of the Moscow Kremlin were damaged: over 10 teeth of the walls were deformed with collapsed trees.

As for floods in Moscow, they occurred periodically until the middle of the 20th century. In total, there are over 20 recorded floods, references to which are preserved in written documents. The Water Drainage Canal was built artificially forming the island of Balchug in the 18th century for flood protection.

The flood most devastating for the Kremlin ensemble happened in April 1908. Since April 10, 1908, the water level had been increasing each hour and reached the highest point by night from April 11 to 12, when the Moscow River rose by more than 10 meters. Together with the main river, its tributaries reached the same level including Yauza, Sinichka and Water Drainage Canal. The flooding covered a significant part of the city, the walls of the Kremlin were flooded over 2 meters from the level of the thoroughfare.³



³ According to the Moscow Mayor's website <https://www.mos.ru/news/item/77721073/>

In the 1920s and 1930s, there were also two large floods, however, already from the middle of the 20th century after the construction of the Moscow Canal and the system of reservoirs, floods in the city finally ceased.

Drought is not a characteristic phenomenon in the Moscow region. Precipitation at any time of the year is usually present in adequate quantities. At the same time, twice in the history of modern times, Moscow together with all central Russia observed extremely unfavorable phenomena connected with extremely arid summer. In July-August 1972 and June-August 2010, in connection with the blocking anticyclone, abnormally hot weather set in resulting into numerous fires in the Moscow region. The peatlands burned mostly and were almost impossible to extinguish. The smog resulting from the fires with a high concentration of carbon monoxide negatively affected all architectural monuments in Moscow, including the Kremlin.

5.1.7. Sudden ecological or geological events

Sudden ecological or geological events	Earthquake
	Landslide
	Karst sinkholes
	Wildfires

Although Moscow is in a zone of low seismic activity, there have been eight documented earthquakes throughout the history of the city.

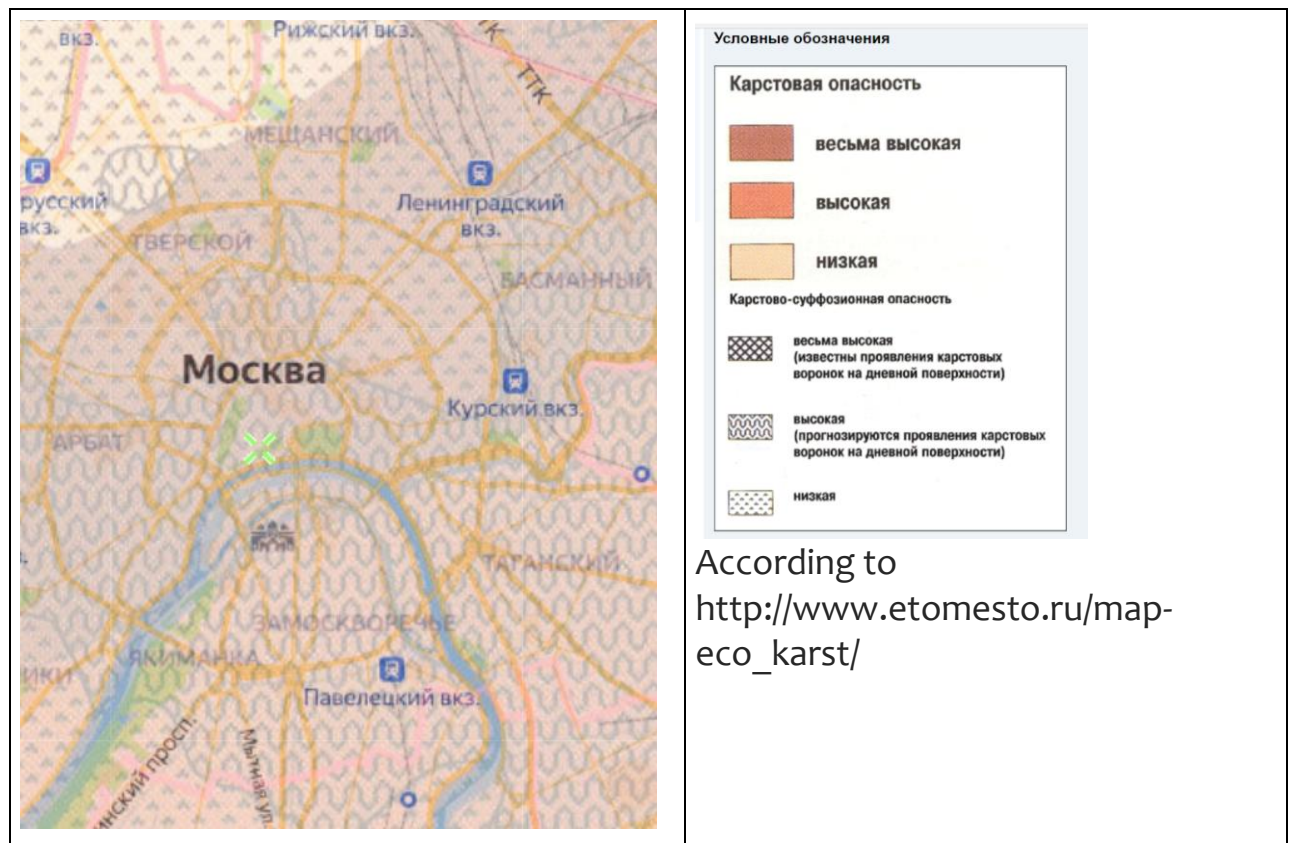
***Earthquakes in
Moscow in the 15th
– to the 21st
Centuries.***

Thursday, October 1, 1446
“... at six o'clock at night, the city of Moscow did shook, the Kremlin and the town, and the temples were shaken...”

October 1460 "... shaking from the skies was horrible..."
1474 –: a hypothetical fact mentioned in the annals only in connection with the collapse of the Assumption Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin
Wednesday, August 25, 1526 "... From the foundations of the Earth the ground shaketh..."
Thursday, October 14, 1802 "... several houses collapsed in Moscow ..."
Sunday, November 10, 1940
Friday, December 28, 1945
Friday, March 4, 1977
24 March 2013

Earthquakes in Moscow usually do not exceed 3-4 points on the intensity scale and do not cause serious damage to buildings. However, combined with construction errors and soil fluctuation, they can be a threat. Thus, the earthquake is presumed to have been one of the reasons for collapse of the original structures of the Assumption Cathedral in the Moscow Kremlin in 1474.

Despite the presence of the Moscow River, the Water Drainage Canal and the Yauza River, there are no sites of landslide processes within the World Heritage site and its buffer zone, since the rivers and reservoirs are everywhere, they are well-equipped, have equipped embankments and are protected from landslides. At the same time, another threat of karst sinkholes is relevant for the historical territories of Moscow.



According to
http://www.etomesto.ru/map-eco_karst/

The territory of the World Heritage site and its buffer zone is almost entirely in the zone of a very high and high karst and karst-sulfonium danger, for the prevention of which permanent regular geomonitoring is conducted.

Natural fires in the historical center of Moscow are practically excluded, however, they do happen in the Moscow region and the nearest regions. Peat fires resulting into smog with a negative impact on monuments are particularly dangerous.

5.1.8. Social and cultural use of heritage

Social/cultural use of heritage	Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses
	Society's valuing of heritage
	Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation

The Moscow Kremlin as the center of Russian statehood and spiritual life for many centuries is inextricably linked with the cultural and religious Orthodox tradition. The temples of the Moscow Kremlin as museum display objects retain their religious functions. Divine services are held at the Assumption, Archangel, Annunciation and Intercession cathedrals, and the Church of the Deposition of the Robe.

On the one hand, maintenance of traditional use of temples contributes to preservation of the OUV of the property. On the other hand, during the divine service, the amount of heat, moisture and harmful impurities (products of burning candles, lamppost oil, etc.) is significantly increased, which is a danger for wall painting and interior objects. It is especially important to observe the temperature-humidity regime and regulate the flow of participants of the services.

The duration of divine services is on 2 – 2.5 hours on the average. During this time, the worshipers are evenly distributed over the area of the temple, usually without changing their location. The exception is a brief movement toward the center of the temple (solei) to participate in the communion that completes the worship.

In the Cathedral Square, a procession around the Assumption Cathedral is held annually on the day of its feast day on August 28. The number of participants in the religious ceremony is limited to the number of persons, who attended the service in the cathedral.

In general, it can be said that strict regulation of the number of participants in divine services and limited use of church attributes (candles, lampshades, caddies, etc.) allows to minimize negative impact on monuments.

Public perception of the Kremlin and the Red Square is traditionally based on its historical, cultural and state role. The most acute conflict points related to the interests of different groups in relation to the Kremlin and the Red Square, are the attributes of the Soviet past. For example, for many years there has been a discussion about the possibility of burial of the body of V.I. Lenin and the use of the mausoleum building solely as a cultural heritage site. Another contentious issue is the possible replacement of the Kremlin ruby-glass stars with two-headed eagles that crowned the Kremlin towers during the Russian Empire. The Communist Party of the Russian Federation has consistently opposed both initiatives viewing them as an attempt to devalue the Soviet past of Russia. In expert circles, the opinions of experts are divided. However, the majority of them tend to respect the integrity and authenticity of the World Heritage site and the inadmissibility of arbitrary changes. Another issue, now resolved, concerned proposals for reconstruction of the monasteries lost in the Soviet times on the site of the demolished 14th Building of the Moscow Kremlin. After consultations with the UNESCO World Heritage Center, it was decided to abandon the initiative and museumify the former territory of the 14th Building.

The Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square are among the most visited tourist destinations in Russia facing typical issues of such sites, including increased anthropogenic load. Along with seasonality, the flow of visitors is also tied to various events in the Red Square and in the Kremlin itself. Thus, the greatest anthropogenic load on architectural monuments of the Moscow Kremlin is associated with the ceremony of the changing of the foot and horse guards of the Presidential Regiment held every Saturday from April to October. Accounting for the number of visitors to this event is difficult, since there are no separate tickets for the ceremony. It can be visited using tickets for visit to the Moscow Kremlin. Simultaneously with the visitors of the ceremonial, there may be sightseers visiting the museums of the Kremlin to view and visit the

Assumption, Archangel, Annunciation and Deposition temples as well as the Patriarchal Palace and the exhibition Hall in the Assumption Belfry.

The Cathedral of Basil the Blessed the premises, which is not adapted for a large number of visitors historically, also suffers from visitation load. For the cathedral, the anthropogenic influence threatens, first of all, with violation of its temperature and humidity regime. This can be traced on the example of one of the churches in the cathedral, the Church of Basil the Blessed. The reason for the constantly high moisture content in the air inside the Church of Basil the Blessed are visitors, whose flow does not stop all year round. First, each person exhales 40 g/h of water vapor; second, in winter and rainy periods, a significant amount of moisture is brought to the cathedral on clothes, shoes and remains in the room closest to the entrance. Moisture, entering capillary from below, is unable to evaporate gradually. It accumulates in the structures and eventually destroys the paint layer together with the plaster.⁴

The anthropogenic influence increases sharply during mass events in the Red Square such as concerts, parades, and festivals. The vibration effect on such days is supplemented with the acoustic one. At the same time, public events are an integral part of the history of the Red Square and one of the forms of its usual use, therefore, holding them is necessary and justified by the cultural tradition.

5.1.9. Other human activities

Other human activities	Illegal activities
	Deliberate destruction of heritage
	War

⁴ The Cathedral of Basil the Blessed. Study of Temperature-Humidity Regime, B.T. Sizov, AVOK №3'2004

	Terrorism
	Civil unrest

Throughout the long history of the Kremlin and the Red Square, the World Heritage site was subject to foreign occupation twice: during the Polish-Lithuanian intervention of 1610-1612 and the seizure of Moscow by Napoleon's army in 1812. If the first episode of the occupation as a whole did not lead to serious destruction, the second not only led to a catastrophic fire in Moscow, but is also well known for acts of vandalism and looting of the Kremlin shrines. Leaving the Kremlin, Napoleon ordered to blow it up, which was partially executed: several towers, the Kremlin wall, the Arsenal, the Faceted Palace, the Belfry of Ivan the Great, and other buildings had suffered.

During the World War II, the regime of disguise was used in the territory of the Kremlin. The Kremlin was repeatedly bombed from the air. In total during the war years, the Moscow Kremlin was bombed eight times (five in 1941 and three times in 1942). On the Moscow Kremlin and its nearest surroundings (Alexandrovsky Garden and Red Square), 15 fougasse (50 to 1000 kg), 151 incendiaries, and several lighting bombs were dropped.

In August 1942, a protocol was drafted regarding destruction of buildings and structures in the Moscow Kremlin caused by bombing by German aviation. The cost of restoration work on these monuments amounted to 3 million 5 thousand and 908 Rubles. By May 1, 1942, the main capital work related to restoration of damaged buildings and structures of the Moscow Kremlin (the Arsenal, the Grand Kremlin Palace) was completed.

Camouflage activities in conjunction with other organizational actions (including active use of air defenses) contributed to preservation of the architectural

ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin with the buildings, museums, historical and cultural valuables located within it. It also helped to reduce the possible scale of human losses.⁵

In 1990, an unauthorized tent city existed in the Red Square for several months, and spontaneous rallies took place. Subsequently, there were isolated actions that violated the public order without affecting the monuments of architecture.

The cultural site that experienced the most frequent vandalism attacks in the 20th century was Mausoleum of V.I. Lenin. Since it was first founded, the mausoleum has been assaulted 8 times (3 attempts were related to breaking the sarcophagus glass, 2 were related with the improvised explosive device). Additionally, the mausoleum building was attempted to be damaged with a sledgehammer and illegal actions with a use of compliance weapons.

The World Heritage site is currently reliably protected against various threats and guarded by the Federal Guard Service, which is dedicated to preventing possible acts of vandalism and terrorism. Cases of unintentional damage to monuments by tourists are extremely rare and are immediately suppressed.

5.1.10. Management and institutional factors

Management and institutional factors	Management System/Management Plan
	Legal framework
	Low impact monitoring activities
	High impact monitoring activities
	Governance

⁵ <https://vvprf.ru/special/kreml-9/moskovskiy-kreml-v-gody-velikoy-otechestvennoy-voiny.html>

	Management activities
	Financial resources
	Human resources

The current World Heritage site management system has developed in a practical way based on the interaction of organizations that manage the World Heritage site and other stakeholders, primarily represented by various state authorities. The management system is not designed in a normative way. This management plan has been prepared in accordance with the repeated recommendations of the World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS to develop a single strategic document.

However, the lack of a legal framework for approving the management plan as a mandatory document is a significant challenge. Currently, Russian legislation lacks such important categories as buffer zone, management plan, and heritage impact assessment, which significantly complicates the practical application of these mechanisms.

Both automated (vibration sensors, temperature and humidity conditions, environmental monitoring stations) and non-automated (reference points, beacons/stamps, laboratory sampling, etc.) systems for monitoring the state of conservation are applied to the World Heritage site. Monitoring is also carried out in relation to the visitation of the property: the number of Museum visitors is recorded, and public opinion polling and recording mechanisms are used.

Public administration of the World Heritage site is conducted through management organizations, four of which are state structures, and through

public authorities that exercise separate powers over the site and its buffer zone.

Financial and human resources support of the property is adequate to its high status and sufficient for effective protection and preservation of its values. Salaries in Museum institutions, the Moscow Kremlin Museums and the State Historical Museums, exceed the average salary in the field of culture in Moscow (according to data for 2019), which allows the museums to become the competitive employers for highly qualified professionals.

The fact that the property is located in the capital, which is also the location of leading specialized educational institutions, research organizations, and heritage conservation centers, contributes to the existing talent pool and opportunities for professional development.

5.1.11 Epidemic related factors

2020 marked itself as a year, which brought the world the largest epidemic since the outbreak of the Spanish Flu in the beginning of the 20th century, a COVID-19 pandemic, an acute respiratory illness caused by the coronavirus. Most of the countries in the world, including Russian Federation, have implemented charges varying in their character and duration. The charges that are the most relevant to the world heritage site are:

- Tourism restrictions such as a dramatic reduction in international tourist flow while retaining national tourist flow at a moderate rate
- Temporary closure of museums for visitors from April to June/July 2020 and later on depending on the epidemiological situation
- Remote work for employees in certain employment fields
- Specific regime of visiting with a mandatory use of the use of personal protective equipment, mandatory thermometry and social distancing.

On one hand, the outlined measures lower the anthropogenic stress experienced by the World Heritage site, however, on the other hand, they significantly lower museums' revenue, lead to cancellation of a large number of cultural events and limit the ability to continue the traditional use of the historical site. Moreover, encouragement of using personal vehicles rather than public transport during the epidemic has led to a larger environmental pressure and heavy traffic flow.

Epidemiological restrictions have given an impulse for a more extensive use of information and long-distance communication technologies that facilitate the promotion of the World Heritage site.

5.2 SWOT Analysis

SWOT Analysis is one of the most effective tools for strategic planning and management that is based on the analysis of the competitiveness of the property. In order to achieve that, weaknesses and strengths are studied along with threats and opportunities that this specific property might experience externally. SWOT Analysis is a preliminary stage in the process that helps to explore strategic aims and action plan for their implementation.

For the development of the management plan, the SWOT Analysis of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site was conducted. It will serve as a secure basis for developing a long-term action plans focusing on the complex conservation of the property.

Mechanism for dealing with weaknesses, strengths, opportunities and threats of the property identified as a result of the SWOT analysis is based on:

- an emphasis and use of the strengths of the property

- monitoring areas, in which the property is not especially strong or resilient (weaknesses) and development of special action plans for minimization of the influence of the weaknesses of the property on the effectiveness of its management and its ability to achieve strategic aims
- taking advantage of the positive external factors (opportunities) that may influence in a positive way to the state of conservation of the property and its setting
- developing a series of events that minimize the influence of the negative external factors (Threats)

The characteristics of the property that were discovered during the SWOT Analysis are divided into different blocks depending on their specificity.

STRENGTHS	
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich historic and cultural potential of the city • The World Heritage site status • The highest status among all sites of cultural heritage within the Russian Federation and among all cultural heritage sites that are within the governmental protection of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation • Approved on the governmental level borders of the World Heritage site and its key ensembles • Protection obligations for the majority of the monuments within the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin and The Red Square • High preservation potential of the monuments within the aforementioned cultural heritage ensembles • Active museums on the territory of the World Heritage site that are able to professionally monitor the state of conservation of the property and interpret its OUV to wider public • An extensive array of historical materials about the history, development and architectural specifics of the

	<p>site, including documents available in the museum libraries on the territory of the property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal risk of experiencing natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding and natural fires • Employees with experience in cultural heritage conservation and management • Preservation of traditional ways of use of the property • High concentration of monuments of tourist attraction on the territory of the property • Preservation of the tradition of scientific conservation with the assistance of the Federal Scientific and Methodological Council for Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation • Sufficient resources received by the property
<p>The Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square are the most recognizable cultural heritage sites in the Russian Federation and in the world as well as unique historical and cultural tourism attraction sites, which are ensured to have the highest level of security, professional museumification, presentation and monitoring. History of the monuments, their state of conservation and features have been thoroughly studied. This information is accumulated and systematized by high-class museum professionals. Majority of the historical monuments that are a part of the World Heritage site have been supplied with all needed documentation, their legal borders are delimited and registered and are not under any substantial natural threats. Reconstruction work is conducted at the highest professional level and are always sufficiently funded.</p>	
Logistics/Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation of all of the historical monuments of the property within a walking distance • Situation of the property right in the centre of the radial ring structure of the Russian capital city • Highly available through public transport; situated in close proximity to big aviation, waterborne, automobile, bus and rail transport hubs • Highly developed transport infrastructure for public (bus, metro and cabs) and personal (cars and bicycles) transport

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly developed tourist infrastructure within the buffer zone of the property • Popularity of the tourist destination internationally and within the Russian Federation • A large number of tour operators
<p>The Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square are situated right in the centre of Moscow, a capital and the biggest megapolis of the Russian Federation, one of the biggest transport hubs in Europe. Favorable geographical conditions and existing transport links make the World Heritage site one of the most available cultural sites in the world. Tourist infrastructure is well-developed and acts as a factor that greatly increases the popularity of the property.</p>	
Urban development and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of large factories or any sources of environmental pollution in close proximity to the historical site; safe radiation levels • Development of pedestrian zones in the historical centre of the city as well as creation of inclusive and special needs • Existence of the Master Plan and other complex tools used for urban planning and development • Strict safety guidelines of construction and infrastructure projects in the historical centre of the city • Close attention of urban governance to issues of welfare and creation of comfortable urban environment
<p>Historical centre of Moscow that includes the World Heritage site and its buffer zone is a part of urban strategies; territory development programs, urban planning documents based on the principles of sustainable development and environmental safety, introduction of modern technologies and respect to the historical environment.</p>	
Cultural context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenty of historical monuments in the immediate vicinity of the cultural site • High concentration of museums and other cultural destination in the buffer zone of the World Heritage site and the historic part of the city • Other Moscow UNESCO World Heritage site, Novodevichy Convent, is in close proximity to the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square
<p>Abundance of pre-revolution buildings and other architectural monuments in the centre of Moscow as well as the general urban environment of the</p>	

property creates conditions that are not only familiar for existing inhabitants of the city, but are also inevitably tied to the property itself. Most of the museums and other cultural destinations, including those that exist within other heritage sites in the centre of the city, enrich tourist and sightseeing tour routes and generally form a favorable cultural environment for the World Heritage site.

Local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous inhabitants as such do not exist; however, those that work at the historical site as cultural heritage professionals ensure its full functionality, conservation and sustainable development
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Specificity of the historical site and its status as a highly secure area as the official residency of the President of the Russian Federation excludes permanent residency on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin except for military personnel of specialized units of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation. Since the property is of governmental importance, it is very problematic to isolate a group of people that can be identified as the local community of the property. However, the number of cultural heritage professionals and servicemen, working within the property, is high and the close attention to the government members ensure full functionality of the World Heritage site.

WEAKNESSES	
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative external impacts from diurnal temperatures, complicated soil profiles, air and noise pollution and vibrations Not all of the historical monuments of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square are equally provided with official documentation; some monuments do not have an official name Specific design features of certain monuments make them more predisposed to deformation Absence of one specific approach to promotion of the historical site and hence, the absence of the unity of the perception of the property
Current conditions of the World Heritage site are not causing apprehension, however, there are certain shortcomings within the official documentation that is required to be corrected by the authorities. Absence of a unified	

agreement on how the property shall be promoted is also a disadvantage that prevents the visitors from perceiving the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square as one unified site of cultural and historical heritage.

Logistics/Tourism

- Existing transport links leads to the biggest city junctions situated closely to the property
- Not fully developed infrastructure for accommodating the visiting tourist in the Moscow Kremlin (restrooms, checkpoints, lockers)
- Difficulties related to creating a fully inclusive environment for people with disabilities due to its status as a highly secure area and specific design features of the historical monuments
- High anthropogenic load due to increased tourist flow

The status of the World Heritage site as a highly secure area puts certain restriction on how the infrastructure of the property develops and halts creation of a fully inclusive environment for people with disabilities. High security measures and prevention of terrorist events are a priority of this property, which makes its infrastructure not fully developed. Despite the aforementioned factors, the need for a fully inclusive environment is recognized especially in the light that the anthropogenic load on the property is growing due to permanently increasing tourist flow (prior to 2020).

Buffer zone and wider setting

- Buffer zone territory does not have one unified security system under the current Legislation of the Russian Federation
- The mechanism of the assessment of the impact of new developments in the buffer zone on the OUV of the property has not yet been implemented on legislative and practical levels
- Open space places that ensure good visibility of the Moscow Kremlin are not protected by the law

The buffer zone of the property is not covered by a single protection system. It means that the buffer zone also do not have one unified system of restrictions. Therefore, it does not have a legally recognized historical site status. At the same time, historical location of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square ensemble on a higher ground, Kremlin Hill, leads to the emergence of the specific visual perception of the ensemble, in which high-rise buildings located on the periphery of the city are inevitably seen, making the issue of

protecting open space places that ensure the visibility of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square as particularly urgent.

Management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of a centralized coordination centre • Not every organization operating as a part of the property with the employees that have experience in working with internationally recognized heritage sites
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Working with World Heritage sites requires a thorough and systematic approach. Presence of highly qualified professionals within the operating organizations that are focused on conservation and management of world heritage sites is a key to creating a fully functional system of management that recognizes all the specific features of the property.

OPPORTUNITIES	
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of new technologies for management, conservation, analysis and presentation of the World Heritage Site • Digitalization • Development and promotion of a unified brand of the World Heritage site • Opening new museum venues • Implementation of the main categories of international heritage protection system into the legislation of the Russian Federation
<p>The main ways, in which the current heritage protection system of the property can be improved, is the introduction of new information technologies into the cultural heritage field, digitalization of working processes, creating more possibilities for museum exhibitions through introducing new museum venues for storing museum collections and their subsequent exhibitions as well as conforming the legislation of the Russian Federation to the international standards of heritage protection.</p>	
Logistics/Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of tourism • Constant improvement of transport infrastructure done through addition of alternative types of transport such as waterborne and bicycle types of transportation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing standards of comfort and security of the visiting tourists
<p>Development of tourism will create a balance between the anthropogenic stress and promotion of the property. The issues that require attention are associated with the security and comfort of the visiting tourists, personnel of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square and people with special needs. Transport infrastructure also has a potential for improvement considering the urgent need to decrease the stress experienced by the historical part of the city due to high traffic flow as well as a need to use alternative forms of vehicles that are more environmentally friendly.</p>	
Buffer zone and wider setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of the Historic Urban Landscape Systematic use of the mechanism for the heritage impact assessment of the new development projects in the buffer zone on the OUV of the property Development of already existing and creation of new and cultural and leisure facilities within the boundaries of the buffer zone of the property
<p>Buffer zone of the World Heritage site and its setting are a part of the larger historic urban landscape of the Moscow city so main potential for development of this territory is related to using modern methods of conservation of the Historic Urban Landscapes and creating cultural environment around the property that is filled with places of interest. It is also vital to implement the heritage impact assessment mechanism that would be operating on a systematic basis rather than on a one-time basis</p>	
Management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a centralized database for the World Heritage site that can be used by the employees of the managing organizations of the property in order to improve their coordination and make information more available Documenting the risk management system Improving coordination between the managing organizations of the property and stakeholders within the implementation of the management plan
<p>Management plan for the World Historical site is a potentially good opportunity for the optimization of its management system through creating one centralized database and appointing a coordination centre that would</p>	

accumulate the information about the property and would monitor the implementation of the management plan.

THREATS	
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazards (extreme weather conditions, karst sinkholes) • Anthropogenic risks related to construction and development • Terrorism • Vandalism • Increase of anthropogenic load (tourism and transportation)
<p>Among the threats, anthropogenic ones prevail. They are related to security, new development projects, and increased load on the territory of the property. Natural risks are primarily associated with heavy winds, extreme precipitation and geological features of the territory with a high karst-suffusion hazard. The greatest danger is the cumulative overlap of potential threats, which increases the negative impact.</p>	
Buffer zone and wider setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual pollution • Increased load to engineering infrastructure • Violence of the rules of construction works
<p>Implementation of a large number of new development projects in the buffer zone of the property and its setting can lead to accelerated wear of utilities, in violation of the technology and the statutory parameters. There is also a risk of visual pollution in historic city landscape, which may results in the distortion of the perception of the property.</p>	
Management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemic related factors
<p>An urgent threat to the management system is the epidemic situation, which leads to a deterioration of the resource base by reducing the extra-budgetary income of museums, and also restricts contacts between all participants of the management process, reducing the overall efficiency of work.</p>	

5.3 Concept of sustainable integrated conservation for the World Heritage site

“ The long-term concept formulates a vision of the state of the World Heritage Site after 20 or 30 years and can be a basis for development of management policies. ”

[Managing Cultural World Heritage Sites. UNESCO/ ICCROM/ ICOMOS/ IUCN, 2013]

Any World Heritage site to a greater or lesser degree is subjected to changes. These changes may arise as a result of influence of various internal and external factors that have already been outlined in the previous sections of this document. In order to successfully manage these changes, the Sustainable Integrated Conservation approach needs to be used. The approach has three main components: conservation of the OUV of the property (including its integrity and authenticity), sustainable development of the territory of the property and its wider spatial and social and cultural setting as well as reaching a consensus between all involved stakeholders regarding the property, aims and objectives needed to be focused on for its successful conservation and development.

Long-term concept (vision) of the Sustainable Integrated Conservation approach to the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site is developed until 2040, when the property would celebrate its 50th anniversary of the inscription to the World Heritage List. The concept also outlines promising features of the management system that would allow to provide Sustainable Integrated Conservation of the World Heritage site and its OUV.

CONCEPT(VISION) OF THE SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED CONSERVATION
APPROACH TO THE MOSCOW KREMLIN AND RED SQUARE WORLD HERITAGE SITE
(UNTIL 2040)

CONTINUITY	Traditional way of using; consecution in the conservation and study of monuments; high quality of work.
SAFETY	Providing safety of the property, its personnel and visitors; effective risk management; environmental sustainability
COORDINATION	Straightforward mechanisms of interactions between managing organization of the property and its stakeholders; balance of interests
REGULATORY CONTROL	Legally outlined protection measures for the conservation of the property that meet international standards
UNIFIED VALUES	Unified understanding of the values of the property, its specific features and its potential to be an internationally recognized brand
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM	Comfortable infrastructure, consideration of the needs of different groups of visitors, means of control of anthropogenic load
MODERN TECHNOLOGIES	Digitalization, interactive museum facilities, multimedia, Social Media Marketing

<i>AWARENESS PARTICIPATION</i>	<i>AND</i>	Raising awareness; taking public opinion into account, nurturing a sense of pride and belonging to the values of the property
<i>WIDER SETTING</i>		Conservation of the cultural and historical context of the. property; sustainable development of its wider setting and the absence of any eye-sores in the buffer zone
<i>RESOURCE AVAILABILITY</i>		Adequate funding (both from governmental and non-governmental sources); sufficient staffing; introduction of new museum venues

5.4 Strategic aims and objectives for site management

The implementation of the long-term concept (vision) of the Sustainable Integrated Conservation of the World Heritage site is closely related to achieving the strategic aims and objectives:

Strategic Aim 1: Conservation of the OUV of the World Heritage site (this strategic aim is outlined in the 6th section of the Management Plan). The main objectives in achieving this aim are:

- architectural monuments conservation
- archeological heritage conservation and studies
- historic urban landscape preservation
- security and risk management

Strategic Aim 2: Sustainable development of the territory (this strategic aim is outlined in the 7th section of the Management Plan). The main objectives in achieving this aim are:

- development of sustainable tourism
- effective heritage interpretation
- World Heritage branding

Strategic Aim 3: Effective management of the property ((his strategic aim is outlined in the 8th section of the Management Plan). The main objectives in achieving this aim are:

- management system improvement
- resource availability
- introduction of planning and monitoring mechanisms

The mechanisms proposed by the management plan that focus on achieving strategic aims and, above all, conserving the OUV of the property, are based on the current legislation of the Russian Federation and offer a set of tools that might ensure safety and preservation, use and presentation of the property.

The implementation of the strategic aims outlined in the Management Plan integrates the 5Cs concept:

- Credibility
- Conservation
- Capacity-building
- Communication

- Communities

Main principles for the implementation of the strategic aims of the Management Plan:

- Involvement of stakeholders and communities; a common understanding of the concept of World Heritage and the impacts on the property
- Common understanding of the existing management system (including legal and legislative frameworks, management structures and approaches), plans and development policies
- A unified understanding of the involved stakeholders and the general public of the OUV of the property, its authenticity and integrity, and the external and internal factors influencing the property
- Mutual responsibility and support of the stakeholders regarding management approaches and actions required to maintain the OUV of the property
- A unified approach, involving the distribution of tasks (actions) among all stakeholders in order to form an extremely effective decision-making structure that will ensure sustainable management of the property in the future.



6. CONSERVATION OF THE OUV OF THE PROPERTY

This strategic aim focuses on the OUV attributes of the property identified in the Section 1 of the Management Plan. The conservation of the OUV of the property as it was inscribed to the World Heritage List also involves the absence of impact on OUV attributes and indicators as well as the maintenance of integrity and authenticity of the property.

One of the distinctive features of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site is a good state of conservation of key OUV attributes as well as presence of a wide range of legal tools for protection of cultural heritage sites and urban development planning at national law.

6.1. Architectural Monuments Conservation

6.1.1. Historical Context of the Conservation of the Architectural Monuments of the World Heritage Site

The growth of patriotic self-consciousness observed among the Russian intelligentsia since the beginning of the 19th century intensified after the victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1812. This affected the attitude to monuments of the past. The restoration of the monuments of the Moscow Kremlin abandoned and destroyed by the French, which began immediately after the end of the war, acquired a wide scope in the 1830s in connection with the construction of the Grand Kremlin Palace under the project of architect K. Ton. The project envisaged not only the preservation of a significant number of ancient structures, it also linked them with the new volume into a single ensemble. During this period, the Terem Palace, the Faceted Palace, the Patriarchal Sacristy and the Belfry of Ivan the Great were restored.

By the early 20th century, Russia had already accumulated a significant experience of restoration of ancient architectural monuments. Late in the 19th – and early in the 20th century, the first scientific restoration of the Kremlin was carried out. The work was organized on the coronation day of Nicholas the Second and continued in connection with the upcoming celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov House. During that period, ancient architectural forms were returned to the facades of the Assumption Cathedral, ancient painting was opened and strengthened in the interiors of the Assumption, Archangel and Annunciation cathedrals, and the scientific method of that work was tested.

Archaeological research in the Cathedral Square allowed to restore it almost to its original level and restore the basement parts of the cathedrals. The walls and towers of the Kremlin were restored as well.

The formation of the bodies for protection of monuments of history and culture in Moscow began immediately after the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks in 1917. Painter Kazimir Malevich was appointed as the Commissioner for Protection of the Valuables of the Moscow Kremlin. Literally a few days later, the Commission for the Protection of Monuments of Art and Antiquities of the Moscow Council was established, which became the state body for protection of monuments of Moscow. By the spring of 2018, the Commission had become a representative and active organization, in which well-known cultural figures, artists, sculptors, architects and restorers worked.

The Commission considered the study, description and preservation of all monuments of the Moscow Kremlin as its primary task. The architectural department of the Commission immediately after its organization focused on the issues of forthcoming restoration of buildings damaged as a result of shelling

of the Kremlin in November 1917. By May 1918, the urgent work plan had been drawn up. According to the plan, it was required to give the restoration of the Kremlin the first priority and to carry it out most energetically. However, first of all, it was necessary to conduct a survey of all architectural monuments, determine the size and nature of the damage, make all the necessary measurements, sketches, photographs, and develop estimated proposals. According to the reports of the Commission, it managed to outline a plan for restoration and to receive a loan in the amount of 450 thousand Rubles approved by the Council of the People's Commissars of the RSFSR.

The task formulated by the Commission was not only to eliminate the destruction in the monuments, but also to study them in order to remove the distorting late layers and return the original appearance.

At the dawn of the Soviet period, there was an idea to place the Russian National Museum in the Grand Kremlin Palace with its transfer to the Commission for the Protection of Monuments of the Moscow Council. However, the Grand Kremlin Palace did not become a museum. After the transfer of the Kremlin to the Central Executive Committee, this idea was no longer discussed.

At the same time, the Commission for the Protection of Monuments faced increasing difficulties in performance of its work in the Kremlin. The ability of the security authorities to influence the security of the Kremlin buildings was increasingly reduced by the Kremlin administration, and the measures to preserve the Kremlin's interiors became increasingly modest. The protest of the Russian College for Museums and Monuments against the transfer of all the buildings of the Kremlin to the Administrative and Economic Administration of the Russian Central Executive Committee connected with the fact that all buildings have artistic and historical value, and even the simple replacement of

sewer pipes can be connected with archaeological excavations, did not have any effect.

Restoration and recovery work in the Kremlin due to insufficient funding was conducted with great interruptions and stopped completely during the World War II.

The post-war revival of the architectural ensemble, which began from the first peaceful days, was aimed at creating a historical and cultural museum in the territory of the Kremlin and a wide exhibition of its ancient monuments. By 1955, when the Kremlin was opened for a mass sightseeing display, the engineering strengthening, and restoration of the fortress walls and towers had been carried out in full. The historic appearance of the Patriarchal Chambers had been returned to the Church of the Twelve Apostles, the Church of the Deposition of the Robe, the ground floor of the Annunciation Cathedral and the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin in the Greater Kremlin Palace. The completion of the Upper Savior Cathedral had been restored, the ancient paintings in the interiors of the cathedrals had been uncovered and preserved with iconostases and applied art works. Heating and electrical lighting of the monuments had been improved. This restoration stage was characterized with complex solutions to all issues, the unity of scientific and methodological orientation, the further development of restoration science and practice, and the emergence of new conservation technologies.

At the same time, the Soviet period is also associated with the loss of some highly significant ancient architectural monuments: the cathedrals of Chudov and the Ascension monasteries of the 16th century and the cell buildings of the 17th century, the Red Porch of the Faceted Palace of the 15th to 19th centuries

and the monuments of classicism of the 18th and 19th centuries, the Small Nicholas Palace and the Building of the Armory.

By the second half of the 20th century, the country had established a national system for protection of historical and cultural monuments with its school of scientific restoration and conservation.

In 1960, part of the structures of the Kremlin were transferred to the Ministry of Culture of the USSR. State Museums of the Moscow Kremlin were organized, and at the same time, the level and volume of research work on architectural monuments increased. At the same time, the ensemble was allocated among different departments, which complicated funding and general coordination of organization and conservation works. Instead of systematic activities for preservation of monuments, emergency conservation operations were periodically organized on the sites connected with scheduled social and political events.

During that period, the facades of the Senate and the Grand Kremlin Palace were restored in connection with the upcoming International Congress of the Communist Parties in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet power. The original polychrome coloring of the facades of the Terem Palace was recreated, which was the first step toward restoring the coloristic decision of the ensemble. Restoration of the interiors of the palace and the Senate front rooms demonstrated the highest skill of the Russian heritage conservation and restoration school.

After completion of conservation of the Patriarchal Palace and the Belfry of Ivan the Great with the bell tower by the end of the 1960s, these monuments were also transferred to the Museums of the Moscow Kremlin.

The next conservation phase after more than 20 years of break was connected with the 20th Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980. The works were performed on the monuments of the Cathedral Square and at the Armory, which were in an unsatisfactory technical condition. The work carried out included strengthening of the foundations, reinforcement of walls and vaults, deep repairs of brick and white stone masonry, replacement and conservation of the roofs, installation of new window and door fills, and installation of air conditioning systems. During the same period, the interior of the Armory was conserved with installment of the exhibition, and in the Annunciation Cathedral, ancient paintings on the facades and in the gallery were revealed. However, the unsatisfactory technical condition of the monuments, the tight deadlines and the insufficient funding did not allow all the activities to be carried out at the proper quality level and in full.

Since the late 1980s to the mid-1990s in connection with the beginning of social and economic reforms, the funding for the restoration of architectural monuments had been virtually absent. At that time, a lot of damage was done to the Russian heritage conservation and restoration school.

Nevertheless, since 1992, the transformation of the Kremlin into the residence of the President of the Russian Federation had led to the beginning of conservation works, which also included reconstruction of some monuments destroyed in the 1930s. So, in the 1990s the Red Porch was restored, conservation was carried out at the Senate building, and at the Grand Kremlin Palace, the lost interiors of the Alexandrovsky and Andreevsky halls were recreated. The work was accompanied with upgrading of utilities of the buildings.

The conservation of the museum facilities had been carried out in 1994-1999 as part of preparations to celebration of the 850th anniversary of Moscow. The

initiator and customer of the works was the Moscow Kremlin Museums. Under difficult conditions including the lack of funding and the collapse of conservation organizations, it was possible to organize and implement a large volume of necessary conservation and restoration measures.

In those years, the facades of the Archangel and Annunciation Cathedrals, the Church of the Deposition of the Robe, the ensemble of the Belfry Ivan the Great, the Patriarchal Palace, the Church of the Twelve Apostles, and the Armory Chamber were conserved.

In parallel, the Kremlin Commandant Office carried out the conservation of the fortress structures, the facades of the Arsenal and the Grand Kremlin Palace.

6.1.2. Current State of Conservation of Architectural Monuments of the World Heritage Site

In order to maintain conservation of architectural monuments, which are in operational use of the Moscow Kremlin Museums, a system of monitoring of their static state of conservation and maintaining optimal temperature and humidity regime was organized in these architectural monuments.

For thirty years since the Moscow Kremlin Ensemble was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List, the Moscow Kremlin Museums had carried out a significant work to conserve these unique monuments. In 2005, the long-term program for their conservation was developed. The objectives of this program, which is currently being implemented, are scientific conservation, field research with the latest scientific methods, as well as museumification and opening for visitors of those premises and parts of monuments that, for various reasons, were inaccessible for many years.

In recent years, several major conservation projects have been carried out connected with the museum-building at new historical premises previously used for utilitarian purposes.

The single-tier chamber of the Patriarchal Palace became one of the first major conservation projects of the Museum. The Patriarchal Palace with the Church of the Cathedral of the Twelve Apostles is an interesting monument of civil architecture. Built in the middle of the 17th century by the order of Patriarch Nikon, the palace was rebuilt many times.

On the first floor, under the Mirovarennaya Chamber, there were public toilets during the Soviet period. After dismantling of the late partitions, floor slabs and walls in the single-column chamber, natural studies were carried out, which allowed to discover the original internal chambers and two internal staircases leading to the second floor of the palace. In the palace, large-scale work was carried out to strengthen the walls and ceilings and restore the lost metal bonds. The original layout of the first floor of the palace was restored. After the restoration of the facades and the improvement of the territory, the Chamber was opened as an exhibition hall of the museum.

By the 200-year anniversary of the Moscow Kremlin Museums, the Belfry of Ivan the Great was conserved, which was closed to visitors for about a hundred years. The complex of the Belfry of Ivan the Great and cathedral belfries had been developing for three centuries, from 1505 to 1815. It consists of three different buildings: the pillar of the Belfry of Ivan the Great, the Assumption Belfry and the Philaret Annex.

In 2005, conservation works began for the purposes of opening and exposing the interiors of this unique monument of architecture. On the first and second

floors of the first tier of the bell tower, the original elements of the order decoration of the interior of the imposts, rosettes in the vaults, cornices were revealed and conserved. They were released from the late plaster of the vault in the tambour room and in one of the chambers on the second floor to demonstrate the technique of masonry made of brick and white stone used by ancient masters. In the premises of the Church of John Climacus under the later white-stone slabs, a brick floor of the 18th century was uncovered. The floor was restored using bricks made from the samples found. Carrying out the work, the principle of fragmentary restoration was used pursuing the goal of maximizing the conservation of the original. The interior of the bell tower has preserved its unique white stone screw stairs. The blocks, from which the support poles and steps are made, were conserved and strengthened. Only minor, completely destroyed fragments were replaced. On the main staircase leading to the second and third floors of the bell tower, the cast-iron decorative slabs made in the 19th century and covering the white stone steps were conserved and the completely lost or destroyed slabs were manufactured anew.

The Archangel Cathedral built in 1505–1508 by Italian mason Aleviz Novy as the tomb of the Moscow Grand Dukes and Tsars has a special place in the Kremlin ensemble. Starting the conservation of the Archangel Cathedral, the museum chose two main directions: museumification of the cathedral's premises closed for visiting and conservation of the unique white stone portals of the northern and western facades.

In 2005, the project was developed for conservation and transformation into a museum of the northeastern aisle of the Archangel Cathedral. This aisle built in the 16th century was originally dedicated to the Feast of the Intercession of the

Virgin. In 1848, the throne was transferred to here from the aisle of St. Warus from the Bor Church of the Nativity of John the Baptist abolished during dismantling. In the 1960s, the air conditioning chamber of the Archangel Cathedral was built under the aisle finally changing its interior. In Soviet period, the aisle was used as a utilitarian room.

In 2007, late partitions were dismantled in the aisle, brick and white stone masonry of the walls and vaults was conserved and fortified. The aisle is attached to the northern apse of the cathedral. In its upper part, which overlooks the interior of the aisle, a fragment of the original facade decoration was conserved as a white stone panel and the brick frame of window openings. Brick-like painting was also conserved. It is the way the cathedral was painted in the 17th century.

After the conservation works, a new exposition was opened in the aisle including the revered icons that had been in it since the middle of the 19th century as well as the phylactery with the hallows of St. Efrosinya of Moscow and the white-stone sarcophagus in which she was buried in the Cathedral of the Ascension Monastery. Since 2005, conservation has been under way of the unique white stone portals of the cathedral. For some years, technological studies of the condition of the white stone were carried out, the main cause of their destruction was found (strong salinity of limestone and, as a consequence, the destruction of the surface layer with carvings). Based on these studies, the technology was developed for conservation of white stone parts of portals. The conservation works began with dismantling of the columns and pilasters of the central portal, after which they were desalted, and the threads were reconstructed in those places where it was lost. The original parts of the central

portal were replaced with copies. Later, the conserved columns and pilasters of the portals were transferred to the fund of the museum.

In 2005, the project was developed for the conservation of the southern annex of the Archangel Cathedral and the assembly for placement of the museum exposition in it dedicated to the history of the Ascension Monastery. In 2008, conservation works began there. Floor slabs, a metal staircase and a partition erected in 1978 were dismantled. The structure of the arch was conserved in the chamber, the copper roof and facades were conserved with the reconstruction of the window openings in their past form. In the interior of the southern annex on its northern and eastern walls in the form of a parasol, a brick work freed from the plaster layer of the late 15th century with fragments of rebuilds of the 17th and 18th centuries is displayed. In 2014, the exposition of the museum dedicated to the history of the Ascension Monastery was opened in the Southern Annex.

One of the long-term conservation projects that continues to this day is the conservation of the Annunciation Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin, which began in 2006. In the course of research of the monument in the last 9 years, discoveries were made that allowed to answer many questions that arose among architectural historians over many decades. In addition, for the first time after the conservation works were carried out in the 1860s by architect Richter, complex work was conducted at all parts of the cathedral. Based on these data, graphic reconstructions of the original appearance of the cathedral which changed over time were performed. The exhibition in the interior was supplemented with architectural fragments related to various stages of the development of this historic monument.

The most interesting discoveries were made during the conservation of the ground floor. Over a hundred white-stone blocks covered with carved ornaments or fragments of painting were found in a scuffle under the northern porch. After disassembly of the upper tier of the cathedral in 1416, they were used by Ivan the Third for the construction of the cathedral in the late 15th century. The fragments of the facade decor found in many respects expand the ideas about the variety of decorative forms of the Moscow architecture of the time of Grand Duke Vasily Dimitrijevic. The fragments of monumental painting from the interior of the cathedral date back to the early 15th century and are attributed by experts as paintings by Andrei Rublev's circle.

After completion of the conservation works in the central part of the ground floor, the oldest part of the cathedral, which belongs to the last third of the 14th century, a permanent exposition was opened, dedicated to treasures and archaeological finds discovered in the territory of the Kremlin.

Complex on-site studies were carried out at the southern porch. They allowed to clarify the attribution and dating of the white stone carved decor, which was created after rebuilds of this part of the monument. After the great Moscow fire of 1547, the southern porch was completely rebuilt on orders of Ivan the Terrible. Even the cross vaults were remade. To the south of the deacon's place, a new aisle of Basil of Caesarea was arranged (transferred from the choir of the cathedral). During the conservation works, it was possible, albeit fragmentary, to restore the architectural decoration of the Cathedral of the time of Ivan the Terrible. In the eastern part of the southern porch, the portal and window of Ivan the Terrible's time were conserved, the floors of the mid-16th century from ceramic tiles were recreated, and the niche in the southern wall of the

cathedral's quadrennial, a part of the chapel of Basil of Caesarea, was opened and conserved.

After completion of the conservation works, the exposition at the southern gallery was supplemented with the complex of carved white stone blocks of Ivan the Terrible's time from the lapidary of the museum. Thus, the Annunciation Cathedral is the only monument within the Moscow Kremlin with a holistic impression of the architecture of the mid-16th century.

The Assumption Cathedral built by Aristotle Fioravanti is a unique monument of ancient Russian architecture. In recent years, the facades and roof of the cathedral have been conserved as well as its northern and southern portals have been replaced. During the conservation of the portals, new door blocks have been installed made in accordance with ancient samples. The old metal doors have been conserved.

In 2014, the facades of the Church of the Deposition of the Robe were conserved. The museum's immediate plans include the complex conservation in the Assumption Cathedral, the main shrine of the Moscow Kremlin.

In 2008-2010, the conservation of the Grand Kremlin Palace was carried out. The impressive size and area of the Palace led to the development of a special program for the inspection of structures and ceilings, smoke and ventilation channels, and the replacement of engineering networks. It also includes a comprehensive conservation of interiors and furniture items.

During the implementation of the program, works were carried out to conserve the wall paintings, gilding, and unique artificial marble. In addition, the carpets were recreated, the fabric decoration of the front rooms was recreated, the wall

damask, window draperies, and upholstery of furniture items were replaced. The lighting fixtures were conserved.

In 2011, repair and conservation works were carried out in the Winter garden of the Grand Kremlin Palace.

The winter garden was built in 1958 on the site of the Western part of the ancient Boyar site, which in the 17th century played the role of the main entrance to the Palace from the courtyard.

Engineering systems were implemented on the territory of the Winter garden, a shock-resistant glass dome was installed, with the ability to regulate natural light.

The interior of the room has a working fireplace, walls and cornices are lined with selected Italian marble. To create conditions for comfortable growth of ornamental plants, an effective soil drainage system has been created.

In 2010, conservation work was carried out in the Amusement Palace. the complex of works was performed, including the conservation of the front and courtyard facades, historical interiors, and interior decoration. In the course of the work, picturesque fragments were discovered and cleared under layers of ceiling plaster. Historical windows and niches laid in Soviet period were opened and returned to the interior.

In 2011-2012, the famous Faceted Chamber, the main civil building of the Moscow Kremlin, was conserved. During the conservation, historical forged links were revealed and strengthened on the façade. The late and disrepair decorative elements made of white stone were dismantled, and the lost elements were recreated in their original form. The copper roof was replaced, the truss system

was strengthened, the eaves were heated, and the brick vaulted ceilings were conserved. In order to protect the facades of the chamber and Cathedral square, the roof drainage system was installed in a specially designed drainage system. The building has a modern ventilation and air conditioning system that supports the necessary microclimate in the rooms intended for storing Museum exhibits.

As part of the interior restoration, wall paintings, lighting fixtures, doors, Windows, and floor coverings were completed. Everything was close to the period before the 17th century.

In parallel with the work, archaeological excavations were carried out, during which about three thousand items were found, including a gold brooch that was transferred to the Armory.

Also, in the period from 2008 to 2012, a number of large-scale repair and conservation works were carried out on the facades of the Arsenal building, as well as priority emergency measures in the Lenin Mausoleum, which prevented the formation of cracks on the facade due to the subsidence of the ground under the building.

The walls and towers of the Moscow Kremlin were also consistently conserved between 2015 and 2020. During the conservation work, the chimes on the Spasskaya tower were restored (including the clock mechanism), and the lighting of the ruby star was upgraded. To eliminate the wetting of the Kremlin walls, a special system of organized drainage was used.

The dismantling of the 14th Kremlin Building, which ended in April 2016 gave scientists a unique opportunity of archaeological study of the eastern part of the Kremlin Hill, where the Chudov and the Ascension Monastery, and the Small Nicholas Palace were destroyed in 1929. In November 2015, work begun to

identify the location of historical buildings and determine their state of conservation, which included making several wells and excavations between the Ivanovskaya Square and the Spasskaya Tower. The wells revealed parts of the buildings of the Small Nicholas Palace, the Catherine Church of the Ascension Monastery, the refectory connected with the Church of the Annunciation and the Alexei Church of the Chudov Monastery. The obtained materials allowed to identify lost buildings very precisely. Visitors will be able to see the fragments of the buildings that were parts of the monastery complexes through the archaeological windows in the Ivanovskaya Square. The visit to the exhibition with open wells is included into the program of the new thematic tour, the route whereof runs along the New Kremlin Square. Currently, the underground museum is constructed and operating on the site of the demolished 14th building of the Kremlin, where archaeological artifacts and preserved fragments of lost structures found during excavations are exhibited.

6.1.3. Monitoring

Monitoring of the state of conservation of architectural monuments within the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is performed on a regular basis with participation of representatives of the bodies for protection of cultural heritage sites.

To ensure the conservation of the architectural monuments of the World Heritage site, the system is organized for observation of their static condition, temperature and humidity regime and the correctness of their operation.

The work on observing the static condition of the monuments within the Kremlin had been carried out regularly since 1966 until 1990. In 2006, observation of shrinkage of the foundations of the buildings and deformation cracks in their

walls and arches resumed. The staff of the Department of Restoration of Architectural Monuments of the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve together with the professionals from the Moscow State University of Geodetics and Cartography developed a monitoring program that includes integrated engineering and geodetic operations to restore the high-altitude geodetic grid; seasonal cycles of observation of deformations related to changes in climatic conditions; construction of a dynamic model of deformation processes development; development of an electronic database containing information on reference points and strain marks, taking into account all available observations, and presentation of monitoring data as an electronic strain model for each cycle of observations over the entire period. Also, the missing shrinkage marks were laid again, and the control reference point located under the paving of the Cathedral Square at the southern side of the Assumption Cathedral was restored. The measurements of foundation shrinkage and observations of deformations of the buildings are planned to be carried out regularly. In parallel, geophysical surveys of soils and foundations are conducted locally in the Cathedral Square tied to the study of the state of conservation of the specific structures.

Since 2005 until 2015, the state of conservation of the building structures of the Belfry of Ivan the Great had been controlled by employees of the Scientific Research, Design and Development, and Process Design Institute of Foundations and Underground Structures named after N.M. Gersevanov. Since 2015 and until now, this control has been performed by Triada Holding LLC.

Since 2014 until 2020, deformations of the structures of the eastern part of the Archangel Cathedral have been monitored by the employees of Triada Holding LLC.

The studies of the temperature and humidity regime of the structures and air environments of the Archangel, Assumption and Annunciation Cathedrals of the Moscow Kremlin have been carried out in irregular intervals since the 1970s until now. During these studies, various anomalies of the temperature and humidity regime as well as shortcomings in the functioning of the heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems affecting the safety of cathedrals, monumental painting and interior objects have been identified, and recommendations for elimination thereof have been developed.

The specialists from the Laboratory of Museum Climatology of the State Scientific Research Institute for Restoration and the Central Scientific and Restoration Design Workshop are engaged into research of the temperature and humidity regime of the architectural monuments of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site. The recommendations on streamlining the temperature and humidity regime are used to develop various conservation documentation.

Since the early 2000s, the specialized company KREAL has been working with the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site. It provides a comprehensive approach to engineering and technical surveys. The approach allows tracking and predicting changes of both the conserved sites and the surrounding buildings. The approach was applied in assessing the state of conservation of the Intercession Cathedral (Cathedral of Basil the Blessed), including the monitoring of deformation and shrinkage, and inclinometric monitoring (allows to control the layered motion of the ground). There are also hydrogeological and environmental monitoring of the territory of the monument. At the ICOMOS jubilee assembly in 2002, KREAL presented its report

on research of the Intercession Cathedral, which aroused interest and approval of the international professionals.

The state of conservation of the architectural monuments is controlled by the professionals of specialized departments of governing organizations. Their duties include organizing scientific research of issues of conservation of the architectural monuments as well as monitoring the technical condition of the monuments and exercising scientific and methodological control over quality of conservation works performed.

6.2. Archaeological Heritage Conservation and Studies

Archaeological excavations within the Moscow Kremlin are carried out by the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences in furtherance of the Instructions of the President of the Russian Federation. These studies are primarily related to dismantling of Building 14 (the former Military School named after the Russian Central Executive Committee, built in 1930-1932).

In spring 2016, research began with drilling of wells around building 14 to search for the buildings that were outside the construction of 1930-1932. A total of 8 wells were drilled (total area of 250 square meters). Two wells were filled with construction debris, one well was a mess of brick buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries, however, in five others, different architectural structures and reallocated deposits of the 12th to 19th centuries were found.

In one of the wells, the basement rooms and foundations of the southern wall of the Small Nikolaevskiy Palace were found. The laying of the foundations showed the original system of alternating white stones and bricks used by N.A. Shokhin in the course of replacement of the foundations of the palace in 1874-

1875. In the backfilling of the pit, the reallocated deposits with finds of the 13th to the 19th centuries were studied, among which an interesting Golder Horde coin and fragments of glass bracelets of the pre-Mongolian period were found. The bulk of the archaeological material in the filling of the pit dates back to the first half of the 16th century, including broken glazed tiles for stoves, children toys, and various household items. Earlier deposits of the 12th and 13th centuries containing glass bracelets were also discovered.

The wells drilled at the site of the church of St. Alexius the Metropolitan and the Annunciation Monastery opened the southern corner of the quadrangle and the paving of the passage between the church and the refectory of the Chudov Monastery (1680-1686).

Near the southern corner of the church quadrangle, there was a site with cultural deposits to their full depth. The total capacity of the cultural layer there reached 5 m, and a significant part of it was deposited before construction of the stone monastic buildings in the 1680s. In the lowest (pre-mainland) layers, ceramic material and materials of the pre-Mongolian period (characteristic ceramics and glass bracelets) were collected, which indicates the time of the initial development of the site.

It was decided to museumify fragments of architectural structures discovered in the wells, and now they are available in two archaeological windows in the Ivanovo Square. In one of them within the area of 44 sq. m, the foundations and basement parts of the complex of two churches and the refectory of the Chudov Monastery (1680-1686) with a counter-force and tombstones of the monastery necropolis are shown, and in the other within the area of 15 sq. m, the foundation and a part of the basement of the Small Nikolaevskiy Palace is shown (1775, 1874-1875). The museumification of the described historical buildings was the first

step toward creation of an archaeological museum on the site of the foundations of the former Military School named after the Russian Central Executive Committee.

In 2018, in the Bolshoy Kremlin Public Garden, exploratory wells were drilled revealing significant patches of the cultural layer within this area of the Moscow Kremlin.

In May 2019, the Institute of Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences started excavations in the Bolshoy Kremlin Public Garden on the high native terrace of Moscow river in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral Square. Judging by the archival materials and the data of preliminary archaeological surveys, this site is one of the few free from construction in the center of the Kremlin with an undisturbed medieval cultural layer and the remains of ancient structures. Archaeological research in 2019 was conducted here, so the visitors to the Kremlin could see the open antiquities and observe the work process from the special viewing platform.

The dig site was next to the Archangel Cathedral, the first building of which was erected in 1333 on the site, where there was a settlement in the early Iron Age. There is every reason to expect that this territory was developed in the very initial period of Moscow's history, in the middle of the 12th century. Special interest to this site is due to the location in this place of Prikazy, the 16th –17th centuries central administration bodies of the Russian state.

The archaeological materials discovered in the Bolshoy Kremlin Public Garden characterize the life of the Kremlin in the 17th– to 19th centuries. They include architectural elements (white stone carved details, shaped bricks, fragments of polychrome and red stove tiles), which were in the ground after destruction of

the Prikazy building in 1770, and a number of objects connected with functioning of the explored territory in the 18th century.

In 2020, the area of research on the site of the Great Kremlin Public Garden was expanded.

6.3. Historic Urban Landscape Preservation

“The monument is inseparable from the history it witnesses and from the environment, where it is located.”

[The International Charter on Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Remarkable Sites (Venetian Charter), 1964]

The preservation of populated historical cities and management of their heritage causes many difficulties most of which are related to clashing interests of protection of cultural heritage and development of urban territories, in particular implementation of new development projects and tourism development.

In order to be successful and sustainable, integrated management of historic urban areas must be based on modern approaches that recognize the heritage as an important component of society.

“Constant changes in functional use, social structure, political context and economic development which manifest themselves in the form of structural interventions in the established historical urban landscape can be recognized as part of the traditional development of the city. A city-wide development plan that takes into account strategic goals of decision makers and dialog with other actors and stakeholders is required.”

[Vienna Memorandum on World Heritage and Modern Architecture, 1984, Historic Urban Landscape Management, 2005]

Today, the principles for preservation of historic urban landscapes including the settings of World Heritage sites are determined by the following international standards:

UNESCO	
1	UNESCO Recommendations on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011)
ICOMOS CHARTERS	
1	ICOMOS International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter 1964)
2	ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter 1987).
3	ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990)
4	ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter: Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (1999)
5	ICOMOS Charter-Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage (2003)
6	ICOMOS Principles for the Preservation and Conservation-Restoration of Wall Paintings (2003)
7	ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (2008)
8	The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (2011)
9	ICOMOS-IFLA Document on Historic Urban Public Parks (2017)
10	Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites (2017)
ICOMOS RESOLUTIONS AND DECLARATIONS	
1	Nara Document on Authenticity (1994)
2	Declaration of San Antonio (1996)
3	Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (2005)
4	Quebec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place (2008)
5	Lima Declaration for Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage (2010)
6	Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driver of Development (2011)
7	Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscapes as Human Values (2014)
COUNCIL OF EUROPE	
1	European Cultural Convention (1954, ratified by the Russian Federation in 1991)
2	Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention, 2005, not signed by the Russian Federation)
3	Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (1992, Russian Federation ratified in 2012)

4	Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985, Russian Federation ratified in 1991)
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Moscow is a dynamic modern metropolis, with significant historical and cultural potential as well as monuments recognized at the international and national level. Despite the fact that the Moscow Kremlin is an ensemble sufficiently isolated due to the ring of its encircling fortifications, neither the Kremlin nor the Red Square can be considered in isolation from the wider mature historical and urban planning environment, which now often experiences the pressure of new development projects.

The Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square are in the center of the historic urban landscape that has developed over many centuries. The preservation of the valuable features not only of the World Heritage site itself, but also of its immediate and wider setting is essential for conservation of the OUV of the property, its integrity and authenticity.

In this regard, the historical, cultural and urban context, in which the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site exists, and its buffer zone, should be considered from the position of one of the most progressive approaches to the preservation and sustainable development of historical urban Landscapes (*HUL approach*).

This approach has been developed for management of territories of historic settlements, since, in the opinion of the World Heritage Committee, development and implementation of any conservation policy is proving to be a challenge, when it comes to historic cities that are still inhabited and that, by their nature, have evolved and continue to evolve under the influence of socio-economic and cultural change.

The HUL approach is comprehensive and interdisciplinary. It implies inclusive management of changes taking place in historic cities, where heritage is recognized as a part of a dynamic and ever-changing environment.

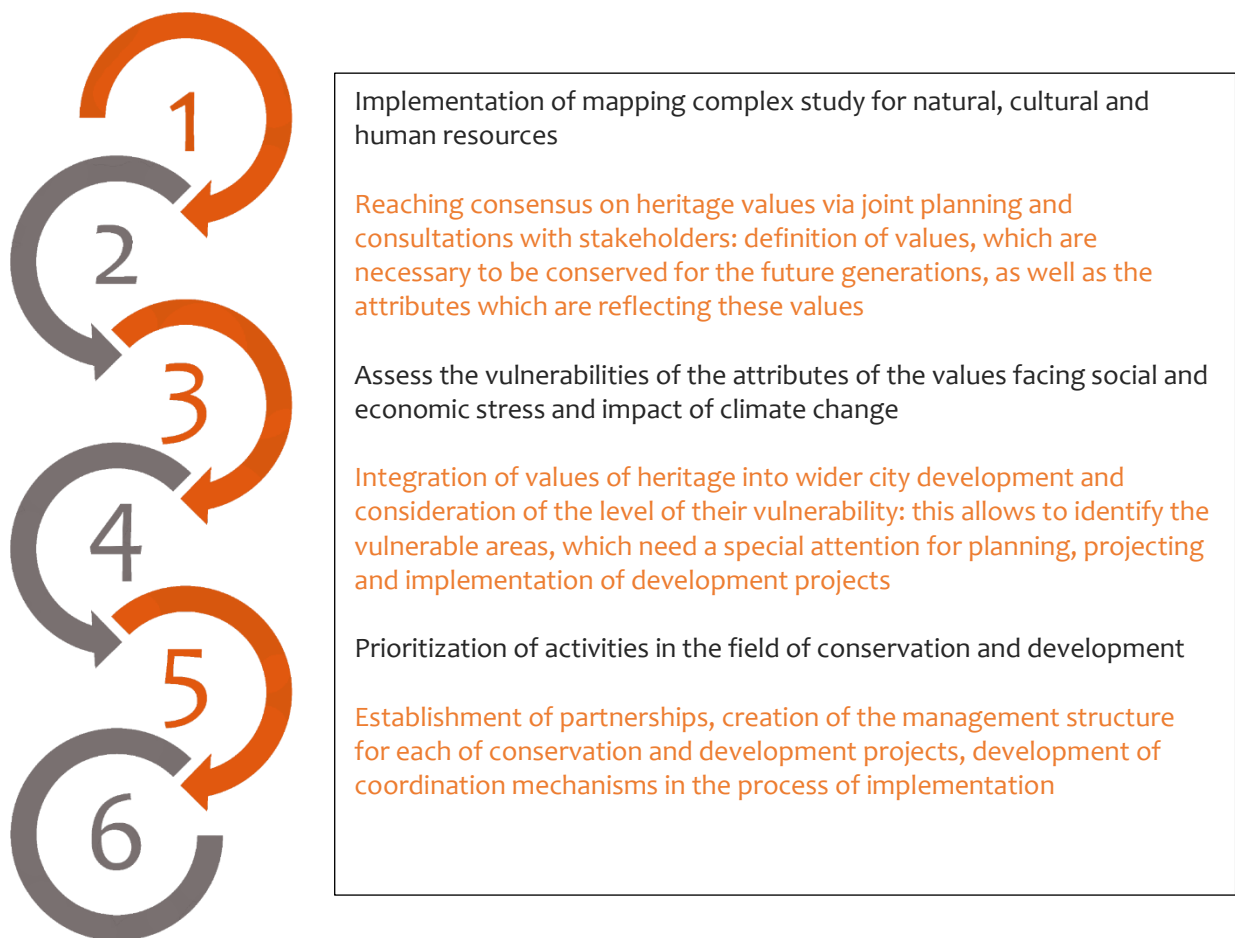
At the same time, such a context includes both natural features of the site and its cultural environment: historical and modern buildings, public spaces and urban planning structure, social and economic processes and intangible elements of heritage. Such integration, in its turn, reinforces the local identity and specificity of the elements most often threatened and destroyed by the globalization of urban development processes.

The HUL approach is based on recognizing and identifying the different levels and aspects of values inherent in any city: natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, international and local, and their interrelationships. Under this approach, such values should be the starting point for the integrated management of the city and the sustainable development of its territory.

In this sense, the HUL represents both an approach and a new way of understanding cities. As an approach, it provides the basis for integrating conservation into overall sustainable development processes through the use of a number of traditional or innovative tools adapted to the local context. As a definition, it expands the understanding of the historical settings by helping to identify the complex elements that make cities special, including the genius of the place and identity.

At the center of the HUL approach is the new content of the historical environment concept, which forms an important insight into planning, decision-making and change.

The HUL approach begins with six steps that identify the potential of the urban area and establish rules for operation and interaction of various stakeholders.



Six initial steps to implement the HUL approach. Based on: The HUL Guidebook. Managing heritage in dynamic and constantly changing urban environments. A practical guide to UNESCO's Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape. 2016.

At the moment, Moscow has already taken some steps toward the implementation of the principles of the HUL approach. Complex studies of the territory of the city were carried out, on the basis of which databases containing information on both cultural heritage sites and on ordinary historical buildings were developed. Such information resources include the urban register of cultural heritage and the historical and cultural reference plan of the city of Moscow formed by the Department of Cultural Heritage of the City of Moscow (a database on locations of cultural heritage site within the administrative

boundaries of the city). The online resource, *Map of the Ages of Moscow Houses*, developed on the basis of open data of Rossregister as a part of the bilingual project, *How Old is This House* (<https://how-old-is-this.house/moscow/en/>), provides information about the architectural style, architect and address of the building, and also allows to determine the time of its creation using the color differentiation of the periods of Moscow construction.



Interactive Map of Moscow. How Old is This House Project. Source: <https://how-old-is-this.house/moscow/>. © how-old-is-this.house, 2020

Holding consultations, public discussions and public hearings is envisaged within the framework of various decision-making procedures in the field of urban planning and activities for the protection of cultural heritage sites (consideration of land planning projects, records of state historical and cultural expertise, and others).

The development of the management plan of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site is also an element of the authorization process based on consultations and taking into account interests of various stakeholders. At the same time, one of the main tasks of the management plan is to determine

the value potential of the World Heritage site and its setting as well as to identify the attributes, expressing these values.

Assessment of vulnerability of attributes is a task for a whole range of tools known under their general name of *impact assessment* (heritage impact assessment, environmental impact assessment, strategic impact assessment), the object of which can be not only specific development project of the territory, but also strategic planning documents. The implementation and use of this tool require additional methodological development and regulatory consolidation.

There are various strategic planning documents regarding the urban development of Moscow (the strategy of social and economic development, the Smart City–2030 strategy of Moscow, the investment strategy; state programs: Urban Planning Policy, Culture of Moscow, Development of the Urban Environment, Safe City, Economic Development and Investment Attractiveness of Moscow, Development of Utilities Infrastructure and Energy Saving; Master Plan of Moscow, etc.). Although these documents cover various aspects of the city's life, it is necessary to note that the issue of conservation of World Heritage is not adequately addressed. It is necessary to pay more attention to the issues of heritage and to strike a balance between conservation and sustainable development of the historic Moscow. This will enable adequate prioritization and implementation of a long-term program based on sustainability, partnership and interests of all parties.

The UNESCO recommendation on historical urban landscapes and its approach, therefore, provide a different perspective on the changes taking place in urban space. The HUL approach could provide a platform for achieving greater sustainability of the urban development process. This is primarily due to the shift

of focus away from tangible aspects of the heritage toward the importance it has for sustainable development and local communities.

“ *The future of the historic urban landscape must be based on mutual understanding among policymakers, urban development professionals, construction companies, architects, restorers, owners, investors and concerned citizens who must work together to preserve the urban heritage, taking into account modernization and development of the society as well as cultural and historical factors, thus strengthening and positively impacting the social cohesion.*

*[Vienna Memorandum on World Heritage and Modern
Architecture – Historic Urban Landscape Management, 2005]*”

The analysis of the state of the setting of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site shows that the rapid development of Moscow and implementation of construction projects in late 20th and early 21st centuries resulted into creation of sites, which could create visual pollution impact. Such visual pollution significantly reduces the quality of perception of the property within the urban landscape structure.

At the same time, many historical cities faced similar issues, and heritage professionals from different parts of the world had to turn to searching for an effective mechanism of preserving valuable visual connections that determine the identity of the city territory. One such mechanism is establishment of a system of visual corridors, within which protected sites are freely visible, and development of restrictions capable of preventing loss or distortion of characteristic views and panoramas involving such monuments.

At the present stage, in the professional community, as well as among the representatives of the authorities engaged into management of the city territory and the city economy of Moscow, an understanding has been formed of the need for stricter control over the changes taking place.

This has been reflected in the debate on the adequacy of the established buffer zone (1121.3 hectares), which some experts have acknowledged as not effective enough to protect the World Heritage site and its wider setting, including medium-sized buildings and visual aspects of the integrity of the environment.

Buffer zones, however, are a key instrument for preservation of World Heritage sites and for maintaining their links with the historically formed urban and landscape context.

The buffer zone includes the immediate surroundings of the World Heritage site, key views and other areas as well as attributes that are functionally important for maintaining the value and protection of the site. Any change to the buffer zone boundaries is approved by the World Heritage Committee through a minor boundary change procedure (World Heritage Convention Implementation Guide, 2017, pp. 163-164 and Annex 11).

Within the buffer zone, special legislative restrictions are imposed on the use of land and implementation of new construction projects, which creates an additional layer of effective protection for the site.

However, development of a unified approach to buffer zone boundaries and restriction requirements is problematic given the large number and diversity of World Heritage sites (single architectural monuments, architectural complexes, archaeological sites, historical cities and centers, cultural landscapes) as well as the complex and diverse administrative, cultural, social and economic context (the Recommendations of the International Expert Meeting on the World Heritage and Buffer Zones, 2008).

Nevertheless, it is possible to distinguish the key characteristics of buffer zones of cultural World Heritage sites, which would allow to determine performance

of the tool in the context of preservation of historical urban centers (World Heritage Center, 2009), including for the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square site:

No.	KEY FEATURES	PRESENCE/ABSENCE FOR THE MOSCOW KREMLIN AND RED SQUARE SITE
1	Restrictions in the buffer zone of the historic city center created to control physical changes do not prevent forms of social, cultural and economic exchange crucial to preservation of the World Heritage Site	+
2	Buffer zone restrictions do not separate the World Heritage Site from the existing social, cultural and economic context ("buffer zone museumification")	+
3	Restrictions in the buffer zone as a whole allow to avoid cardinal negative interferences with the historical and cultural environment of the site, which could have an irreparable negative impact on its OUV	+
4	The size of the buffer zone is adequate. New construction projects outside the buffer zone boundaries do not have a significant negative impact on the World Heritage Site OUV	≈
5	The buffer zone restrictions are clearly defined for all stakeholders	≈
6	Provisions on changes to the boundaries of the buffer zone and restrictions associated with its boundaries are clearly defined	≈
7	The boundaries of the buffer zone correspond exactly to the areas of responsibility controlled by the authorities responsible for protection of the World Heritage Site.	≈
8	There is a procedure for agreeing large-scale new constructions projects outside the buffer zone of the site	≈
9	The buffer zone takes into account protection of key views of the World Heritage Site	≈
10	Key concepts related to protection of buffer zones of World Heritage sites are incorporated into national heritage legislation	–
11	The buffer zone has effective mechanisms for assessment of impact on OUV in place	–
12	The buffer zone has a single status, is available for identification, and information about it is included into geoinformation systems and other databases	–

The buffer zone of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site includes a significant part of the historical center of the city. The analysis of its

compliance with key buffer zone performance indicators as a tool for conserving the OUV of the property revealed a serious vulnerability and imperfection of this mechanism: of the 12 indicators, the buffer zone fully corresponds only to 3, conditionally corresponds to 6 and does not correspond to 3.

The buffer zone extends to significant urban areas, some of which currently have no composite visual, planning and functional connection to the property. The buffer zone is not covered with a single system of protection zoning and thus has no single system of restrictions and does not have a legally recognized status.

At the same time, the historically conditioned location of the ensemble of the Kremlin and the Red Square on a raised territory (Borovitsky Hill) forms the features and conditions of perception of the site, under which high-rise buildings located on the periphery of the city territory are inevitably included into the back plans of the panoramas. It also makes the question of determining the corridors of visibility of the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square, within which a ban on new developments, including those located at a significant distance from the historical core of Moscow, should be imposed.

In this regard, one of the legally established mechanisms for preservation of historical settlements could be effective, for instance, designating the territory of the city as a historical settlement. The valuable protected parameters of the historical urban environment (so-called object of protection of the historical settlement) include, among other things, composition and view connections (panoramas). The peculiarity of this element of the object of protection and, as a consequence, the advantage of the historical settlement as a tool for urban planning protection lies in the possibility of extending restrictions aiming at preserving the main views, visual directions and connections, beyond the

boundaries of the territory of the historical settlement. Another distinctive feature of the historical settlement is its focus on sustainable development of territories, on formation of attitudes to heritage as a resource and a driving force for the development of the city, and also on giving it a greater importance in the life of the local communities.

However, the methods for preserving the object of protection of the historical settlement have not been sufficiently detailed to date. There is a need to conduct additional methodological elaboration of effective mechanisms for preserving valuable elements of the setting, including its compositional and visual connections.

In addition, it is necessary to highlight that there are three World Heritage sites in Moscow (the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square, the Ensemble of the Novodevichy Monastery, the Church of the Ascension in Kolomenskoye). It seems expedient to establish the boundaries of the historical settlement in such a way that they cover all three sites as well as the cultural and urban context associated with them. This would allow to form a comprehensive system for protection of both the World Heritage sites themselves and their settings. Considering the independence of management processes of each of the World Heritage sites located within Moscow, the proposal to develop the boundaries of the historical settlement can be initiated only on the basis of a consolidated decision and, consequently, lies beyond the tasks of the management plan of the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site.

As regards the new developments and their impact on the preservation of the visual relationship of the World Heritage site and its setting, it is necessary to note that in the territory of Central Administrative District (CAD), there are commercial, housing and infrastructural development projects. In several cases,

the mechanism of heritage impact assessment is implemented. Hopefully, this mechanism would be applied in a wider basis in the future.

While for projects on the territory of the World Heritage site itself (over the past 10 years, the velodrome in the Tainitsky garden, the building of the archaeological museum on the site of the demolished 14th building of the Kremlin, two symmetrical checkpoints at the Kutafya tower, and another checkpoint at the Borovitskaya tower are planned), the procedure for informing the World Heritage Committee about new developments is observed, whereas, for the development projects in the buffer zone, such information and heritage impact assessment is rare.

Therefore, it is possible to indicate the following issues related to preservation of the historical urban landscape in the wider setting of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site:

- *absence of a single regime and a legally fixed status of the buffer zone*
- *limited use of heritage impact assessment*
- *failure to include buffer zone details into city planning and area development programs*
- *lack of systemic use of the HUL approach*
- *visual pollution due to high-rise development within the wider setting of the site*

Nevertheless, given the Moscow Government's focus on creating a comprehensive planning system that takes into account the features of the World Heritage site and its direct links to the wider setting, it seems appropriate to elaborate on the issue of full legislative consolidation of the site's protection measures, which are in accordance with international requirements and are

capable of ensuring preservation of the historical, cultural and urban context of the site. Currently, there is no visual contamination within the buffer zone.

6.4. Security and Risk Management

6.4.1. Environmental Safety

Draft resolution of the Moscow Government on the Environmental Strategy of the City of Moscow for the Period up to 2030 was published on 02/01/2017. Environmental strategists of the city of Moscow take into account the main conventions on environmental protection and sustainable development:

- Recommendations of the United Nations Conference (Agenda 21, Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
- Decision of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 (Johannesburg);
- European Union policy documents, the main recommendations of the United Nations Rio+20 summit held in New York in 2012;
- UN HABITAT Program guidelines on sustainable urban development and transit systems.

The Central Administrative District (CAD) of Moscow is the business, cultural and political center of Moscow and the Russian Federation, which leads to a serious anthropogenic vehicular load. At the same time, there are no major industries in the Central Administrative District, which does not alleviate the complex environmental situation associated with a high concentration of exhaust gases.

On the border of the buffer zone of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is the Mosecomonitoring station at 10 Spiridonovskaya Street. The station monitors the concentration of the following substances in the air: sulfur

dioxide; nitrogen dioxide; PM_{2.5} suspended particles; methane; ground-level ozone; carbon monoxide; PM₁₀ suspended particles

Within the nearest setting of the World Heritage Site, there are stations at the following addresses: 1 Malaya Sukharevskaya Square, building 1 (nitrogen dioxide, suspended PM_{2.5} particles, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen sulfide, suspended PM₁₀ particles, methane carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide); 26/8 Fourth Tverskaya-Yamskaya Street (nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, methane).

The environmental strategy of the city of Moscow in relation to improvement of the ecological situation in the center of the city includes the following provisions aiming at minimizing environmental harm:

- Reduced particulate matter emissions of diesel vehicles (purchase of public vehicles of environmental class not lower than EURO-5) including the ones using gas fuel (resolution of the Moscow Government No. 408-PP of 9/2/2020, On the State Program of the City of Moscow, Development of the Transit System, for 2012-2016 and for the Future up to 2020);
- Higher than federal requirements to quality of engine fuel (at the level of environmental class 4, Resolution of the Moscow Government of No. 952-PP of 12/28/2004, On Approval of Environmental Requirements to Quality of Engine Fuel for Its Use in Moscow);
- Restricted heavy vehicle traffic within the city of Moscow, including traffic of freight vehicles below environmental class 2 within the central part of the city (Resolution of the Moscow Government of No. 379-PP of 8/22/2011, On Restriction of Freight Vehicle Traffic in Moscow and Cancellation of Certain Regulations of the Moscow Government.

Transit Load and Environmental Situation

The My Street program operation saw traffic scheme changes and expansion of central streets in 2017, which resulted into a 7 percent increase of traffic speeds across the center making transit routes through the center more attractive for motorists.

The transit function of the city center is considered as a consequence of the remodeling of the 1930s-1950s, which makes it difficult to change the existing situation. Thus, the transit value for traffic flows remains behind the city center, which keeps the problem of exhaust gas concentration relevant.

The presidential helicopter aerodrome is located on the southern side of the Moscow Kremlin between the Tainitsky Garden, Beklemishevskaya and Petrovskaya towers. The helicopter aerodrome consists of two pads connected with a taxiway and covers the area of 4.161 thousand square meters.

Helicopters approach for landing from the river side, usually from the southern direction.

The impact on the high-rise dominants of the property is monitored using the vibration sensors located on the domes of the Assumption Cathedral, on the Belfry of Ivan the Great, and the Church of the Twelve Apostles.

Ornithological control within the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site

In 1973, the ornithological group of the Moscow Kremlin was established. The goal of the group was to combat the sharply increasing population of gray-crows using birds of prey.

The sharp increase in the population of gray crows is due to high stability and unpretentiousness of gray crows to the urban conditions, the presence of a vast feeding base and the absence of natural enemies.

Significant damage is suffered by architectural and historical monuments as well as the landscape planting of the garden and park. A feature of marriage dances of the ravens is rolling, for which they use inclined roofs of houses in urban conditions. In the case of the the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square, the roofs of the domes act as rolling sites, which causes significant damage to the monuments. The gilding of the domes is easily damaged with claws and beaks of crows, and the conservation process is fraught with certain difficulties. The damaged gilding results into corrosion and increasing frequency of conservation interventions.

6.4.2. Territory Security

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is protected by the employees of the Federal Protective Service of Russia (FPS) both during the day and at night.

For maintenance of internal order and security inside the buildings and premises of the World Heritage site, the respective divisions of governing organizations are used.

All windows of buildings are protected with grids. Most museum objects are exhibited in closed windows, the keepers are placed in each hall, special control is exercised over exhibitions presented in the open-air. Museum objects exposed in the open-air are marked with fences and protected with alarm system (exhibit proximity/touch control).

The security system provides for protection of the buildings and collections of the World Heritage site from unauthorized infiltration, theft, terrorist attacks, acts of vandalism, fire, and ensures preservation of the funds. All these tasks are solved in an integrated manner both with the help of physical protection and with the use of technical means and security systems.

The majority of the buildings within the World Heritage site are protected with two layers of the security alarm system. The first layer is the doors and windows of the premises, the second line is the interior space of the premises. The buildings used by the museums also have a third layer of security as the displays with museum objects.

The information about the status of security alarms, alarms and images from security surveillance cameras are displayed on control panels, where operators from management organizations are on duty around the clock.

The technical safety and security means of the managing organizations of the World Heritage site are integrated into the following systems:

- the security alarm system integrated with the access monitoring and control system
- security surveillance system
- automatic fire detection system
- automatic fire annunciation and visitor evacuation management system

All the above-mentioned systems operate independently of each other under the control of separate software suites.

The systems are continuously monitored using automatic event logging.

The images from video surveillance cameras are duplicated to the duty service of the Commandant of the Moscow Kremlin and the fire services.

6.4.3. Fire Protection

The managing organizations of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site are providing fire protection for their subordinate monuments based on the following Federal Laws of the Russian Federation:

- No. 69-FZ of 12/21/1994, On Fire Safety
- No. 123-FZ of 7/22/2008, Technical Regulations on Fire Safety Requirements
- No. 384-FZ Technical Regulations on Safety of Buildings and Structures
- Fire Protection Regime Rules of the Russian Federation approved by Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1479 of 9/16/2020
- Order of the Russian EMERCOM No. 645 of 12/12/2007, On Approval of Fire Safety Standards, Training in Fire Safety Precautions for Employees of Organizations and other regulations on fire safety in force within the Russian Federation.

The managing organizations of the World Heritage site also have in place internal fire safety documents (instructions on fire safety precautions, special fire safety specifications, fire safety declarations, calculations of fire and explosion hazards of the premises, special fire safety rules, orders and instructions governing activities of their officers and employees).

The fire protection of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is ensured using integrated organizational, technical and preventative measures.

All facilities have automatic fire alarms, alarms and evacuation control systems in case of fire, each facility has its own station, all stations are connected into a ring using fiber-optic communication lines, all stations display information about faults and alarms of any other stations.

The automatic fire alarm system covers all the premises of the facility and ensures automatic detection of fires at early stages.

The buildings and premises of the World Heritage site protected against fires have automatic smoke detectors, manual annunciators supplemented with linear fire annunciators (the Archangel, Annunciation and Assumption cathedrals).

To ensure early detection of fires, the protection of iconostasis on the wooden frame (Church of the Deposition of the Robe and the Church of the Twelve Apostles) and the library storage have aspiration systems (air analysis for detection of smoke impurities).

The automatic fire detection, fire alarm and evacuation control systems in case of fire are monitored by inhouse specialists. The maintenance of these systems is performed by the specialized organization under supervision and with organizational and technical support of inhouse specialists of the managing organizations.

All the information necessary for controlling the fire situation is transmitted round the clock via the special line to the State Fire Department (Special

Department No. 6 of FGKU Special Administration of FPS No. 20 of the Russian Emercom at 7 Manezhnaya Street).

The fire protection of the World Heritage site and rescue equipment complies with applicable regulations and special technical fire safety requirements for existing cultural heritage sites.

6.4.4. Anti-Terrorist Activities


In accordance with Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of No. 1013 of Saturday, August 7, 2004, Matters of the Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation, the protection of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is entrusted to the Federal Protective Service of the Russian Federation.

All visitors of the ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin are examined using special means by FPS employees at checkpoints at the entrance to the Kremlin. During such examinations, all items dangerous to people and exhibits are seized such as knives of all kinds, rebars, nails, gas cylinders, paint cylinders, pneumatic and gas pistols, fireworks, rocket launchers, melee, sport and combat weapons of all kinds.

For the first response to improper actions of visitors, the exhibition halls have direct telephone communications with the Moscow Kremlin Commandant's Office, and the supervisors have radio relays for emergency calls.

In case of emergencies, the rapid response to incidents relies on the applicable procedure approved by the Moscow Kremlin Commandant's Office.

In view of the fact that the place of deployment of the Moscow Kremlin Commandant's Duty Services is territorially located within the World Heritage



site, the response time to the alarming situation from the moment of its occurrence and until the arrival of the operational team is a matter of minutes.

6.4.5. Risk Management

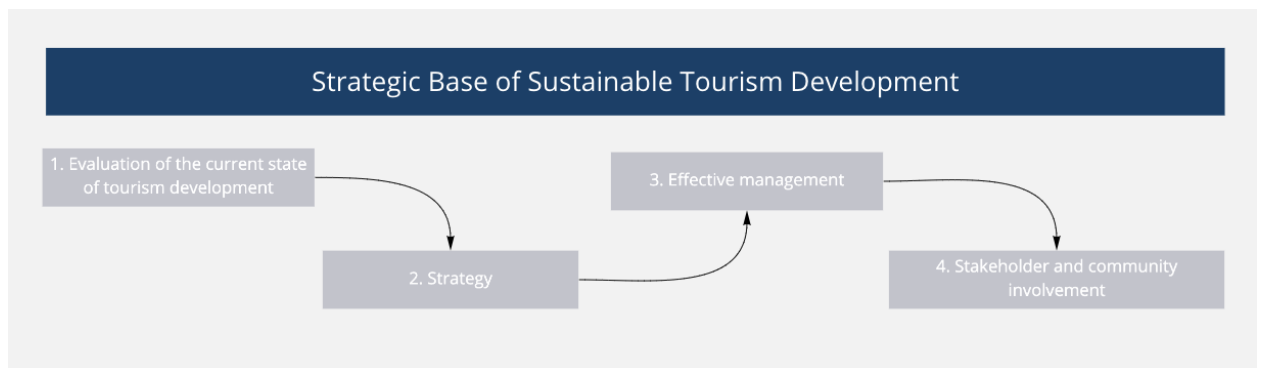
In recent years, the international community has been paying more attention to the issues of managing the risks of natural and anthropogenic disasters. This is due to numerous factors of destruction of cultural heritage sites during military operations, in particular, in Syria, Iraq, and Libya, as well as new disturbing factors, the daily management risks that lead to tragic consequences (a striking example is the fire in the Notre-Dame Cathedral in 2019).

The main tool for preventive preparation for disaster risk situations is the risk management plan. This tool has not yet found mass application in Russia and, as management plans, is not integrated into the national heritage legislation. At the same time, it allows to identify areas of concern for the properties in advance and provide an algorithm of actions and response measures in the event of a disaster risk for World Heritage sites.

7. PROPOSAL FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

7.1. Development of Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable development of tourism at World Heritage sites is a new approach based on dialogue and cooperation of stakeholders, in which tourism planning and heritage management are integrated at the level of the tourist destination, while simultaneously preserving natural and cultural values and developing the appropriate type of tourism.



Strategic Base of Sustainable Tourism Development for World Heritage sites

7.1.1. Current state of tourism development at the World Heritage property

Understanding the state of tourism development is one of the key steps to the efficient site management. In this regard, the collection of quantitative data provides an opportunity to track threats to a World Heritage site and ensure effective targeted intervention. The following aspects are crucial for a full understanding of the tourism potential of a World Heritage site:

- Offer (inventory of tourism assets and infrastructure)
- Demand (demand dynamics, profile, motivation, and user satisfaction level)
- Impact on the community (assessment of the potential positive or negative impacts of tourism on the community and its intangible cultural heritage)
- Impact on heritage (assessment of the potential environmental, cultural and social impacts of tourism on a World Heritage site)

Overall evaluation of the current state of tourism development at the World Heritage site

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is the most popular tourist destination in the Russian Federation. Every year, the property is visited by over 3 million visitors, and there is an increasing dynamic of the tourist load:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The Ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin	2.2 mln	2.5 mln	2.7 mln	2.9 mln	3.1 mln
Pokrovsky Cathedral	454 996	458 381	456 840	495 962	478 211
Historical Museum	406 391	423 804	452 205	412 760	410 360
Lenin Mausoleum	Visited by over 220 000 tourists annually				
Upper Trading Rows	Visited by over 60 000 people daily				

Among the managing organizations of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site, the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve and the State Historical Museum play a key role in the distribution of tourist flows through comprehensive tourist service programs, including thematic excursions, guided tours and cultural and educational programs for permanent exhibitions.

In addition to the main sightseeing routes on the territory of the World Heritage site, in agreement with the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation and the Moscow Kremlin Museums, the organized excursion groups are allowed to access the collection of artillery pieces located along the Arsenal building from the side of the Senate building.

The rules for visiting the territory of the Moscow Kremlin were approved by Order of the FPS of Russia No. 30 dated 02.03.2021 (registered by the Ministry of Justice #63035 on 09.04.2021)

Museum facilities of the Moscow Kremlin (**inventory of existing tourist assets**):

- Armory — the Treasury Museum. The Museum represents over 4 thousand monuments of decorative and applied arts of Russia, Europe and the East of the 4th – early 20th centuries. The Museum stores and exhibits state regalia of the 13th – 18th centuries; gold and silver products made by Russian masters of the 12th – early 20th centuries, Western European artistic silver of the 13th-19th centuries, Russian weapons of the 12th – early 19th centuries, European and Eastern ceremonial weapons of the 16th-19th centuries, precious fabrics, facial and ornamental embroidery of the 14th-18th centuries as well as carriages and items of ceremonial horses of the 18th centuries. Since 1967, in the basement of the Armory building there is a permanent exhibition of the Diamond Fund, which is a structural division of the Gokhran of Russia.
- Assumption Cathedral. The main characteristic that defines the originality and identity of the Assumption Cathedral is its special significance as the main center of the most important religious and state ceremonies of the Moscow state and the Russian Empire. The Assumption Cathedral hosted the ceremonies of Royal weddings, the coronation of emperors, and the elevation to the rank of bishops, metropolitans, and patriarchs. In the 14th – 17th centuries, the Cathedral was the tomb of the heads of the Russian Church, metropolitans and patriarchs. Its interiors are of great artistic and historical value with the wall paintings from 1642 to 1643 and the Grand

iconostasis of 1653. The Cathedral's wall paintings, numerous icons and various utensils are the works of art of world significance.

- Archangel Michael Cathedral. Until the 18th century, the Cathedral served as the ancestral tomb of the great Moscow princes and tsars. Grand Dukes Ivan Kalita, Dmitry Donskoi, Ivan III, Ivan the terrible, tsars Mikhail and Alexey Romanov are buried here. The dynastic necropolis has 47 tombstones and 2 reliquaries with the relics of Saint Prince Mikhail of Chernigov, who died a Martyr's death in the Golden Horde, and Saint Tsarevich Dmitry, the youngest son of Ivan the Terrible. Only small fragments of the ancient wall painting have been preserved. In 1652-1666, the Cathedral was re-painted by an artel of Russian masters under the direction of Simon Ushakov. A unique feature of the painting of the Archangel Cathedral is a cycle of imaginary tombstone portraits of Moscow princes, starting with Ivan Kalita. The iconostasis of the Cathedral with a magnificent polychrome carved decoration was created in 1679-1681. Almost all the icons were painted by masters of the Royal Armory. In the southern extension of the Archangel Cathedral, there is a small exhibition dedicated to the ascension convent in the Kremlin, destroyed in 1929.
- Annunciation Cathedral. For almost a century and a half, the Cathedral served as the house Church of Moscow's Grand Dukes and tsars as well as a storage place for the Grand Ducal and Royal Treasury. The Cathedral is decorated with frescoes created in the middle of the 16th century. Its multi-tiered iconostasis is one of the oldest preserved and is considered one of the most beautiful works of Russian medieval arts. The basement of the Cathedral is one of the most ancient monuments of early Moscow

architecture. It houses a small archaeological exhibition named as the Treasures and Antiquities of the Moscow Kremlin.

- Church of Deposition of the Robe. For several centuries, it was a part of the Metropolitan court complex and served as the home Church of Russian metropolitans, and since the end of the 16th century of patriarchs. The iconostasis of 1627 is almost completely preserved in the Church. The current wall painting of the Church was made in 1643. The Northern gallery of the Church houses a permanent exhibition of Russian wooden sculpture with unique monuments of the 15th-19th centuries.
- Patriarches Palace with Church of Twelve Apostles were built by Russian craftsmen for Patriarch Nikon. The first floor was occupied by household services, the third is occupied by the personal chambers of the Patriarch. On the second floor, there were ceremonial rooms, where Church councils met, solemn receptions and festive dinners were held, and the Moscow Synodal office was located. Currently, it houses the Museum of Applied Arts and Daily Life of Russia of the 17th century. The Cross chamber displays 17th-century art items that were part of the Patriarchal and Royal Treasury, personal belongings of patriarchs, precious tableware, Church vestments, etc. The ensemble exhibition in two rooms of the chambers tells about the nature of the decoration of the living quarters of rich Muscovites. The Refectory exhibits Russian art sewing of the late 16th-17th centuries, the collection of which is considered as one of the most representative in Russia. In the house Church of the Twelve Apostles, the carved gilded iconostasis of the turn of the 17th-18th centuries is of particular value. The Church also houses an exhibition of icons from the 17th century, most of which were executed in the Kremlin's workshops or

decorated Kremlin cathedrals. On the first floor in a single column chamber, there is an exhibition hall of the Museum.

- Bell Tower of Ivan the Great is the compositional center of the Kremlin and consists of three monuments of different periods. An exhibition dedicated to the history of the Moscow Kremlin has been created in the Ivan the Great bell tower. it is open for viewing only in summer.
- The first floor of the Assumption belfry houses an exhibition hall, while the other tiers and the Filaret extension house the Museum's research departments.
- New Kremlin Garden Museum site, where large-scale archaeological research was carried out, has two open pits, where it is possible to see the remains of the foundations of buildings destroyed in the 1920s: the Chudov monastery, founded in the 15th century, and the residence of Russian emperors, the Small Nicholas Palace.

As for the **potential and existing impact of tourism on the community and heritage**, it should be noted that in recent years there has been a sharp increase in the number of visitors to the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site. In particular, in the museums of the Moscow Kremlin for 10 years (2009-2019) attendance increased 2 times, from 1.5 million to 3 million people.

In the context of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site, the analysis of the **impact on the heritage** of the following factors is of particular importance:

- **Temperature and humidity.** Critical mode parameters have a significant negative impact on the authenticity and physical condition of the property.

Compliance with the temperature and humidity regime is important for the preservation of both architectural monuments themselves and works of fine and decorative art located in their interiors (wall paintings, architectural decor, icons, carved gilded or polychrome iconostases, Church utensils, small plastics). The possibility of a successful solution to this issue is largely due to the fact that the cathedrals of the Moscow Kremlin are among the few Church buildings in the Museum field that are equipped with an air conditioning system that allows year-round maintenance of internal climatic parameters at a given level. The air conditioning system allows to maintain the following parameters: in the cold season $t = +18-20^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 50-5\%$, in the warm season $t = +20-22^{\circ}\text{C}$; $f = 50+5\%$. Difficulties with compliance with these parameters arise only at extreme outdoor temperatures, when the relative humidity may sharply exceed the limits of the specified range. At a temperature not lower than -15°C , the climatic parameters in the cathedrals are maintained in the specified range, and the daily fluctuations associated with the working day of the Museum are $t_H = \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$, $f \pm 1-3\%$ and are noted mainly in the lower zones of the cathedrals. In the warm period of the year at not very high outdoor temperatures ($t_H < +22-24^{\circ}\text{C}$), the absolute values, fluctuations and uniformity of the distribution of climatic parameters are satisfactory. In case of prolonged high outdoor temperatures ($t_n > +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 7-12 days), there may be an increase in temperature and an uneven (when comparing different differentiated volumes) increase in relative humidity.

The temperature and humidity regime of the monuments is directly and indirectly affected by visitation traffic. Visitors, who emit heat, moisture, and carbon dioxide into the air of the temple have a direct impact. In addition, the concentration of dust in the air increases significantly. During the service, the amount of heat, moisture and harmful impurities (products of burning candles, lamp oil, etc.) increases significantly, which is fraught with danger for conserved

wall paintings and interior items. Indirectly, the temperature and humidity regime is affected by the masses of outdoor air entering the cathedrals through the entrance door, when visitors enter. Therefore, in order to avoid extreme microclimatic situations, attendance should be regulated.

- **Use of the property for religious, cultural, or public purposes.** Excessive acoustic loads and events involving a significant number of participants have a negative impact on the key characteristics of criterion iv.

7.1.2. Strategy

To overcome or at least reduce the severity of issues caused by tourism development, various organizational, economic, legal and marketing measures can be taken, including restrictions on access to the most popular attractions and historical centers of cities, quotas for visiting the most popular sites, barriers, tourist taxes and fees, tourist counters, security cameras, alternative routes, etc. All these protective measures are the result of searching for individual methods of solving issues of tourism development, depending on what factors are causing this phenomenon: infrastructure congestion, excessive load on display objects, damage to cultural heritage, a decrease in the quality of the experience received by tourists, and others.

Changing the tourism strategy at a World Heritage site requires active support and commitment from a range of stakeholders. It is necessary to evaluate and anticipate the Domino effect, as some changes may have unintended consequences. With this in mind, it is also necessary to provide for contingency measures as well as a certain degree of flexibility in the chosen plan.

To ensure the interest and understanding of stakeholders, it is essential to introduce a tourism management strategy at the World Heritage site to make

tourism more sustainable. This awareness is crucial both for the success of the plan and for the continued viability of the World Heritage site itself.

The main strategy for managing tourism development at the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is to normalize the anthropogenic load with determining the maximum anthropogenic load for the most visited monuments, objects of the Museum display of the Moscow Kremlin. At the same time, the main factors that limit the number of visitors to the museum facilities are:

- Conservation of historic monument
- Visitation safety
- Compliance of the visitation experience with the criteria of psychological comfort of perception

Identification of the carrying capacity of the visitors of the museum facilities of the Moscow Kremlin				
Name of the monument/museum	Area, sq. m	Number of visitors in the monument/museum		Number of visitors in the monument/museum: carrying capacity
		Heritage perception regulations, 4-3 sq. m/person	Fire safety rules	
Assumption Cathedral	254	63	170	63
Archangel Michael Cathedral	135	34	200	34
Annunciation Cathedral	148	37	100	37
Church of Deposition of the Robe	80	20	55	20
Patriarches Palace with Church of Twelve Apostles	585 m2	146	100	100
Bell Tower of Ivan the Great		summer 15	15	15
Exhibition hall at One-Pillar Chamber	215	71	50	50
Exhibition hall at Assumption Belfry	142	48	50	50
New kremlin Garden				20
Armoury Palace		Sessional visitation	450	450
Total				824 for winter, 839 for summer

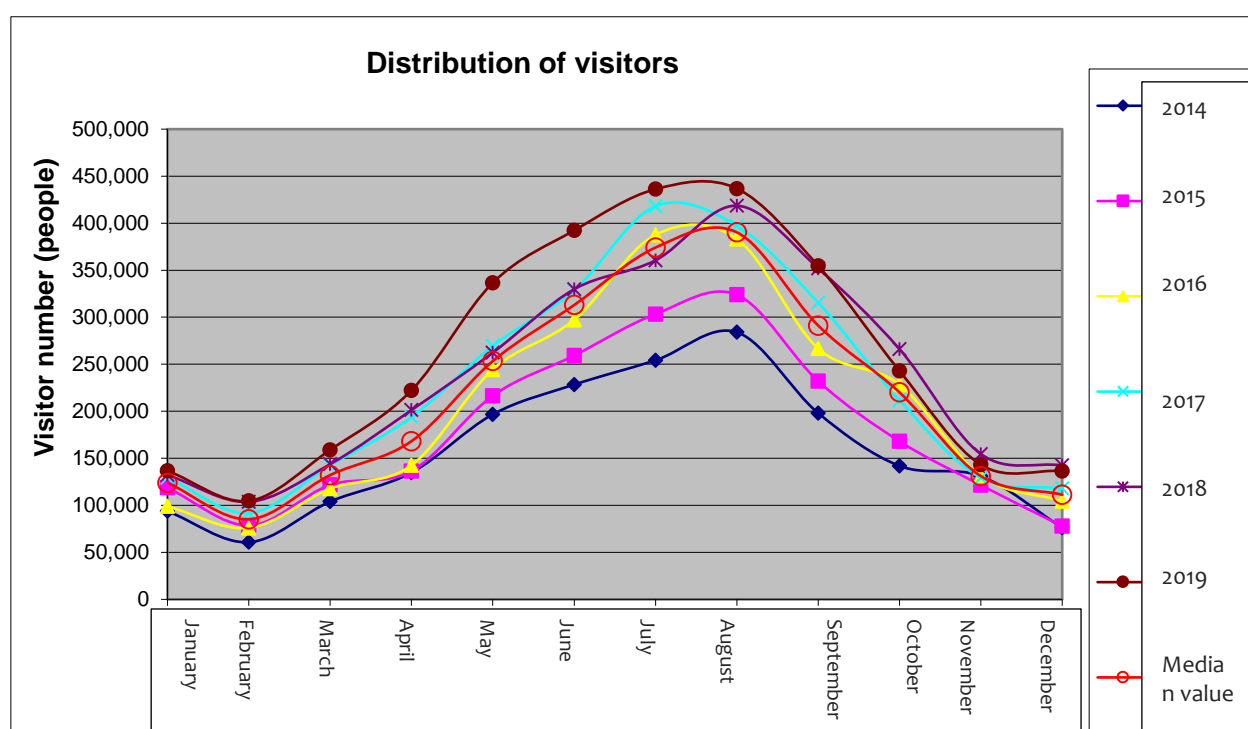
Carrying Capacity of the Moscow Kremlin Museums

Name of the monument	Area sq.	Number of one-time visitors	Minimum time spend (minutes)	Visitation number per hour	autumn/winter (01.10–14.05) 7 hours /191 days		spring /summer (15.05 – 30.09) 8 hours / 120 days		Total (year, 311 day, stable flow)
					Day	Season	Day	Season	
Assumption Cathedral	254	63	20	189	1323	252 693	1512	181 440	434 133
Archangel Michael Cathedral	135	34	20	102	714	136 374	816	97 920	234 294
Annunciation Cathedral	148	37	20	111	777	148 407	888	106 560	254 967
Church of Deposition of the Robe	80	20	20	60	420	80 220	480	57 600	137 820
Patriarches Palace with Church of Twelve Apostles	585	40 100	60	100	700	133 700	800	96 000	229 700
Bell Tower of Ivan the Great	214	50	30	100	700	91 700	800	48 000	139 700*
Exhibition hall at One-Pillar Chamber	142	50	30	100	700	91 700	800	48 000	139 700*
Exhibition hall at Assumption Belfry		15	45	15	—	—	105	12 600	12 600
New kremlin Garden		20	60	20	140	26 740	140	16 800	43 540

Armoury Palace			120	450	1 800	343 800	1800	216 000	559 800
Total				1247	7 274	1 305 334	8141	880 920	2 186 254

As shown in the table, the theoretically possible carrying capacity of the objects of the Museum display of the Moscow Kremlin is 1,626,454 people per year, subject to 100 % uniform occupancy of Museum display items throughout the year. However, it should be emphasized that the actual or planned attendance figures for a number of objective reasons should be significantly lower than the capacity of Museum objects.

First, the tourist flow is seasonally uneven. The unevenness of visits to the Moscow Kremlin is shown below.



Analysis of the number of visits to the territory of the Moscow Kremlin for the period 2014-2019 shows that about 40% of the total number of visitors falls in the autumn-winter period, and about 60% in the spring-summer period.

Thus, adjusted for seasonality, the number of visits to the Moscow Kremlin in the autumn-winter period may be about 650.581. ($1.626.454 \times 0.4 = 650.581$). If

the maximum anthropogenic load on monuments is maintained in the spring and summer period (664.920 people), the attendance of the Cathedral square architectural ensemble may be 1.315.501 people $[650.581 \text{ (winter)} + 664.920 \text{ (summer without adjustment)} = 1.315.501]$.

Secondly, it is necessary to take into account that in the cathedrals of the Moscow Kremlin on certain days held vigil, and visitors access starts after 13.00 -14.00. (3.01– the day of memory of St. Peter, 8.01– the feast of the Synaxis of the Theotokos, 28.08. – the feast of the assumption of the blessed virgin, 4.11 – the day of celebration of the Kazan icon of the Mother of God, etc.). Further, the territory of the Moscow Kremlin has a special regime during some celebrations and public holidays (objects of Museum exhibition closes on 9 may, 12 Jun, 25-26 Dec). In addition, according to the current instructions, the access to museums and cathedrals may be temporarily restricted in case of adverse weather conditions (heavy precipitation).

For these three reasons, a reduction factor (10%) should be applied, when planning attendance at Cathedral museums. Taking this factor into account, the number of organized and individual visitors to museums-cathedrals, expositions and temporary exhibitions can be 1 million 184 thousand. $[1\,315\,501 - 131\,550 \text{ (10\%)} = 1\,183\,951]$.

However, it should be noted that some visitors can get acquainted with the architectural ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin without entering the objects of the Museum display. This group of visitors also needs to be taken into account, and this allows to make an itinerary for the corresponding sightseeing tour. The duration of this tour is 90 minutes, and the longest stop of the group is 20 minutes on Ivanovskaya square near the Tsar cannon and Tsar bell. Therefore, the interval between groups should be at least 20 minutes. The maximum

capacity of this route per day is 300 people. [15 gr. x 20 people], for the spring-summer period 38,000, for the autumn-winter period (taking into account the seasonal coefficient) 22,920, for the year 58,920.

Thus, with the highest possible anthropogenic load in the spring and summer period, the attendance of the Moscow Kremlin can be about 1 million 783 thousand per year, i.e. no more than 1 million 800 thousand.

It should be noted that with the appearance of new Museum display items, this number of visitors may increase.

7.1.3 Management

Without effective management, it is almost impossible to achieve the transformation of tourism to sustainable and cost-effective ways. Tourism can and should be shaped and managed in a way that is commercially efficient and sustainable for World Heritage sites and their settings. This is why some of the most effective World Heritage sites have management plans.

The issues related to improving the management of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site are discussed in Section 8.

7.1.4. Involvement

Dialogue with stakeholders and communities is a key in managing sustainable tourism in the context of preserving a World Heritage site for the benefit of the key organizations and communities involved as well as raising their awareness of permitted and prohibited activities in their territories.

The issues of involvement of stakeholders of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site are discussed in Section 4.

it is necessary to note separately the possibilities of involvement and accessibility of the World Heritage site for people with disabilities.

Ensuring inclusive social development, taking into account the needs of people with disabilities, is the most important task of the state and society. The basic international principles for protecting the interests of people with disabilities are enshrined in the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, which aims to promote and ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and freedoms by people with disabilities as well as respect for their dignity. The participation in cultural life is an essential component of the successful integration of children and adults with disabilities into society, as reflected in Article 30 of the Convention. In accordance with its provisions, people with disabilities should have access to cultural works, various events, monuments and objects of cultural significance as well as cultural institutions, including museums.

The Museum in modern Russia is one of the most accessible and most visited cultural institutions. The museums make a significant contribution to improving the quality of life of children and adults with disabilities, creating conditions for learning, communication and creative expression.

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site supports the activities of its member museums aimed at attracting people with disabilities and building successful interaction with them. The goal of this activities is not only to launch special projects for people with disabilities, but also to ensure that existing programs are as accessible as possible.

7.1.5. Conditions for visiting the Moscow Kremlin for people with disabilities

The tour ticket pavilion in the Alexander garden is equipped with ramps for wheelchair access. The entrance to the Kremlin territory for this category of

visitors is through the Kutafya tower, equipped with a ramp. For people with visual impairments, the central entrance to the tour ticket pavilion is equipped with tactile tiles, a tactile-touch terminal and an audio-tactile mnemonic card. Special guided programs have been developed for groups of people with disabilities.



A Workshop for children with disabilities in the Moscow Kremlin

Conditions for visiting the **State Historical Museum** complex for people with disabilities:

The State Historical Museum complex on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin includes the Historical Museum, the Museum of the Patriotic War of 1812, and the Pokrovsky Cathedral (St. Basil's Cathedral).

The Museum complex offers preferential conditions for purchasing entrance tickets for visitors with disabilities.

The Historical Museum and the Museum of the Patriotic War of 1812 are equipped with elevators and are accessible to wheelchair users. During the stay

in the Museum, it is possible to use guest strollers for people with limited mobility.

A guide dog is allowed to enter the Historical Museum and the Museum of the Patriotic War of 1812.

For people with hearing disabilities, guided tours with translation into Russian sign language have been developed for permanent exhibitions and temporary exhibitions.

For people with visual disabilities, the Museum has developed special programs and guided tours using replicas of real monuments for tactile inspection of the exhibition. The program for school children consists of five guided tours, and the program for adults has three tours.

For visitors with intellectual disabilities, social stories are offered that can be downloaded to an electronic device or printed out. Social history is a visual material that shows the route of visiting the Museum. It is accompanied by photos and a short explanatory text.

For each museum that is a part of the State Historical Museum, Road maps and Passports of accessibility of objects have been developed and are in effect.



A workshop for children with disabilities in State Historic Museum

The museum is a special space, where educational programs are implemented that introduce the country's heritage, traditions, history and science. During the visit to the museum, creative abilities are activated and opportunities for cultural expression are expanded. In turn, the participation of people with disabilities in museum programs provides effective social support and improves communication skills.

Therefore, all museums of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site strive to implement the following tasks within the framework of creating an inclusive environment:

- Increase regular museum programs for people with disabilities
- Improving the quality of services provided under such programs

- Improving the quality of a comfortable environment in the museum for people with disabilities
- Creating opportunities to increase the number of participants in such special museum programs
- Regular training for museum staff on how to interact with people with disabilities

7.2. Effective heritage interpretation: research and education for World Heritage promotion and awareness-raising

The world heritage status of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square property is communicated both on the site and on the official websites of managing organizations in accordance with the rules for using the emblem of the Convention for the protection of cultural and natural heritage (pp. 258-290 of the Operational Guidelines), providing visitors with reliable information about the OUV of the property.

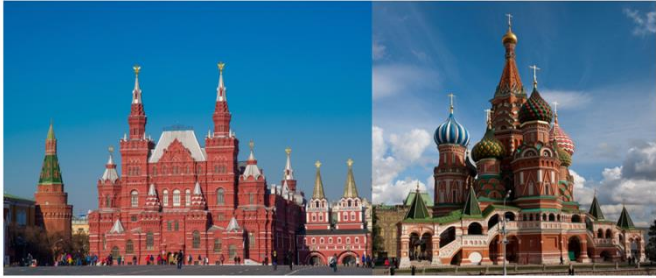
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ЮНЕСКО

Государственный исторический музей и Покровский собор — объекты ЮНЕСКО

В 1990 г. на 14-й сессии Комитета всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО Московский Кремль и Красная площадь были включены в Список Всемирного наследия в числе первых российских объектов. Среди памятников Красной площади указаны Исторический музей и Покровский собор.



Объекты ансамбля Московского Кремля и Красной площади, включенные в Список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО:

- Крепостные стены и башни: Спасская (Фроловская), Царская, Набатная, Константино-Еленинская, Беклемишевская (Москворецкая), Петровская (3-я Безымянная), 2-я Безымянная, 1-я Безымянная, Тайницкая, Благовещенская, Водовозная, Боровицкая проездная, Оружейная (Конюшенная), Комендантская, Троицкая проездная (Троицкий мост), Кутафья, Средняя Арсенальная, Угловая Арсенальная, Никольская, Сенатская.
- Соборная площадь: Успенский, Благовещенский и Архангельский соборы, церковь Ризположения, колокольня "Иван Великий", Патриарший дворец с церковью Двенадцати апостолов.
- Ансамбль Большого Кремлевского дворца: Большой Кремлевский дворец, Грановитая палата, Золотая Царицына палата, Мастерские палаты, Теремной дворец.

Information on the World Heritage designation of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square site at the web-site of the State Historical Museum

The Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve and the State Historical Museum play a key role in interpreting the attributes of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site with the help of a developed system of thematic guided tours that combine over 60 programs designed for various groups of visitors (children, schoolchildren, students, families with children, international visitors, and others) and cover various aspects of the World Heritage site.

Moreover, these managing organizations also play a scientific and educational role in interpreting and studying the attributes of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site with the following tools:

Moscow Kremlin and Red Square world Heritage Promotion and Awareness-Raising Tools		
Scientific and popular science publications monographs, collections, catalogs, conference materials <i>Total number of publications for 2015-2019: over 75</i> Audience: specialized, general	Scientific events conferences, seminars and round tables at the international, Russian and regional levels <i>Total number of events for 2015-2019: over 40.</i> Percentage of annual events: 30 %. Audience: specialized	Competitions and festivals dedicated to memorable dates <i>Total number of competitions for 2015-2019: 5.</i> Percentage of annual events: 75 %. Audience: general
Expositions Participation in regional, Russian and international exhibitions		Public Lectures Individual lectures and series of lectures of an interactive nature

Total number of exhibitions for 2015-2019: over 50. Audience: general at international and Russian levels	Number of lecture programs: over 1000 Audience: children, students, people with disabilities
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It is necessary to highlight that the effectiveness of the tools used to promote the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is the following:

- raising awareness of both general public and specialized audience groups
- raising awareness both at the local and regional levels as well as in the Russian and international arena
- using multiple communication channels to generate public opinion on the conservation of the World Heritage site

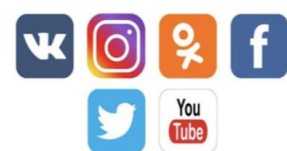
The promotion of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is based on a combination of a classical approach (including educational lectures, publications and conferences) and the use of new technologies, such as video or social networks.

New technologies and the Internet make it easy and fast to reach different audiences around the world. Combining the most innovative tools (social networks, collaboration platforms) with other communication mechanisms is essential for effective World Heritage awareness raising and effective public awareness campaigns.

In this regard, the digitalization of culture is an objective process that has already begun relatively long ago and is rapidly spreading in the modern world and Russian society.

The COVID-19 epidemic has paralyzed the usual working order of Russian cultural heritage sites, bringing to the fore the formats of dedicated display. Digitization

of collections, online lectures and seminars, and the development of virtual tours have helped to maintain a continuous connection between cultural heritage sites and their visitors.

Digital tools for the Moscow Kremlin and the Red Square World Heritage site promotion		
Moscow Kremlin Museums		
<p>Collections Online</p> <p>the project allows visitors to get acquainted with the collections of museums in a remote format. For easy navigation, the exhibits are grouped by regional, thematic, authorship, and other attributes. Virtual thematic exhibitions are also formed, where the exhibits are united by a common narrative</p>	<p>Virtual Tours</p> <p>Virtual tours are another way to display them remotely. The virtual tour is based on the principle of interaction with interactive photos of the exteriors and interiors of the visited objects. It also provides detailed information about the history, architecture, and other features of the object under study. Virtual tours are available for the following monuments of the Moscow Kremlin ensemble: Annunciation Cathedral; Archangel Cathedral; Church of the ordination; Patriarchal chambers; Treasures and antiquities of the Moscow Kremlin; Assumption Cathedral and Armory</p>	<p>Educational Online Projects</p> <p>The website of the Moscow Kremlin museums contains recordings of lectures and thematic seminars that reveal in detail the history of the monument and related phenomena.</p>
<p>e-Libraries</p> <p>The website of the Moscow Kremlin Museums provides access to digital archives and catalogues of thematic publications related to the property. There are two catalogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Catalog of the Moscow Kremlin Museum Library • T-libra <p>The site also contains an archive of issues of the research collection. The</p>	<p>Moscow Kremlin and Red Square as a World Heritage site</p> <p>A separate page on the website of the Moscow Kremlin Museums is dedicated to the theme of World Heritage: General information about the property, the composition of the property, managing organizations, and events.</p>	<p>Social media</p> <p>Moscow Kremlin museums are actively working in social networks. Event announcements, information references are posted, feedback is collected, and an open image of the organization is formed in the following social networks:</p> <div>  </div>

collection of articles are devoted to various topics in the field of art, history, and Museum studies. The archive of issues is available in digitized form.		To ease the navigation in the online projects of the Moscow Kremlin Museums has created the platform #музеикремля_свами. It aggregates all the digital content of the Kremlin Museums: lectures, virtual tours, games, and encyclopedic references
State Historical Museum		
Information platform of the State Historical Museum The main information platform for the SHM is its website. It allows to fully navigate the public information field of the Museum, starting with the purchase of a ticket and ending with participation in sponsorship and volunteer programs. The site also has a section dedicated to the status of the museum as part of the property.	E-Catalogue Detailed information about the Museum's funds can be found in the SHM electronic catalog. Information in the catalog is grouped into the following sections: collections, items, albums, personalities, and exhibitions	Blogs Active educational and popularization activities are carried out in the SHM blogs on various information platforms: Blog of the Historical Museum Additional information materials, announcements of exhibitions and events organized directly by the SHM are placed above this site. Big Museum Information platform "Big Museum", launched as part of Yandex. The publishing house makes it possible to aggregate materials from various Russian museums, targeting them according to readers preferences. The location on the platform allows the Museum the flexibility to track the queries of the audience. Yandex.Zen

		The SHM blog on this platform is a collection of popular and entertaining materials. The ability to target and index content is an important source of feedback about audience response.
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The surge in digital activity has helped to establish new communication channels between the World Heritage site and general public, including Russian and international visitors, which in turn will become a solid foundation for further development of the combined strategy of promotion for the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage property.

Suggestions for further implementation of digital technologies

The introduction of digital technologies should be aimed at improving the efficiency of working with information generated by users: collection, markup, processing, and analysis. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to implement in the work of museums and organizations that interact with visitors, and then build interaction with the visitor through information systems.

Interaction with the user can be built on different models, for example, a multi-level narrative, in which the user chooses a direction among an extensive and scripted system, or an organization, in which users will interact not only with the system, but also with each other.

Possible directions on the introduction of digital tools for the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site		
Internal processes		
Digital worker	Systems for technological improvement of	Information security
		Along with the generally accepted norms

Providing access to service information in real time and robotization of manual operations processes. Automated digital employees are software tools that mimic certain job responsibilities. AI functions and automation tools allow them to independently perform key processes from start to finish. Smart digital employees' free people from routine work and help in more important activities, increasing the productivity of the entire organization and reducing the likelihood of mistakes.	process management automation of personnel records management, public procurement, ensuring the safety of Museum funds, access to objects, etc.	of depersonalization and protection of information received from visitors, there is a need for additional information and education of Museum employees and structures interacting with visitors about the basics of ensuring information security of the workflow. This provision is related to the fact that detailed and up-to-date information about tourist flows on the territory of protected objects can, with the necessary level of generalization and analysis, become a source of vulnerability of the security system of the entire object. It is also necessary to take into account the human factor when assessing the degree of security of the object's information system.	
Interactions with visitors			
Education and gamification Create simple quests on the territory with a statement of historical facts. The prize for passing is an achievement and a discount on the product from the Showcase. This ensures engagement in the process of obtaining new information.	Friendly navigation map of the territory in the mobile app, linked to Yandex and Google maps. The user sees the most popular places in advance and is offered a check-in with automatic mailing to social networks. Food service points on the map are linked	Personal guide All exhibits are provided with qr codes. When you hover the camera, the app displays full / brief information about the object.	Augmented reality (AR) When pointing the camera at an object, the visitor can see it in a historical context (the Imperial family's exit from the faceted chamber, Easter celebrations, the Victory parade on red square)

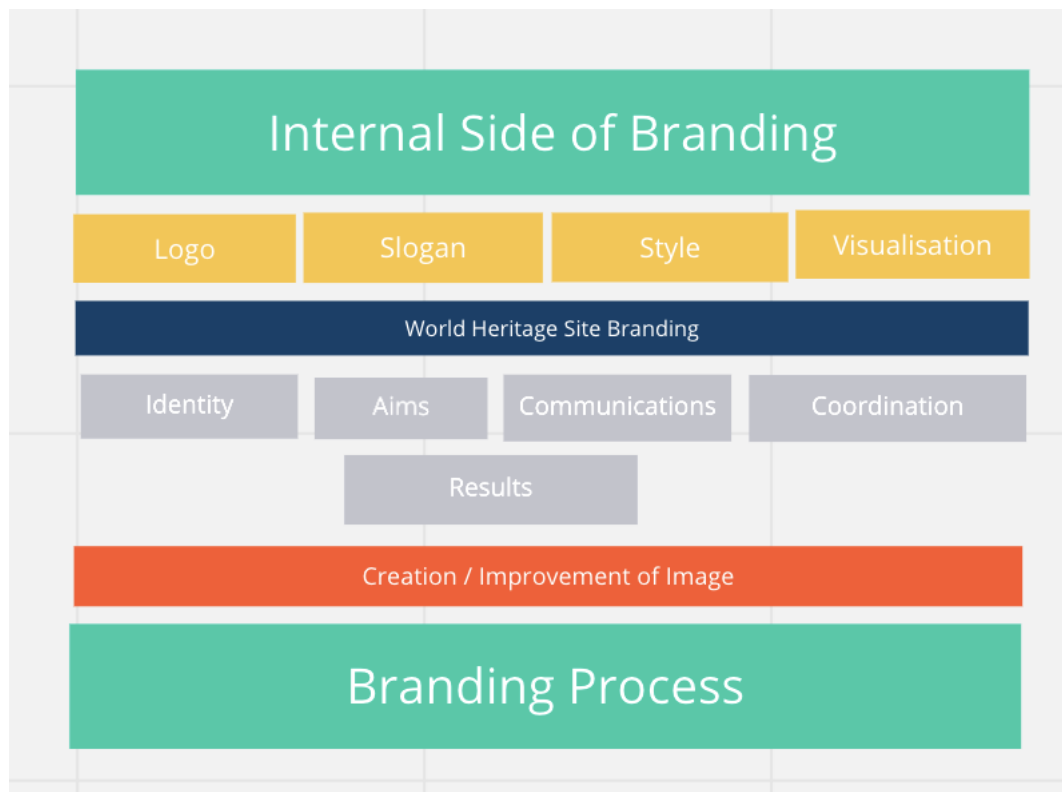
Collected Data Analysis	
Intelligent user Analytics and public impact measurement <p>Organizers should analyze and track visitors ' routes through the exhibition, record how much time a visitor spends on viewing a particular section, and how they use the Wi-Fi provided by the Museum. The results of monitoring can be used for further planning of work, as well as for placing emphasis in advertising in order to increase the audience.</p>	User feedback <p>Analysis of the received data is one of the forms of user feedback. However, it is worth developing feedback forms, which is more important, to skillfully integrate them in the process of visiting the site, taking into account the behavioral characteristics of visitors.</p> <p>By their actions, the visitor helps determine the semantic content and principles of building future expositions. In this way, spaces and programs are adapted to user requests.</p>

For further sustainable development of the territory of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site, it is necessary to preserve the existing scientific and educational tools of management organizations in the field of interpretation of the OUV. The Toolkit can be supplemented by separate scientific and educational events on the subject of UNESCO World Heritage.

7.3. World Heritage Branding

The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square are some of the most recognizable tourist brands in the Russian Federation. In this regard, it is necessary to consider strengthening the unified brand of World Heritage, which will focus on the OUV of the property.

The branding of a World Heritage site consists of several aspects presented below.



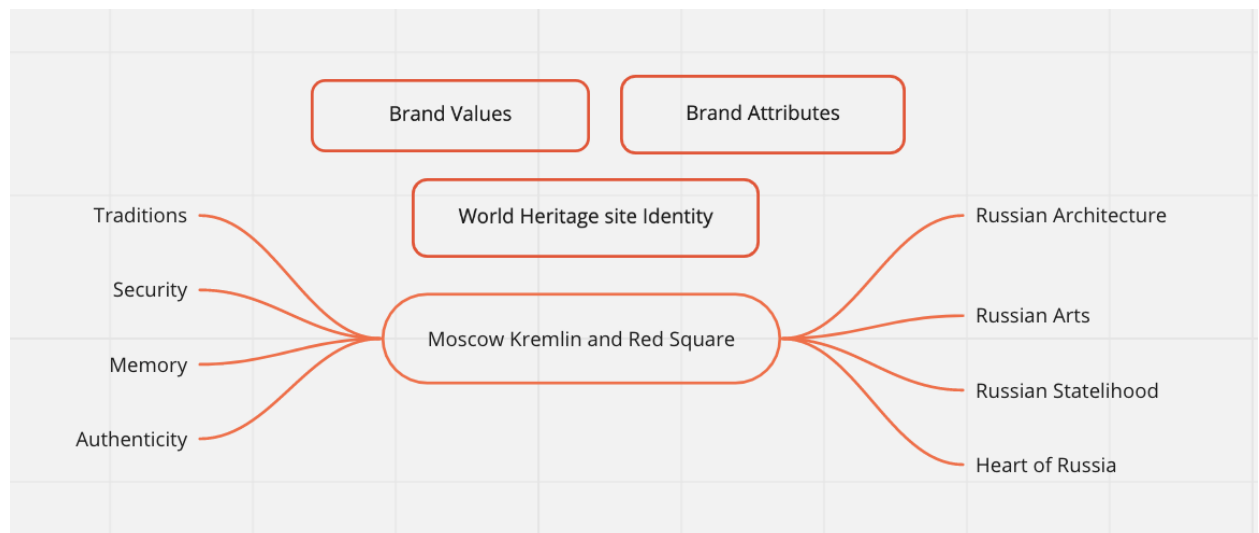
World Heritage Branding Process

Identity

At the initial stage of creating a brand, it is necessary to determine the identity (essence, how the object should be perceived). Identity is formed by brand attributes (characteristics and properties that form the brand image for various target groups: material (recognizable cultural heritage, routes, cultural landscape, silhouettes; intangible heritage, historical figures and events, symbolic associations). Attributes must have certain properties: they should be easy to remember, easily communicated and targeted at a wide audience.

If necessary, when determining the identity, it is necessary to analyze the existing image of a World Heritage site separately and determine the existing discrepancies between the identity of the property and its image. If there are significant discrepancies in the branding process, it is necessary to develop an action plan for image correction.

In the process of determining the identity of a World Heritage site, questions may arise related to the brand architecture and the interaction of the World Heritage site brand and the country brand. In this context, if the country brand is sufficiently competitive, it is preferable to use it as a dominant or umbrella brand, within which the brand of a World Heritage site is positioned.

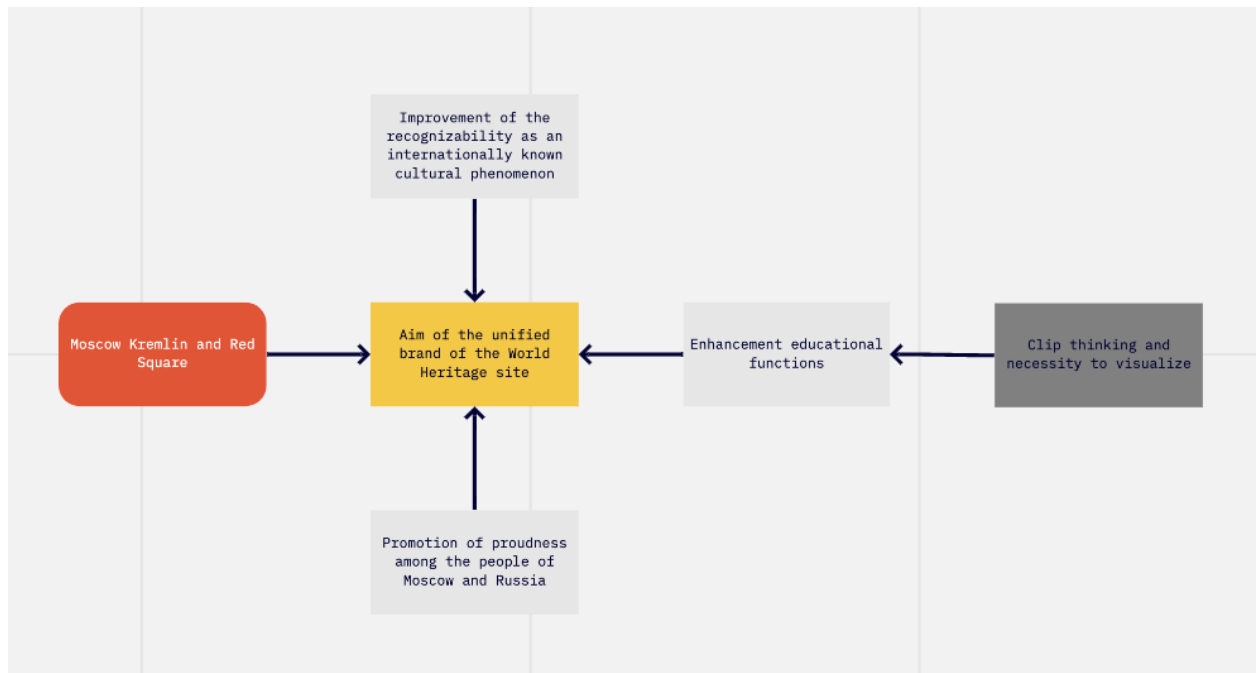


Aims

The next stage of the brand creation of the World Heritage site includes the definition by stakeholders of the overall goals of branding. In most cases, branding is aimed at increasing the recognition of a World Heritage site, increasing the satisfaction of visitors, strengthening the sense of pride and community ownership, and improving positioning in the international arena.

Understanding the target audience plays a key role in determining the goals of branding a World Heritage site: focusing on the local and / or global community, and the perception of the property by various groups of residents of the country.

Based on the branding goals identified and agreed with stakeholders, benchmarks for the effectiveness of a World Heritage site brand are compiled, which combine both quantitative and qualitative data.



Communications

Communication is the brand's communication channels and tools for interacting with the target audience.

Communication can take place (1) in the passive form of transmitting information (general information, brochures, projects and plans for the development of the property) and (2) in an interactive form (information sorted by user requests, consultations, feedback, events, interactive maps, virtual tours).

Communications are divided into traditional and online (social networks) media, which can represent both active and passive forms. With the help of traditional media, communications in the field of World Heritage branding are built along the line of property-visitor. Online media (social networks) allow to build

communication along the lines of property-visitor-community and conduct targeted branding campaigns.

One of the new directions in promoting the brands of the World Heritage sites is the communication of brand values and identity through the creation and involvement of online communities (community management).

Among the potential tools for developing of the overall branding of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site, the following should be highlighted:

- regular publication of thematic publications in regional and federal media, participation in press conferences
- creation of an official World Heritage web-site dedicated to cultural heritage sites inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List
- publication of a single booklet about the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square as a UNESCO World Heritage site
- conducting a series of open lectures on the OUV of the property
- annual participation in sessions of the World Heritage Committee and thematic forums and seminars under the auspices of UNESCO
- preparing and conducting a presentation on the property at the UNESCO (UNESCO headquarters or a session of the World Heritage Committee)
- holding a competition for the best scientific research dedicated to the OUV of the property
- holding international courses in the field of cultural heritage conservation and management courses on the basis of the property under the auspices of ICCROM

Coordination

Consistency in the branding process of World Heritage sites combines the principles of brand partnership and the subsequent distribution of roles in brand promotion.

Building a brand partnership is based on understanding of the need to involve key stakeholders for the effectiveness and viability of the brand. In this context, World Heritage site branding differs from traditional landmark marketing, as it elicits consistent brand identity behavior from all stakeholders, not just organizations responsible for marketing campaigns.

The principles of effective brand partnership and role allocation for the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site:

- Inclusiveness and representativeness (the brand partnership should include key stakeholders, who can make a significant contribution to the preservation of the World Heritage site in the future)
- Long-term commitment (branding is a strategic area of activity that requires partners to make long-term efforts and invest resources aimed at the preservation and sustainable development of the World Heritage site)
- Shared vision (brand partners should have an agreed shared vision for the development of the World Heritage site)
- Shared responsibility (brand partners should share joint responsibility for implementing the World Heritage site branding process. Moreover, brand partners should be jointly responsible for the activities of one or more partners)
- Mutual trust (transparency of the process and evaluation of the effectiveness of the World Heritage site branding)

- Focus and engagement (through various tools, including meetings, working groups, and project teams)
- Unity of communication (integrity, ability to communicate through the World Heritage site brand on behalf of all brand partners)
- Evaluation of results and effectiveness (according to pre-agreed quantitative and qualitative indicators)

Results

The external result of a World Heritage site branding process is a recognizable logo, slogan, corporate identity and visualization of a property. However, the effectiveness of branding lies in a clear understanding of the principles of conservation and sustainable development of a World Heritage site in the context of brand development.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of a World Heritage site branding process, it is also necessary to effectively implement procedures and reports addressed to both internal and external audiences.

To successfully brand a World Heritage site, it is necessary to combine the principles of leadership and partnership of stakeholders as well as the principles of preserving heritage and identity with a creative approach to brand development.

8. NECESSARY TOOLS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

8.1. Site Management System

The concept of sustainable management emerged in the nearly half-century history of the World Heritage Convention of 1972, rather late, first for natural heritage sites, and later, in the mid-90s, for cultural ones.

The need to systematize the World Heritage management field was partly due to the development of the typology of cultural heritage objects, from individual monuments and ensembles to cultural landscapes and cultural routes, including transboundary and transnational properties. For such sites, it is extremely important to coordinate the interests of all parties involved in the management of World Heritage as well as to establish common rules of the game encompassed by a long-term development strategy.

The management system is formed taking into account changing cultural perspectives, available resources, and other factors. They may change and may not coincide with the actual needs of a property and its stakeholders. The management system should be regularly reviewed and updated in response to changes in a property and its setting as well as when inconsistencies and adverse factors are identified within the system itself.

The following features usually indicate a harmonious development of the management system.

Features of heritage management system	
Diversity	Each heritage management system will be unique to a certain extent because it is shaped by the specific needs of a particular heritage site, the cultural context, and broader social, economic, and environmental factors.
Transparency and Coordination	The management system is a cyclical one, which involves evaluating work and achievements in order to adjust current actions and obtain the necessary information for the implementation of a new cycle. Through interaction with other management systems or their components, such a system ensures the coordinated and effective management of the values of a heritage site.
Risk Preparedness	The management system must be flexible enough to handle unforeseen events, such as natural disasters or fluctuations in the level of financial or human resources available to a property.
Interactive Approach	A common understanding of the property and its values by all stakeholders as well as their participation in management processes can radically change the functioning of the management system. This approach makes the processes implemented adaptable and provides intermediate and final results that are more consistent with the actual needs of a property and its stakeholders. In addition, this approach contributes to the realization of the constructive role of heritage as a significant contribution to society and sustainable development.
Heritage and Sustainable Development	Giving heritage an active role in sustainable development creates many mutual benefits, allowing the management system to better balance different alternative needs as well as to identify new forms of support that are likely to strengthen the values of a heritage site.

The current management system of the property based on the interaction of organizations operating on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square

World Heritage site was formed on the basis of well-established practice of cooperation, management custom, and is not fixed by formal mechanisms as institutional (for example, Coordination Council) or legal (multilateral agreements on the order of interaction) means.

Such a management system, which can be called customary has such advantages as flexibility and adaptability, efficiency in decision-making, established communication channels. However, there are also disadvantages, including a greater dependence on the personal factor, opacity, and less stability in crisis situations than in a formalized management system.

A normal management system can only be successful if several factors coincide at once:

- compact location of site management organizations and their administrations on the territory of a World Heritage site, which significantly simplifies interactions and speeds up the solution of practical issues
- absence of conflicts of interest, property disputes or overlapping competencies of management organizations
- established teams that have a long experience of interaction
- availability of sufficient resources
- the presence of an external regulator, which in a crisis situation may briefly take over the functions of a coordinator

All these factors are present in relation to the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site. The Ministry of Culture of Russia periodically acts as an

external regulator (as, for example, for preparing periodic reports on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention).

The current management system for the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site is quite effective and is presented schematically below.



For further sustainable development of the World Heritage site management system, it is necessary to implement the management plan as a strategic planning tool.

The management plan as a strategic planning document addressed to all stakeholders interested in the conservation, use and sustainable development of the property, which provides a clear understanding of the features of the property to all participants of the management process and allows to develop a long-term strategy and effective mechanisms to protect the OUV of the property.

The effectiveness of the management plan is based on a deep and comprehensive analysis of the current state of conservation of the property and its needs. It allows to see both the strengths of the current heritage protection and management system as well as existing issues. That is why the management plan is the tool that forms the strategic aims and objectives aimed at preserving the OUV of the property, creating conditions for the sustainable development of its territory and ensuring the interaction of all stakeholders.

At the moment, such a tool as the management plan for World Heritage sites is not available in Russian heritage legislation, therefore, the use of the management plan is possible only on a recommendation basis.

At the same time, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation has developed a draft amendment to the Law on Cultural Heritage sites (Historical and Cultural Monuments) of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, which will give the management plans a legal status. This will allow more active implementation of management plans in law enforcement and management practices in the future.

In its current form, the World Heritage site management plan is an information and recommendation document. For successful application, it must be reviewed and conceptually approved at the Russian level by the Ministry of Culture of Russia, managing organizations, and the Council of ICOMOS, Russia. If necessary, additional consultations can be held with other stakeholders. The management plan is then sent to the UNESCO World Heritage Center.

8.2. Interaction with UNESCO

The inscription of a site to the UNESCO World heritage List implies the need for mandatory interaction with the World Heritage Committee through its Secretariat (the World heritage Center) and its Advisory bodies (ICOMOS/ICCROM) under certain circumstances.

The first of them is periodic reporting, in which the part dedicated to the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site will be prepared in active cooperation with management organizations.

Also, it may be necessary to prepare reports on the state of conservation of the property (reports are prepared in accordance with the targeted decisions of the sessions of the World Heritage Committee) for subsequent submission to the World Heritage Center.

The procedure for preparing reports on the state of conservation is generally similar to periodic reporting. In this case, the responsible coordinator is the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, which is responsible for preparation of the reports, which then are sent to the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO and further to the UNESCO World Heritage Center.

Another possible step in working with the World Heritage site is to clarify the composition of the nomination as part of the additional retrospective inventory.

According to paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines (2019), the World Heritage Committee encourages States Parties to inform the Committee, through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, of their intentions to undertake or permit large-scale conservation or new development projects in the territory protected under the Convention (World Heritage sites and buffer zones) that may have an impact on the OUV of the properties. Such notifications should be sent as soon as possible, before preparing the main documents for specific projects and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse. This requirement was introduced in view of the fact that the Committee can assist in the search for appropriate solutions that guarantee the protection of the OUV of a property.

In order for the UNESCO World Heritage Committee to properly assess the potential threat to the OUV of a site from large-scale conservation work or new development projects, specific information (heritage impact assessment) must be provided on the impact of proposed changes on the OUV of the site, according to the ICOMOS methodology provided in Guidelines for Implementing Heritage Impact Assessments for cultural World Heritage sites.

The need to prepare heritage impact assessments is not legally stipulated in Russian heritage legislation, therefore, this mechanism is applied on a voluntary basis.

8.3. Resources for Management Planning

8.3.1. Number and qualifications of staff

The resource support of the management plan is directly related to the human resources of the managing organizations of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site. The information on the number and qualifications of management organizations staff is provided below.

Institution	Information on numbers and qualifications
Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve	<p>The total number of specialists of the institution is 619 people. There is a professional development program for young professionals of scientific and research support departments for the study of collections and architectural monuments of the Moscow Kremlin Museums.</p> <p>Specialists dealing directly with World Heritage issues, their qualifications and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elena Gagarina, PhD in Art History, General Director• Andrey Batalov, PhD in Art History, Professor, Deputy General Director for research• Tatyana Krashennnikova, PhD in Art History, head of the Department of architecture conservation• Irina Vorotnikova, Scientific Secretary <p>Professional development programs for employees for the period 2015-2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study the world experience in museology and master advanced technologies in the field of exhibition, conservation and restoration activities of leading museums in Spain and Portugal. August 28-September 10, 2015• Advisory and informational seminars for employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "Castles and fortresses of medieval Spain". 15 – 28 April 2016

- Advisory and informational seminars for employees of the Moscow Kremlin museums to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "Architecture of ancient religious buildings in Northern China". 9 – 22 October 2016
- Advisory and informational seminars for employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "Spain and Morocco. Mutual influence of cultures". 13 – 27 April 2017
- Advisory and informational seminars for employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums in India to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "From Buddhist caves to Mughal palaces". October 26 – November 8, 2017
- Advisory and informational seminar for employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Armenia and Georgia". April 17-May 2, 2018
- Advisory and informational seminars for employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "Architecture of ancient civilized structures of China". September 21-October 5, 2018
- Advisory and informational seminars for employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "historical and natural monuments of Ireland". 16 – April 28, 2019
- Advisory and informational seminars for employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "Historical and Natural Monuments of Ireland". 09 – September 21, 2019
- Advisory and informational seminar for employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums to study the world experience in the field of Museum business "UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Uzbekistan". 12 – March 21, 2020

State Historical Museum	<p>The total number of employees of the museum is 824 people.</p> <p>Staff structure and number of specialists of the Pokrovsky Cathedral Department»:</p> <p>Head of Department – 1</p> <p>Head of the excursion sector – 1</p> <p>Guide – 3</p> <p>Methodist – 2</p> <p>Research associate – 2</p> <p>Artist – 1</p> <p>The museum employees regularly participate in professional development programs in the field of preservation and promotion of cultural heritage.</p>
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The information about the number of employees of the FPS of Russia and the Office for the Operation of Buildings of the Highest Authorities of the presidential administration and GUM Trading House PJSC are classified as official information of limited distribution. In general, it can be noted that the qualifications and personnel of all management organizations are adequate to the needs of the property. At the same time, all management organizations, with the exception of museums, do not have specialized professionals on World Heritage, however, there are professionals with broader competence, who deal with cultural heritage issues in general.

8.3.2. Additional sources of qualified personnel, training and professional development

Many universities offer programs of study on heritage topics; some programs specialize in World Heritage issues, including those listed below. This list is not exhaustive:



Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany, World Heritage Studies (M. A.), Heritage Conservation and Site Management (M. A.)



Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies (M. A.)



Turin School of Development, Turin, Italy, World Heritage and Cultural Projects for Development (M. A.)



UCL Institute of Archaeology, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Cultural Heritage Studies (M. A.)



University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland, World Heritage Management (M. S.)



University of Amsterdam. Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage (M.A.)

COLLEGE OF DESIGN
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

University of Minnesota College of Design,
Heritage Conservation and Preservation (M.S.)



University of Queensland, Environmental
Management (M.S.)



筑波大学
University of Tsukuba

University of Tsukuba, World Cultural Heritage
Studies (M.A.)



UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

University of Birmingham, World Heritage
Studies (M.A.)

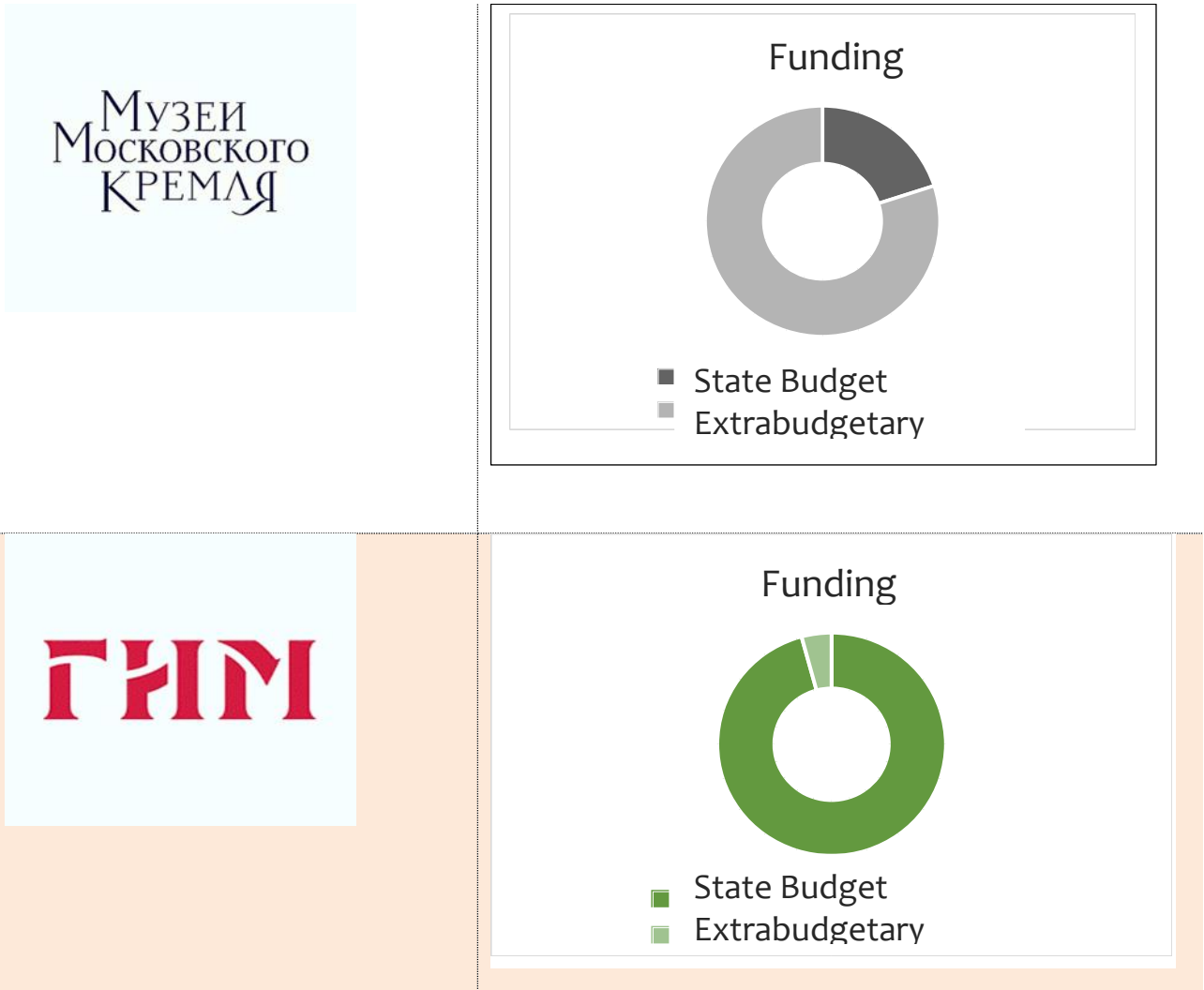
8.3.3. Financial provision

The financial support for the preservation of the World Heritage site is provided from the federal budget within the framework of specialized state programs, targeted funding to management organizations that (with the exception of GUM Trading House PJSC) are the state structures.

The current maintenance of monuments is carried out at the expense of managing organizations. The Moscow Kremlin Museums spend about 150,000,000 rubles for this purpose, whereas State Historical Museum spend about 180,000,000 rubles annually. Financial information in the management

plan is provided only in the part of museums, since such data for the FPS, the Presidential Administration GUM Trading House PJSC is classified as official information of limited distribution.

Both the Moscow Kremlin Museums and the State Historical Museum as state institutions are funded from the Russian federal budget. They also receive a stable income from extra-budgetary activities, primarily related to tourism. According to 2019 data, the structure of budget and extra-budgetary revenues of museums was the following:



As for salaries, the average monthly salary of employees of the Moscow Kremlin Museums is 121,000 rubles, and the average salary of the State Historical

Museum employees is 77,000 rubles. This is higher than the average salaries of cultural employees in the region and is a competitive advantage, allowing to attract qualified professionals.

Along with the museums own funds, sponsor financial investments are used to maintain and promote the World Heritage site.

Thus, the Moscow Kremlin Museums have a fund for assistance to the Moscow Kremlin Museums, the amount of which, according to 2019 data, exceeds 100,000,000 rubles. The conservation works on the Pokrovsky Cathedral is carried out at the expense of sponsorship funds of Transoyuz LLC and the own funds of the State Historical Museum.

GUM Trading House PJSC finances the conservation works on Upper Trading Rows from its own funds.

The preparation of materials related to the state protection of the World Heritage site projects of territory borders, objects of protection, management plan and periodic reporting is funded by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation from the federal budget.

In general, it should be noted that the financial support for the sustainable integrated conservation of the World Heritage site is adequate to the needs and is fully implemented.

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, extra-budgetary revenues of museums fell due to a decrease in the tourist flow, so later it may be necessary to adjust budget funding towards an increase.

8.4. Action plan

This section presents a program of actions required to meet the strategic aims and objectives of the management plan outlined above. The following table provides a list of actions that relevant stakeholders need to take to achieve the desired results as outlined in the sections on specific strategic aims.

When developing an action program, a dynamic approach to planning is applied, which provides for the absence of strictly fixed deadlines, the recommended nature of the proposed actions, their modular nature and dependence on the current situation and the capabilities of stakeholders, the potential performers of the action plan.

The implementation of some of the proposed actions is directly dependent on further research that needs to be carried out to determine the most appropriate measures for the conservation of the OUV, sustainable development of the territory and effective management of the property.

8.4.1. Short-term action plan (2023)

1	Strategic aim 1: Conservation of the OUV of the World Heritage site		
	Objective	Activity	Responsible Stakeholders
1.1.	Architectural Monuments Conservation	Implementation of planned restoration, research and monitoring projects at cultural heritage properties	Management organizations
		Clarification of the names of cultural heritage properties and improvement of documentation	Russian Ministry of Culture
		Improvement of protection obligations (if necessary)	Management organizations, Russian Ministry of Culture

1.2.	Archaeological Heritage Conservation and Studies	Commissioning and provision of the functioning of the underground museum complex on the basis of the discovered remains of the Michael Archangel Church (on the place of the dismantled building 14)	Moscow Kremlin Museums, Presidential Directorate, RAS Institute of Archaeology
		Implementation of archaeological investigations on the territory of the access point project near the Borovitskaya tower	FPS Russia (customer), executing organization
		Implementation of planned research and monitoring works regarding archaeological heritage of the Moscow Kremlin	Management organizations, RAS Institute of Archaeology
1.3.	Historic Urban Landscape Preservation	Timely preparation and approval on Russian level and submission to the World Heritage Centre HIAs on the OUV of the World Heritage site of new development projects in the buffer zone of the property	Developers, expert organizations, Russian Ministry of Culture, ICOMOS, Russia Council, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3	Strategic aim 3: Effective World Heritage site management		
	Objective	Activity	Responsible Stakeholders
3.1.	Site Management System	Approval and improvement of the World Heritage site management plan (if necessary)	Russian Ministry of Culture, Russian Institute of Heritage, management organizations, ICOMOS Russia Council and other stakeholders
3.2.	Coordination with the World Heritage Center	Consultations on the issues of the preparation for the third cycle of the Periodic reporting and definition of the	Russian Ministry of Culture, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russian

		coordination and information center	Institute of Heritage, management organizations
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8.4.2. Mid-term action plan (2023-2025)

1	Strategic aim 1: Conservation of the OUV of the World Heritage site		
	Objective	Activity	Responsible Stakeholders
1.1.	Architectural Monuments Conservation	Implementation of works on the restoration of the facades of the Pokrovsky Cathedral on Moat with stairs to Vasilevskiy descend, entrance area, replacement of floors in the Vasily Blazhenny Church, vestibule in the entrance area, works on the retaining wall and its rooms	State Historical Museum
		Completion of repair and restoration works on the Tsar tower, Alarm tower, Konstantin-Elena tower, Beklemishevskaya tower, Peter tower, Second Nameless tower, First Nameless tower, Tainitskaya tower, Annunciation tower, Vodovzvodnaya tower, Borovitskaya tower, Armory tower, Commandant tower, St. Nicolas tower, Kutafya tower, Trinity bridge, walls 39-51, 56 as well as fences with two gates Between the Grand Kremlin Palace and the Armory	FPS Russia
		Implementation of the developed concept for the reconstruction of the gate icons of the Savior, St. Nicolas, Borovitskaya and Trinity towers from the Moscow Kremlin and three icons in the halls of the Kutafya tower	FPS Russia

		The building of the Upper Trading Rows (GUM): Repair work on external and internal facades, stairs, entrance group, inspection of the facade in terms of fixing units of plates and decorative elements for their technical condition, inspection and restoration of the icon of St. Alexander Nevsky	GUM Trade House JSC
		Regular monitoring of the state of conservation of the architectural monuments (upon the established procedure)	Management organizations, Moscow Kremlin Museums
1.2.	Archaeological Heritage Conservation and Studies	Scientific archaeological investigations of the World Heritage site (if necessary)	FPS Russia, RAS Institute of Archaeology
1.3.	Security and Risk Management	Development of the disaster risk management plan for the World Heritage site in accordance with the international standards	Management organizations, Russian Ministry of Culture, specialized organizations
		Development and implementation of the access point project from the Alexandrovsky Garden near the Borovitskaya Gate to the Moscow Kremlin in accordance with the international standards of security	FPS Russia
1.4.	Historic Urban Landscape Preservation	Timely preparation and approval on Russian level and submission to the World Heritage Centre HIAs on the OUV of the World Heritage site of new development projects in the buffer zone of the property	Developers, expert organizations, Russian Ministry of Culture, ICOMOS, Russia Council, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

		Implementation in the Russian legislation of the mechanism of HIAs on the OUV of the World Heritage sites of new developments within the buffer zones	Russian Ministry of Culture
2	Strategic aim 2: Sustainable development of the territory of the World Heritage site		
	Objective	Activity	Responsible Stakeholders
2.1.	Development of Sustainable Tourism	Tourist flow monitoring (upon the established procedure)	Moscow Kremlin Museums, State Historical Museum
		Development and implementation of the reconstruction project with the adaptation for the modern use of the Middle Trading Rows cultural heritage property of federal significance for the museum and exposition halls of the Moscow Kremlin Museums.	Presidential Directorate, Moscow Kremlin Museums, Russian Ministry of Culture
2.2.	Effective Heritage Interpretation	Implementation of at least 1 research event on World Heritage	Moscow Kremlin Museums, State Historical Museum
		Implementation of at least 1 educational event on World Heritage	Moscow Kremlin Museums, State Historical Museum
2.3.	Branding	Consultations on the issues of unified World Heritage branding, development and introduction of branding	Management organizations
3	Strategic aim 3: Effective World Heritage site management		
	Objective	Activity	Responsible Stakeholders
3.1.	Site Management System	Introduction of the management planning for World Heritage sites as a strategic planning tool in the national legislation	Russian Ministry of Culture
3.2.	Coordination with the World Heritage Center	Preparation of the periodic reporting on the state of	Russian Ministry of Culture, Russian

		conservation of World Heritage sites within the framework of the thirds cycle	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russian Institute of Heritage, management organizations
		Preparation of the state of conservation reports on the property (if necessary)	Russian Ministry of Culture, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Management organizations
		Implementation of the additional works within the framework of retrospective inventory, including clarification of the composition of the property and minor revision of the boundaries (if necessary)	Russian Ministry of Culture
3.3.	Resources for Management Planning	Capacity-building programs in the field of World Heritage conservation, management and sustainable development for personnel	Management organizations
3.4.	Monitoring	Monitoring of the implementation of the management plan	Russian Ministry of Culture, Management organizations

8.4.3. Long-term action plan (2026-2032)

1	Strategic aim 1: Conservation of the OUV of the World Heritage site		
	Objective	Activity	Responsible Stakeholders
1.1.	Architectural Monuments Conservation	Implementation of planned restoration and maintenance works	Management organizations
		Regular monitoring of the state of conservation of the architectural monuments (upon the established procedure)	Management organizations, Moscow Kremlin Museums
1.2.	Archaeological Heritage Conservation and Studies	Scientific archaeological investigations of the World Heritage site (if necessary)	Management organizations, RAS

			Institute of Archaeology
1.3.	Historic Urban Landscape Preservation	Timely preparation and approval on Russian level and submission to the World Heritage Centre HIAs on the OUV of the World Heritage site of new development projects in the buffer zone of the property	Developers, expert organizations, Russian Ministry of Culture, ICOMOS, Russia Council, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1.4.	Security and Risk Management	Introduction of the disaster risk management plan into heritage practice	Management organizations
2	Strategic aim 2: Sustainable development of the territory of the World Heritage site		
	Objective	Activity	Responsible Stakeholders
2.1.	Development of Sustainable Tourism	Visitation management, introduction of new practices into museum activities, including the creation of inclusive environment and digitalization	Moscow Kremlin Museums, State Historical Museum
		Development and introduction into touristic services of the new museum and exhibition halls of the Moscow Kremlin Museums in the Middle Trading Rows	Moscow Kremlin Museums
2.2.	Effective Heritage Interpretation	Implementation of at least 2 research events on World Heritage	Moscow Kremlin Museums, State Historical Museum
		Implementation of at least 2 educational events on World Heritage	Moscow Kremlin Museums, State Historical Museum
2.3.	Branding	Introduction of branding mechanisms into practice	Management organizations
3	Strategic aim 3: Effective World Heritage site management		
	Objective	Activity	Responsible Stakeholders
3.1.	Site Management System	Implementation of the management plan, monitoring of the implementation of the management plan	Management organizations, Russian Ministry of Culture

3.2.	Coordination with the World Heritage Center	Timely submission of requested information to the World Heritage Center	Russian Ministry of Culture, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Management organizations
3.3.	Resources for Management Planning	Capacity-building programs in the field of World Heritage conservation, management and sustainable development for personnel	Management organizations

8.5. Monitoring the implementation of the management plan

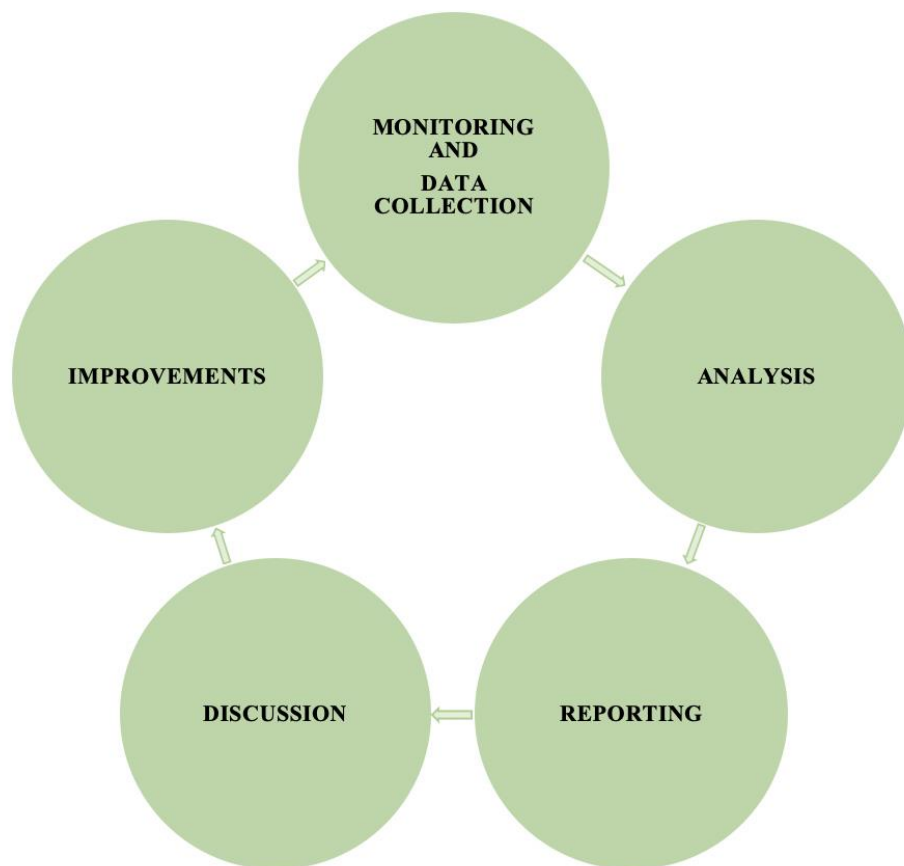
The management plan is an important source of information about the project for management organizations and other stakeholders, however, its effective use depends largely on feedback and regular monitoring of its implementation.

For these purposes, it is relevant to assign the functions of an information and coordination center to an existing structural unit or external independent agent within one of the managing parties, which accumulates the information about the World Heritage site, the management plan and the progress of its implementation, primarily for the preparation of international reporting and methodological support to stakeholders.

An important long-term goal may also be the creation of a database on the World Heritage site, possibly in the format of a thematic site with open information and a closed part only for the use of stakeholders.

The algorithm for monitoring the implementation of the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square World Heritage site management plan is presented below. An integral part of the monitoring system for the implementation of the management plan is (1) a form for documenting monitoring results and

indicators of intermediate and final results of strategic aims, and (2) a form for evaluating factors affecting the property.



Algorithm for monitoring the implementation of the Moscow Kremlin and Red square object management plan»

This algorithm is based on the requirements of the Information guide for the management of cultural World Heritage sites. The optimal implementation period for one cycle proposed by the algorithm is 1 year.

1. Monitoring, data collection: data from previous management performance assessment cycles are archived and become the starting point for analyzing changes that have occurred.

2. Analysis of the data obtained: based on the comparison of the initial data with those obtained as a result of the current performance assessment cycle, problem areas and new risks in relation to the World Heritage site are identified, as well as existing conflicts between stakeholders.
3. Preparation of a report on the results of monitoring the implementation of the management plan: based on the analysis of all collected data, a list of problematic issues is prepared for discussion in a multilateral format (for the preparation of the report, additional information may be requested from other management entities and stakeholders).
4. Discussion in a multilateral format: problematic issues (causes of events, necessary actions, etc.) that relate to several subjects of activity on the territory are discussed; new projects and initiatives related to the conservation and development of the property are discussed; decisions are made on the need to adjust the programs of the management plan.
5. Adjustment of actions: based on decisions taken in the framework of a multi-stakeholder discussion, adjustments are made to the current programs of activities of the management plan.

8.5.1 Forms for documenting results of monitoring of the implementation of the management plan and monitoring interim and final results of the strategic aims

The form for documenting the implementation of the management plan

Monitoring planning period			
Strategic Aims			
Objective	Activity	Monitoring indicator (legislative act, report, acceptance certificate and others)	Monitoring deadline

8.5.2. Forms for evaluation of factors affecting the property

The purpose of assessing the factors that affect the property is to create conditions for sustainable management of the World Heritage site based on an understanding of the challenges that both the site itself and the organization that manages the site may face. Monitoring threats and processes that affect the property as well as applying the results of monitoring to manage challenges and threats, is increasingly perceived as one of the central elements of proper management of the property.

The regular completion of assessment forms helps to classify threats according to their type and level and respond to them in a timely manner.

When filling out forms, it is important to include information about the time of the assessment and the persons, who participated in the work. The forms can be supplemented with comments placed outside the table and specifying the reasons for the assessment (regular or operational monitoring) as well as indicating the sources of information.

It is recommended to evaluate the factors that affect the property at least once every 3 years (if there is data on the identification of critical threats, every six months until the elimination or mitigation of the impact or consequences of the threat).

The assessment requires a high level of involvement of stakeholders, primarily in monitoring the state of conservation as a basis for providing data for assessment. It is advisable to periodically involve external specialists, which can provide a more objective view of the situation, especially, when it is necessary to assess the factors, whose impact causes disputes between stakeholders.

The results of the evaluation should be available to all stakeholders.

The factors affecting the property and identified by the results of the analysis of the materials of the periodic reports of 2008-2015 are presented in section 1, indicating their quality (positive/negative) and relevance.

The table below contains 10 columns that will help to describe each of the factors that affect the property, to determine their quality, degree of impact, and create a program of actions to eliminate or mitigate the threats caused by these factors.

For the convenience of filling the form, each column number contains a brief description of the information that should be contained in it.

The list of factors affecting the property and the values or attributes affected by them is not exhaustive and can be supplemented (if new types of impacts or threats are identified).

In the absence of a developed procedure for conducting heritage impact assessments on the OUV of the property, it is recommended to use this form when planning major restoration or new development projects on the site and its buffer zone.

Worksheet. Form for assessing factors affecting the World Heritage site

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
List of Factors	List of Affected Values	Is the impact potential or real?	Identify the leading causes of exposure	Impact Factor			The Response of the Property Control Body		Data Source
				Quality	Action	Urgency of action	Action	Urgency of action	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
List the values or characteristics of the property affected by a specific factor.	List the values or characteristics of the property affected by a specific factor.	Separate factors currently affecting the property from known factors that could potentially jeopardize the property in the future. (existing/potential)	List the causes of impact. Each factor can have at least one, and maybe several reasons.	Assess whether the effect is favorable or adverse. (+/-)	Describe the degree of impact (for example, the effect on the entire territory of a property, the local area, individual attributes or signs of OUV) (small, medium, significant and extremely significant	In case of an adverse effect of a factor on a value, describe its severity (low, medium, high or extremely high)	Describe what actions are planned or taken to cope with the negative impact of the factor (elimination or mitigation of the effect)	Assess and/or assign the urgency category to the necessary actions (low, medium, high or extremely high) If possible, indicate the time within which the planned action is to be performed.	Mark whether the assessment was carried out during an expert meeting or compiled on the basis of the results of monitoring, research, etc.

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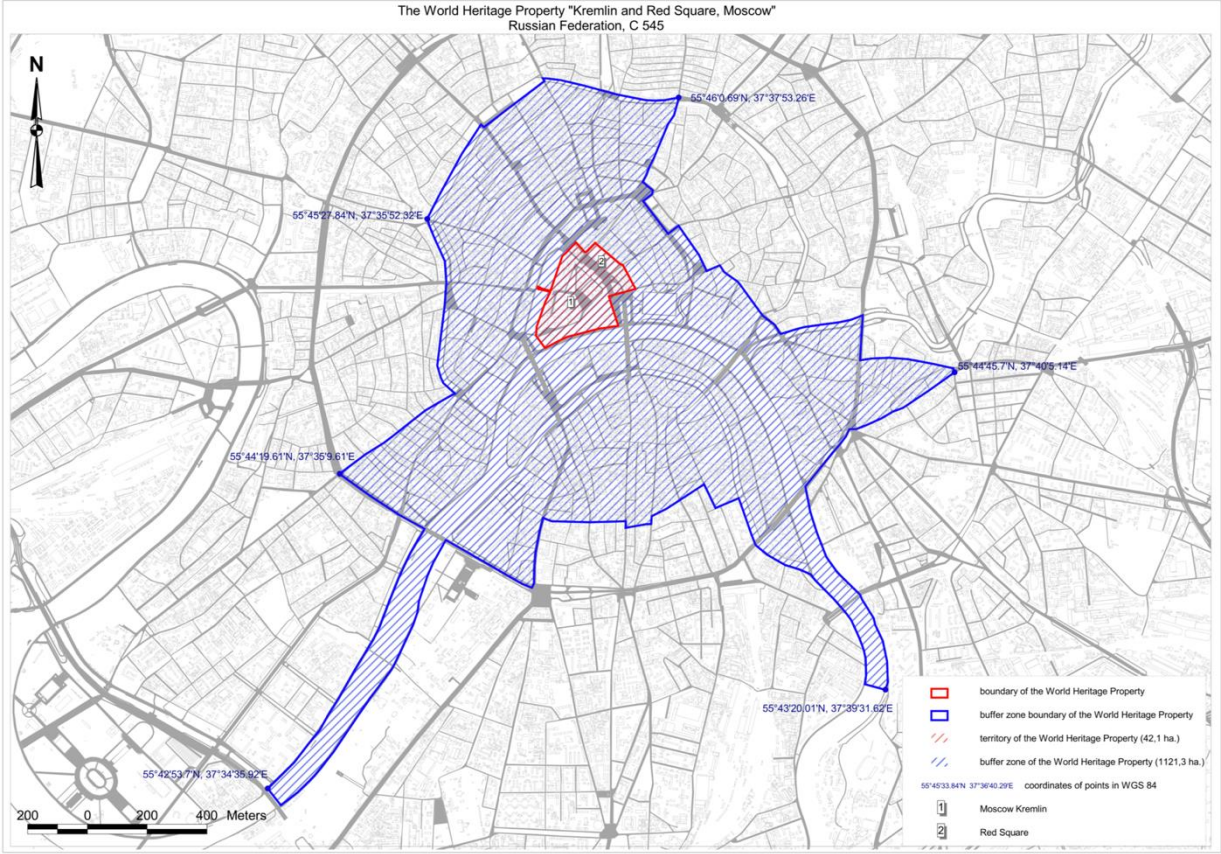
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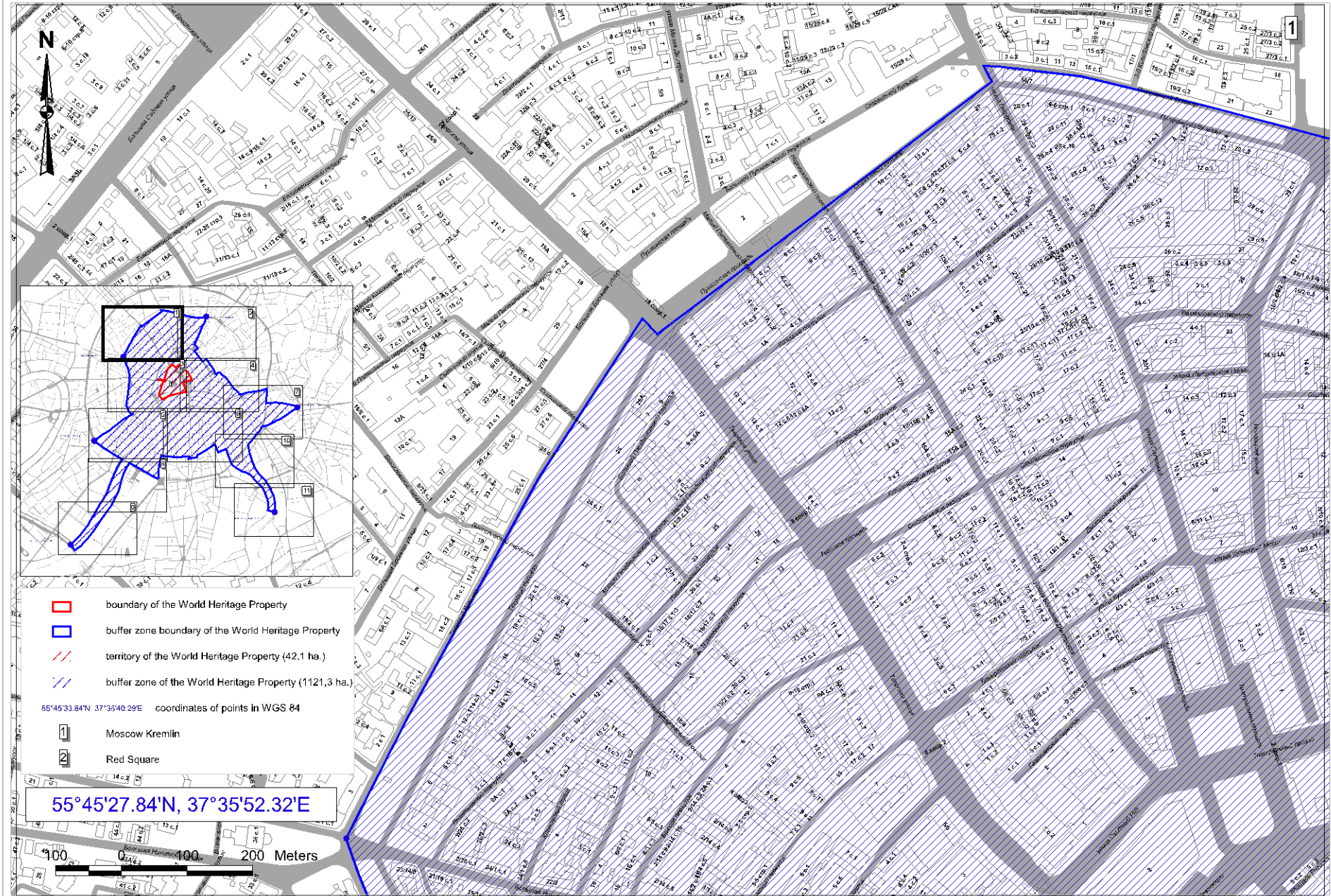
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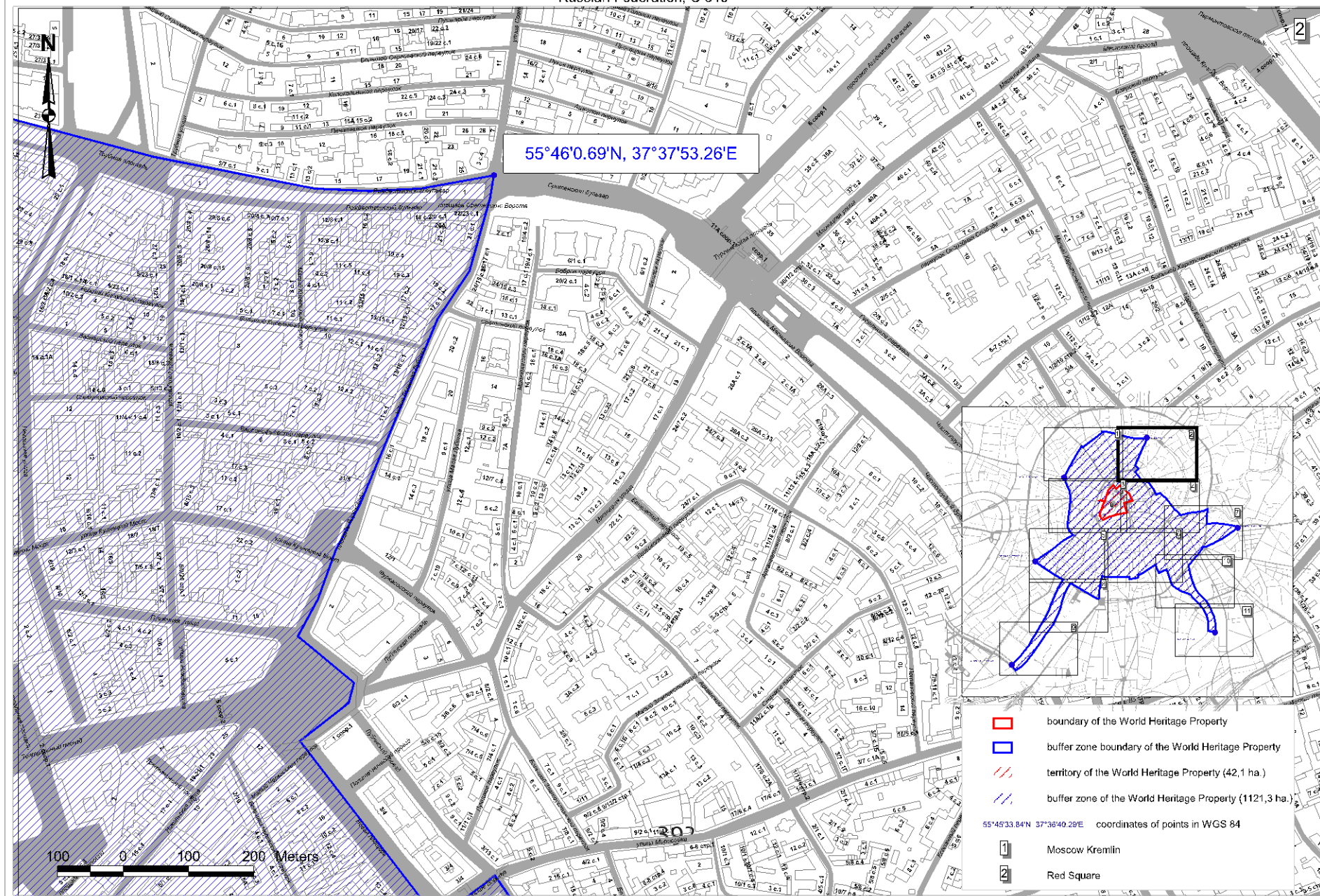
Annex 1. Map of the Buffer Zone



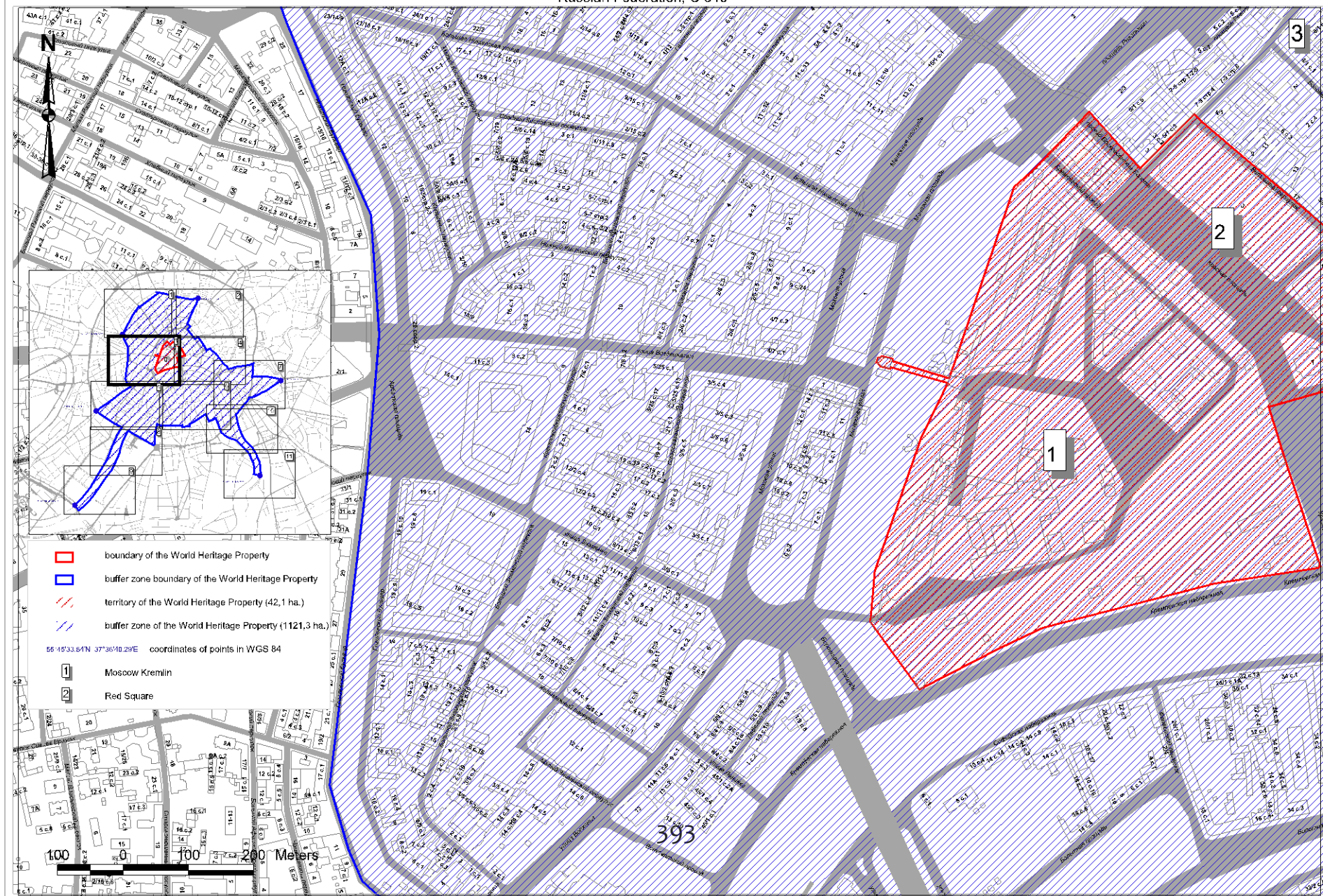
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



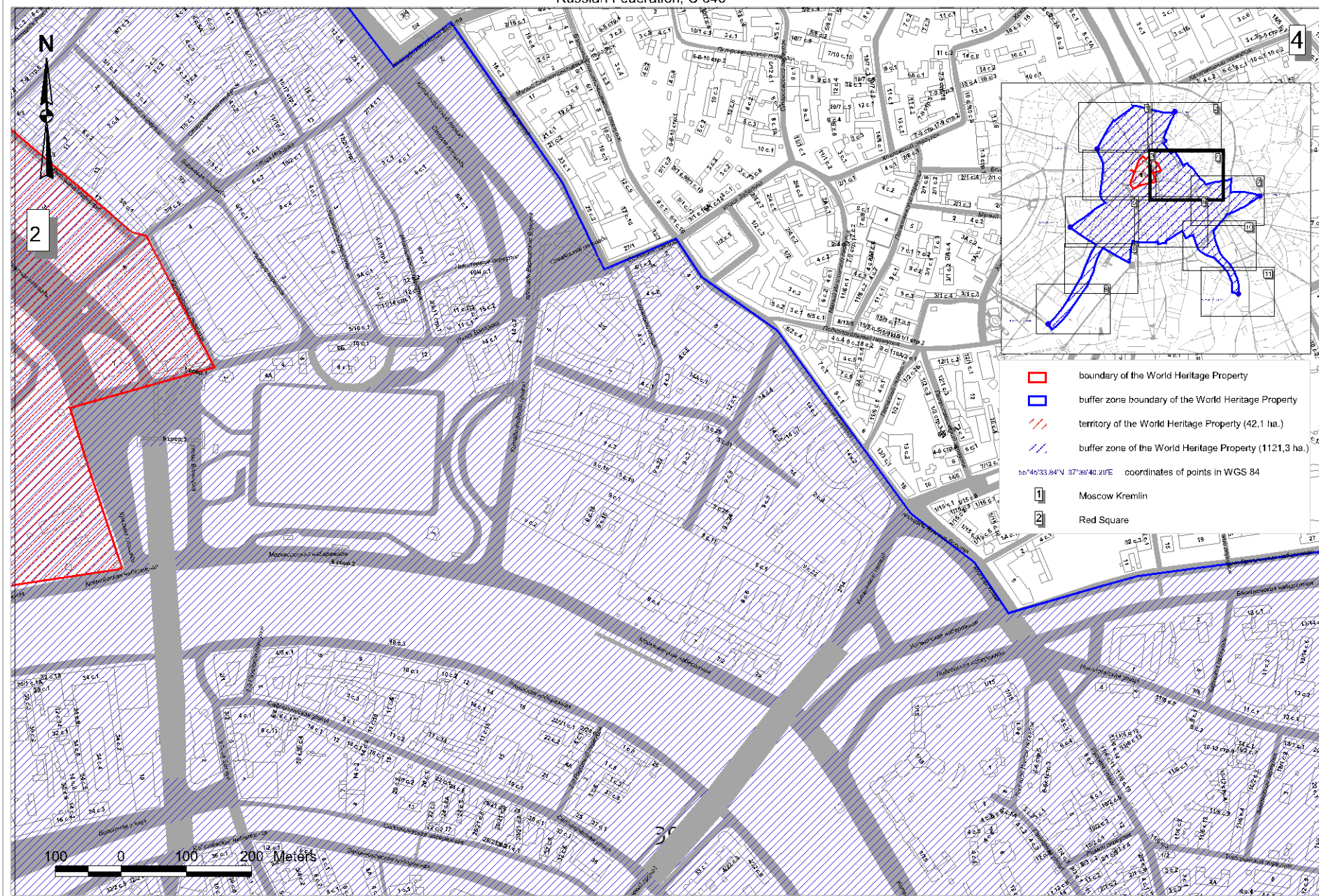
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



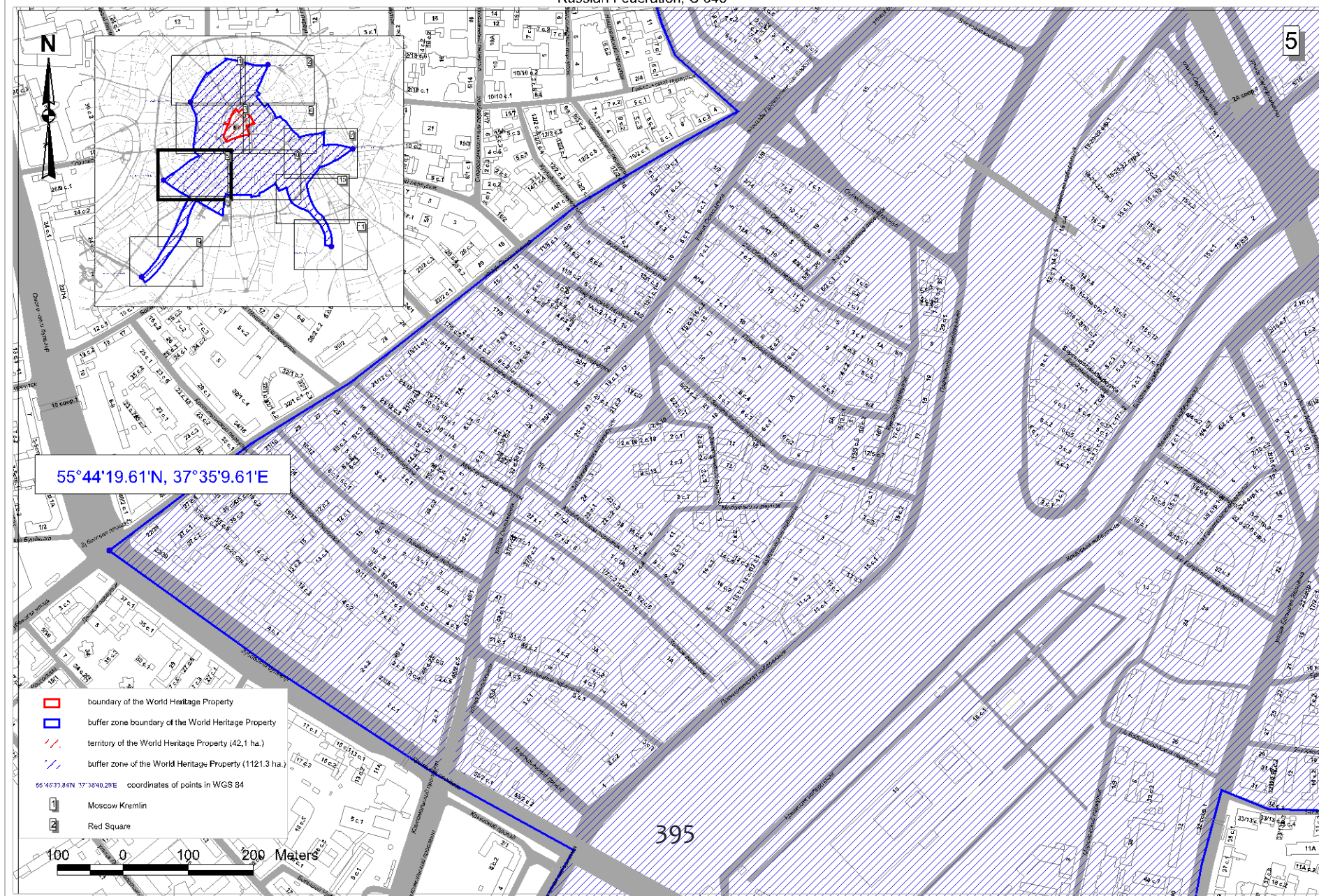
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



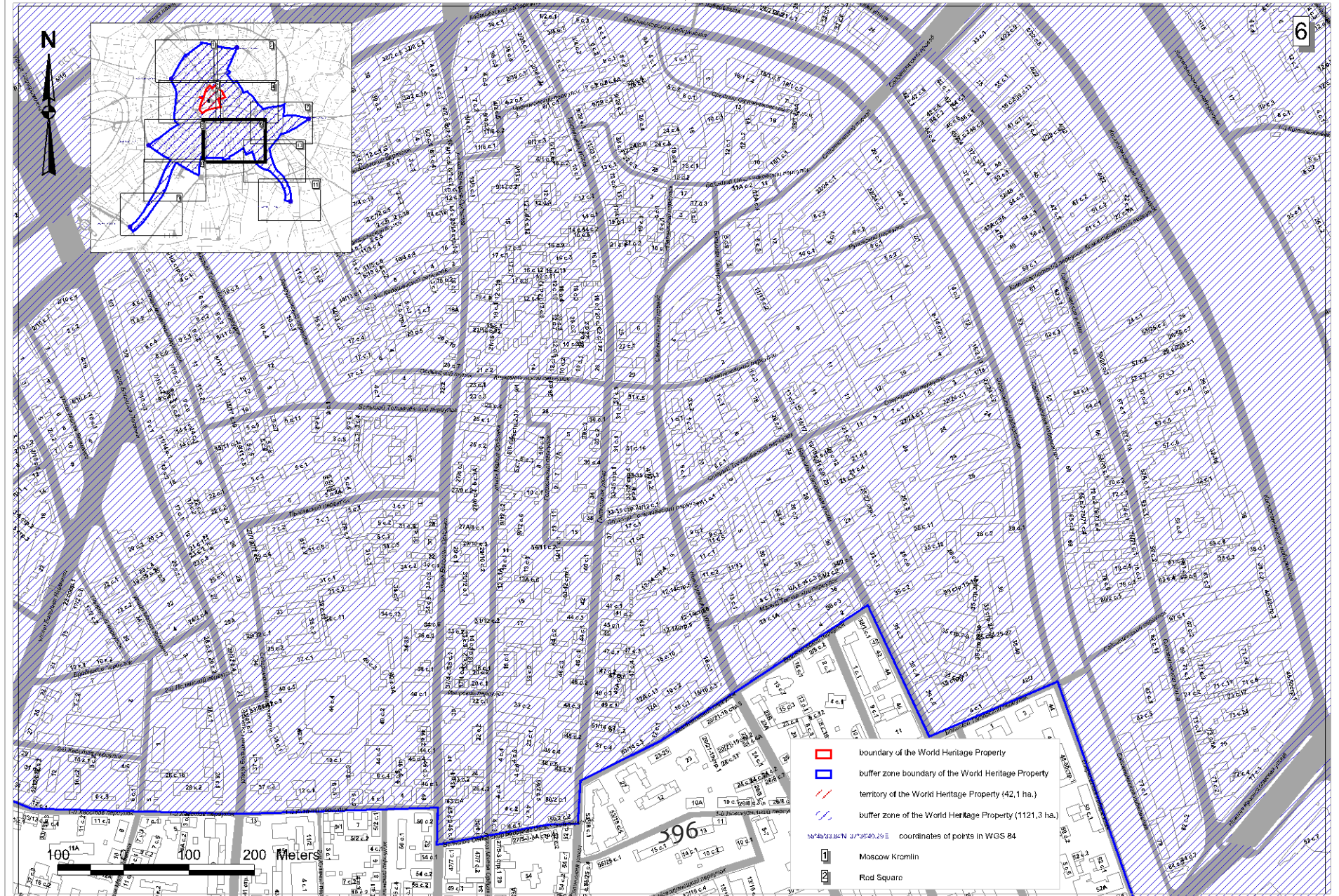
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



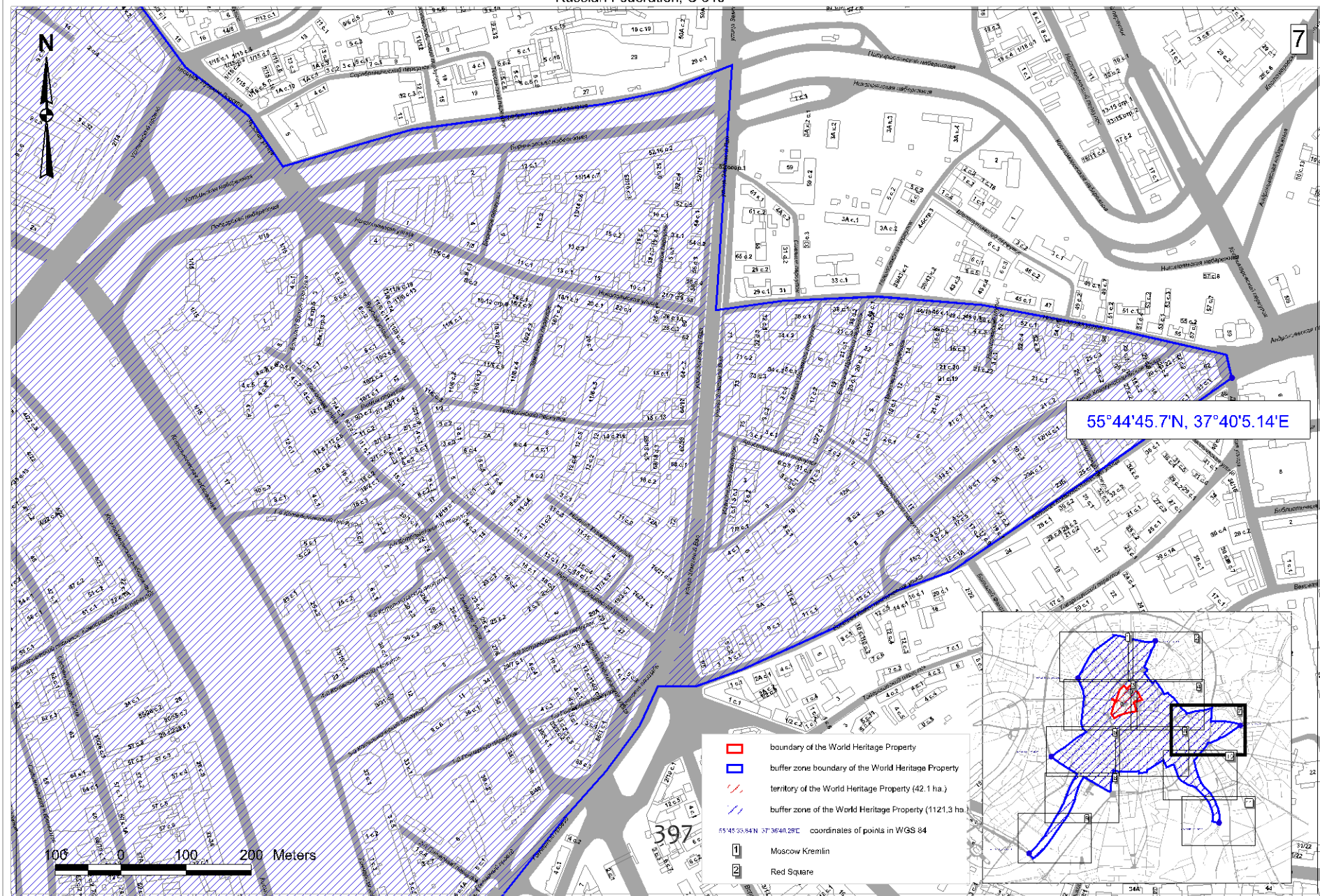
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



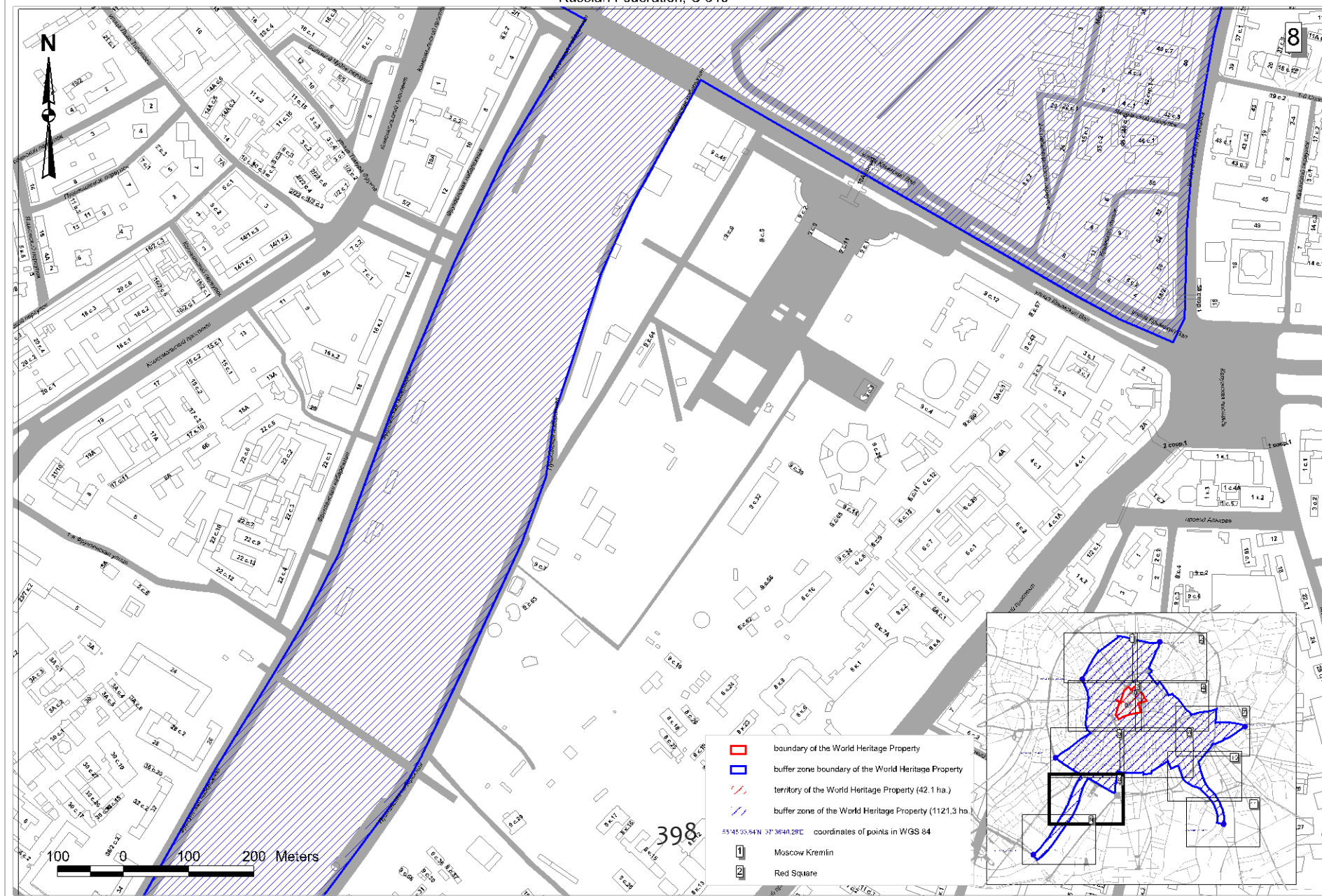
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



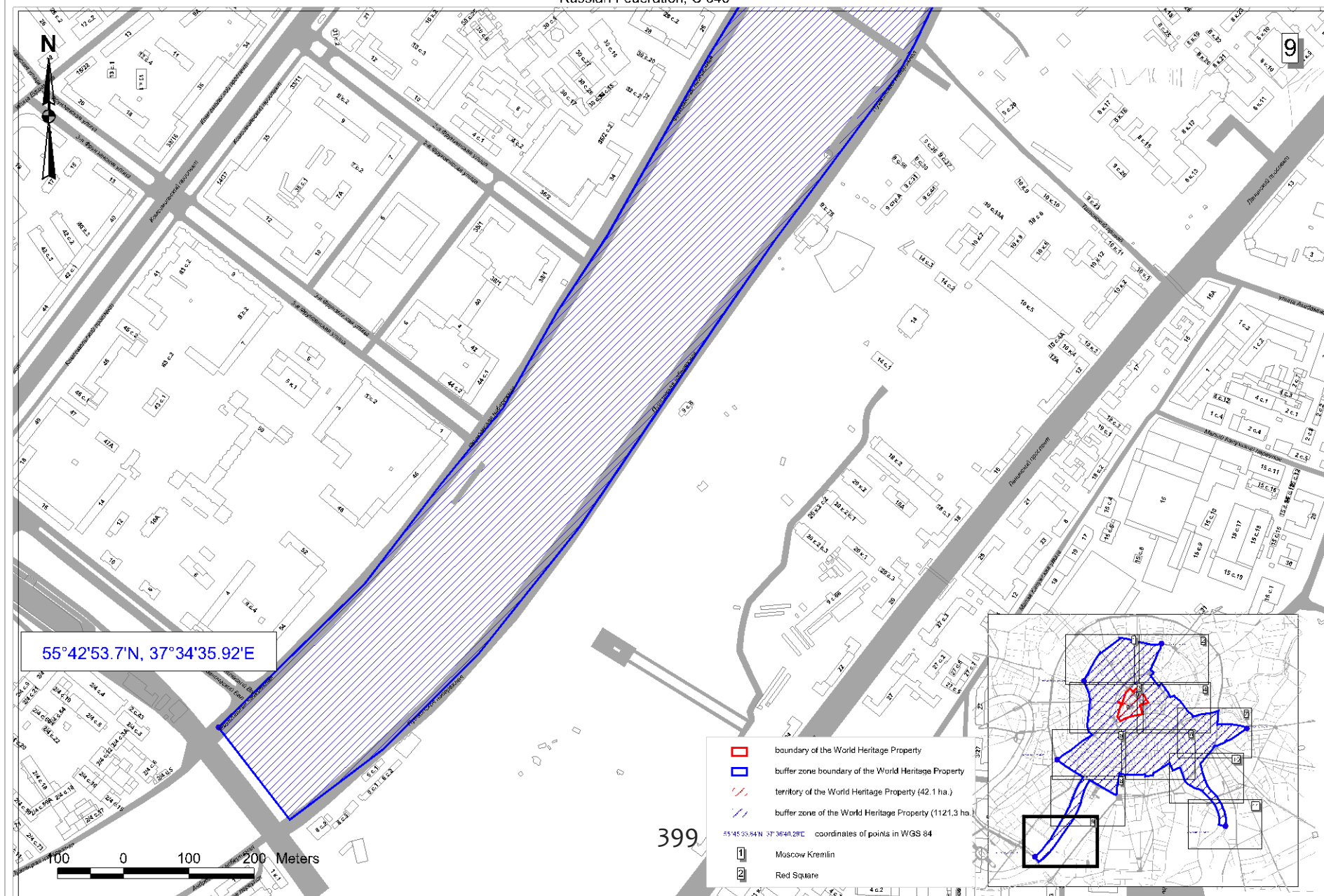
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



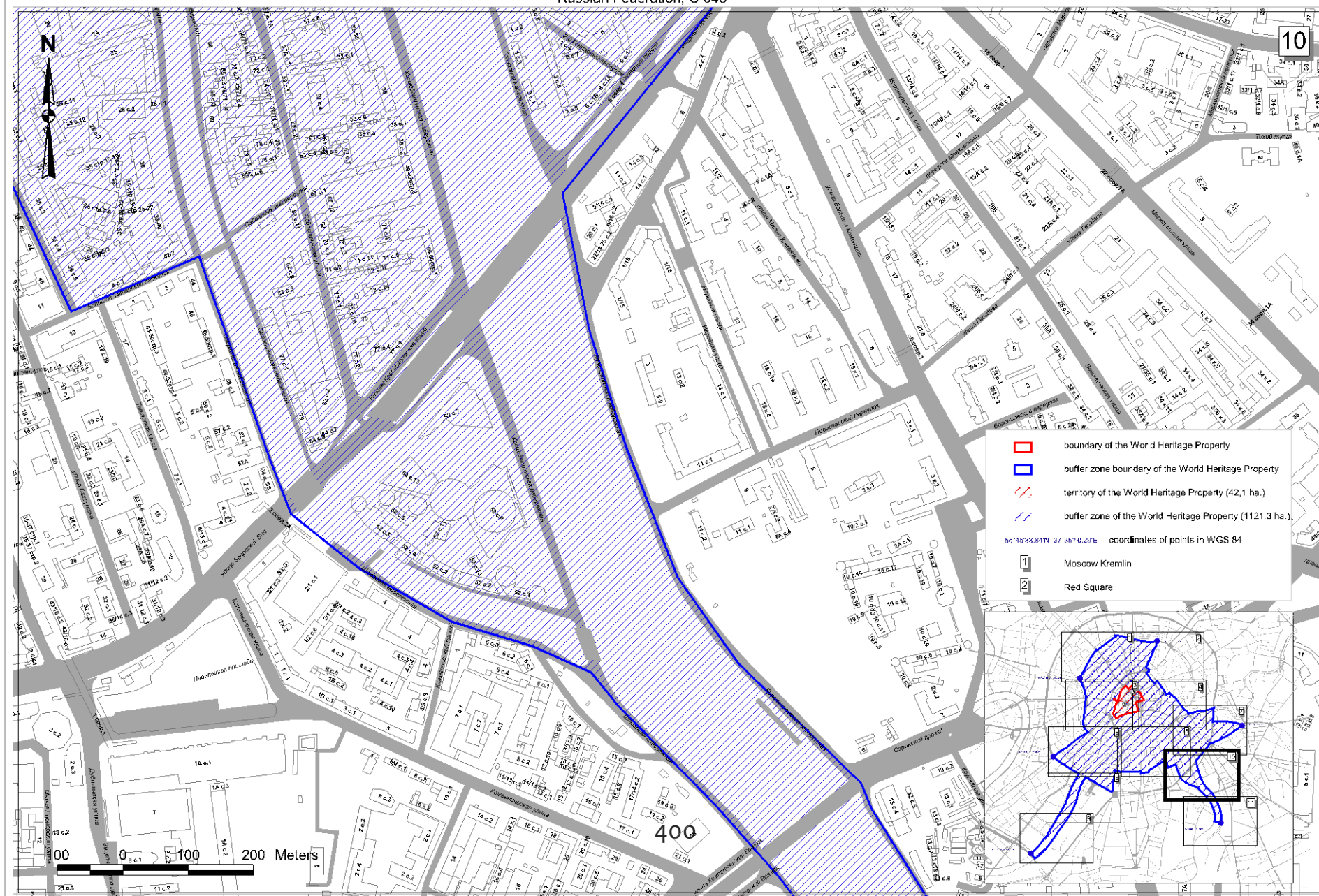
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



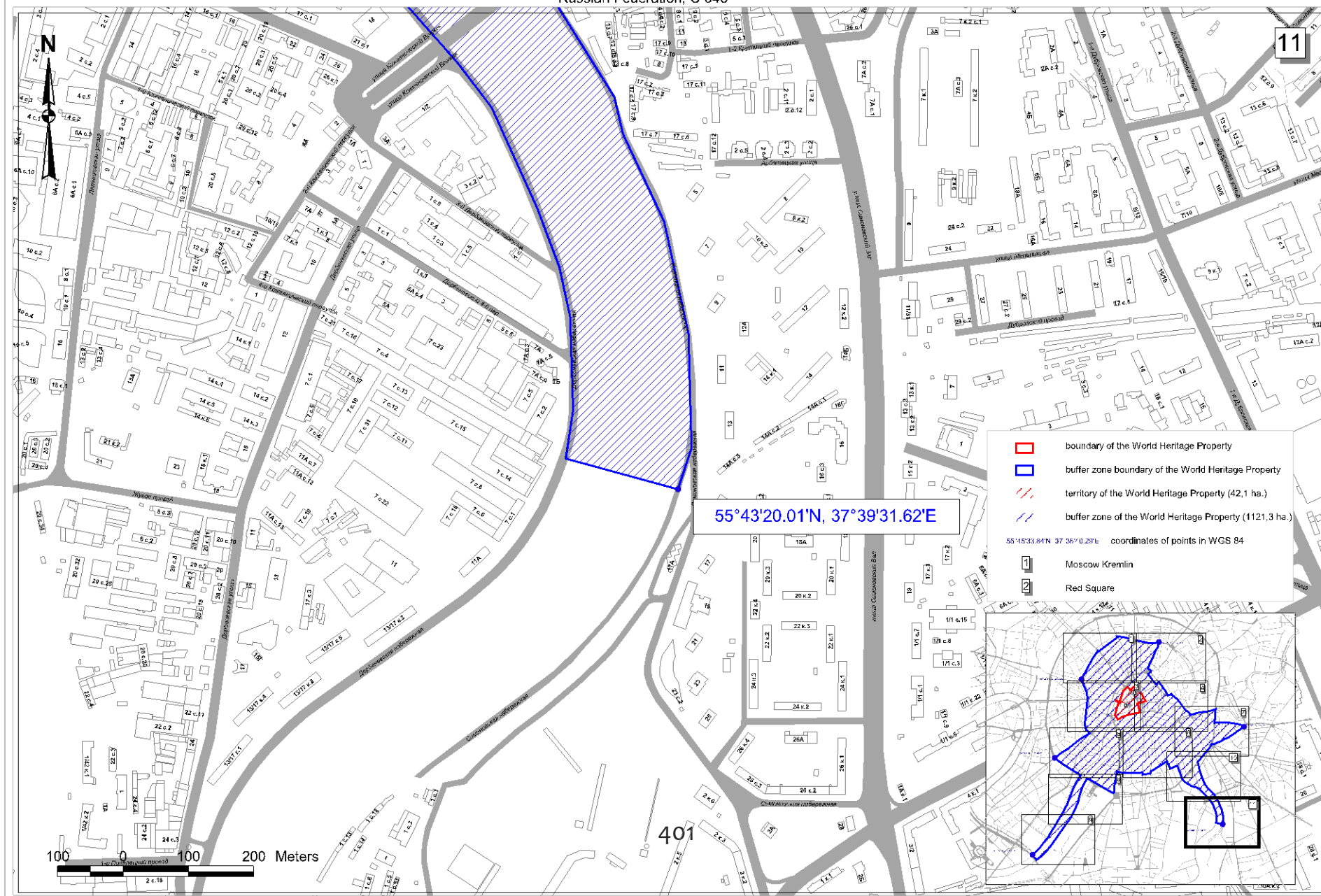
The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



The World Heritage Property "Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow"
Russian Federation, C 545



Annex 2. Existing Heritage Interpretation Programs: Guided Tours, Research and Education Activities

The table below shows the list of guided tours organized by the Moscow Kremlin Museums and the State Historical Museum (in Russian):

Управляющая организация	Объект показа	Тема экскурсии
Государственный историко-культурный музей-заповедник «Московский Кремль»	Оружейная палата	Парадный придворный церемониал
		Первые Романовы. Начало династии
		Россия при Петре I. Выбор пути
		Блестящий век российских императриц
		Российские императоры XIX века
	Территория Московского Кремля	Цитадель московских государей
		Кремлёвский сквер: исторические воспоминания
		Памятники литейного искусства: кремлевские пушки и колокола
	По территории и выставкам «Клады и древности Московского Кремля» и «Вознесенский монастырь»	Древний Кремль и святые обители (с демонстрацией видеоряда на планшетах)
	По одному собору	Тайны Апокалипсиса под сводами царского храма
	По двум соборам	Акафист Богоматери в росписи и иконописи
		Патриарший двор в Московском Кремле
	Абонементы для семейной аудитории и школьных групп <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Музей рассказывает о царской жизни В гостях у русского царя (с демонстрацией видеофрагментов на планшетах) Музей загадок и чудес (с элементами квеста) 	
	Культурно-образовательные программы для взрослой аудитории <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Царская радость. Традиции царской свадьбы в XVI – XVII веках Дела посольские. Дипломатический церемониал в России в XVI-XVII веках Праздники при дворе русских царей в XVII веке Защитникам Отечества посвящается. Орден Победы Модницы и модники минувших эпох 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Чай, кофе, шоколад • Искусство драгоценной эмали • Угличское дело. Трагедия правителя <p>Культурно-образовательные программы для детей</p> <p>Цикловые программы по абонементам для детей от 6 до 10 лет с родителями</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Быль о русской старине (из 11 занятий) • Путешествие к европейскому двору (9 занятий) • Беседы об искусстве (11 занятий) • Крепость на Боровицком холме (6 занятий) • У истоков мастерства (6 занятий) • Наследие глубокой старины (12 занятий) • Сказка своими руками (12 занятий) • Окно в Европу 15 занятий <p>Цикловые программы по абонементам для детей от 10 до 16 лет в сопровождении родителей</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Знакомьтесь, Московский Кремль (16 занятий) • Мое открытие Кремля (16 занятий) • Как рождается красота (16 занятий) • Беседы о музейных профессиях (16 занятий) • Археология и нумизматика (16 занятий) • Я экскурсовод (16 занятий) <p>Цикловые программы по абонементам для школьников</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Оружие, монеты, ордена (6 занятий) • Веков связующая нить (8 занятий) • Мир монет и мир людей (6 занятий) • Я познакомлю Вас с Кремлем (8 занятий) • Изучаем историю средних веков (9 занятий) • Изучаем историю XVI- XVII веков (8 занятий) • Изучаем историю XVIII-XIX веков (9 занятий) • Царь Иван Грозный (3 занятия) <p>Отдельные программы с творчеством по архитектурному ансамблю Московского Кремля и Оружейной палате</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Мы строим Кремль • Кремлевские терема • Предков наших честь и слава • Подарок к Светлому празднику • Царские и императорские регалии • Карта России - вехи истории. • В гостях у царских златокузнецов • Второе рождение шедевров • Охота при русском дворе • Акварельное путешествие по Кремлю <p>Отдельные занятия Творческие в Детском центре</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Кремль глазами художников • Создай свой орден
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Первый избранный царь • Как на Руси книги писали <p>Занятия интерактивные на экспозиции</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • У царицы на пиру • Во кремлевских во палатах • В царском доме пир веселый • Загадки Оружейной палаты (квест) • В поисках клада (квест) • Дорога на запад (с элементами квеста) • Как устроен русский храм • Как на Руси иконы писали • Литературное путешествие по Кремлю • Карта России. Вехи истории • Царь Иван IV и Московский Кремль <p>Для детей с ограниченными возможностями здоровья</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Град кремль • Царская сокровищница • Жизнь в кремлевских теремах • Храмы Кремля • Археология Кремля • Кремль на кончиках пальцев 	
Государственный исторический музей	Покровский собор	Экскурсионная программа «Память великих побед: Покровский собор и памятник Минину и Пожарскому»
		Экскурсионная программа «Вечерний Покровский собор»
		Экскурсионная программа «Государев храм»
		Экскурсионная программа «Покровский собор - храм-музей на Красной площади»
		Экскурсионная программа «Покровский собор в Вербное Воскресенье»
		Экскурсионная программа «Архитектура Покровского собора»
		Экскурсионная программа «Живопись Покровского собора»
		Экскурсионная программа «Иконы и иконостасы Покровского собора»
		Экскурсионная программа «Покровский собор и юродивые Варварского крестца»
		Экскурсионная программа «Покровский собор: реставрация древних памятников архитектуры»
		Экскурсионная программа «Покровский собор, Реликвия древнего храма»

		Экскурсионная программа «Покровский собор – выдающийся историко-архитектурный памятник»
		Экскурсионная программа «Символ России: Покровский собор в русской истории и культуре»
		Экскурсионная программа «Живая старина в стенах Покровского собора: если бы я был древним воином, строителем, живописцем»
		Экскурсионная программа «Диво дивное: тайны древних стен Покровского собора»
		Экскурсионная программа «Покровский собор – жемчужина русской средневековой архитектуры»
	Исторический музей	Экскурсионная программа «Один день на Красной площади»
		Экскурсионная программа «Дом, в котором живет история»
		Экскурсионная программа «История русского зодчества в памятниках и интерьерах Исторического музея»
		Экскурсионная программа «Исторический музей глазами прошлых поколений»
		Экскурсионная программа «Музей на Красной площади»

Research and Education Activities

The following table shows the various tools used by the Moscow Kremlin Museums and the State Historical Museums in their work on the interpretation and study of the World Heritage site. Among these tools, there are thematic publications, academic councils, conferences and seminars, competitions and concerts, exhibitions, festivals, feasts, lectures (in Russian).

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- Международная ярмарка интеллектуальной литературы «Non fiction». Центральный Дом художника на Крымском валу, 29 ноября – 3 декабря 2017
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- Арсенал русских царей и императоров. Уфа, Башкирский государственный художественный музей им. М.В. Нестерова, декабрь 2018 – март 2019
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- Петр. Первый. Коллекционер, исследователь, художник. 29 ноября 2019 – 08 марта 2020
- Карта России. Вехи истории. Из собрания Музеев Московского Кремля. Владивосток, Приморский государственный объединенный музей имени В.К. Арсеньева, до 15 января 2019
- Царская охота. Из собрания Музеев Московского Кремля. Челябинск, Государственный исторический музей Южного Урала, до 27 января 2019
- Арсенал русских царей и императоров. Уфа, Республика Башкортостан, Башкирский государственный художественный музей им. М.В. Нестерова, до 10 марта 2019
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- Библия Пискаatora - настольная книга русских иконописцев. Государственная Третьяковская галерея
- За службу и храбрость. К 250-летию учреждения ордена Святого Георгия. Московский государственный объединенный музей-заповедник, Государственный исторический музей
- Церемониалы российского императорского двора. Музей Дворца Гугун, Пекин
- Последний царь. Кровь и революция. Музей науки, Лондон
- Международная ярмарка интеллектуальной литературы «Non fiction №20».
- Международный фестиваль музеев «ИНТЕРМУЗЕЙ-2019»
- Книжный фестиваль «Красная площадь»
- Международная ярмарка книг об искусстве Art Book Fair Garage 2019
- «Покровский собор. Взгляд современников (ежегодно с 2011)
- Выставка современных арт-объектов в рамках проекта «Городские метаморфозы на территории Покровского собора. 10 сентября – 24 октября 2016
- «Покровскому собору 445 лет» в галерее «Метро» на станции метро «Выставочная». 13 октября – 11 ноября 2016

Фестивали, праздники

- Арт-фестиваль «Рисуем Покровский собор» (ежегодно, с 2011 г.)
- День Покровского собора (ежегодно, с 2012 г.)
- День рождения ГИМ (ежегодно с 2017)

Лектории

- Лекторий «Исторические встречи в Покровском соборе» (ежегодно с 2013 г., 12-14 лекций)
 - Для взрослой аудитории
- Московский Кремль – сквозь века (7 лекций, 1 занятие в Патриарших палатах)
«Сей холм давнишних стен и башен...». История архитектурного ансамбля Московского Кремля (6 лекций, 1 занятие в соборах).
Архитектурно-художественные памятники Московского Кремля (6 лекций, 2 занятия)
Неизвестные страницы истории средневекового Кремля (4 лекции)
Неизвестный Кремль: тайны, гипотезы, открытия (5 лекций)
Человек и власть. Тайны Архангельского собора (3 лекции, 1 занятие).
Зодчие Кремля и Москвы XIX века (6 лекций)
Соборы Московского Кремля. К 510-летию Архангельского собора (3 лекции, 1 занятие).
Царские и императорские дворцы Московского Кремля (4 лекции)
Большой Кремлевский дворец – резиденция власти. К 180-летию создания (6 лекций)
Вознесенский монастырь Московского Кремля: сохраненное наследие (2 лекции, 1 занятие)
Московский Кремль в первые годы советской власти (3 лекции, 1 занятие)
Живопись соборов Московского Кремля (3 лекции, 1 занятие)
Живопись кремлевских соборов и дворцов (4 лекции)
Сокровища древнерусской живописи в кремлевских соборах (4 лекции)
Почитаемые иконы Московского Кремля (2 лекции, 1 занятие)
Образ Богоматери в живописи кремлевских соборов (2 лекции, 1 занятие)

Шедевры древнерусской живописи в Благовещенском соборе (2 лекции, 1 занятие)
Сто лет в кадре. Московский Кремль в фотографиях конца XIX – начала XX вв. (4 лекции)

Оружейная палата. Рождение музея (5 лекций, 1 занятие)

Шедевры Оружейной палаты (5 лекций).

Что скрывают витрины Оружейной палаты. Рассказывают хранители (4 лекции)

Художественные центры мира. Шедевры мастеров Европы и стран Востока в собрании Оружейной палаты. (4 лекции, 1 занятие)

Боги, герои, правители: античная мифология в памятниках Московского Кремля (3 лекции, 1 занятие)

Оружие русских царей и императоров (2 лекции)

- Отдельные лекции

Древнерусские крепости X-XV веков. Деревянный и белокаменный Кремль Москвы

Итальянские архитекторы в Московском Кремле

Строительство и модернизация стен и башен Московского Кремля в XV-XVII вв.

Светская архитектура XVI -XVII вв.: Кремлевские дворцы и палаты

Патриарший дворец – памятник русской культуры XVII века

Архитектура Московского Кремля XVIII в.: реализованное и неосуществленное

Императорские резиденции. Большой Кремлевский дворец

Большой Кремлевский дворец и современный парадный дипломатический церемониал

Женский некрополь царской семьи в Московском Кремле: загадки и открытия

Росписи Благовещенского собора

Москва и Кремль в 1812 году

Городская прогулка в Московский Кремль в конце XVIII - начале XIX вв.

Скульптура в Московском Кремле: от Древней Руси до конца XX века

Музейная жизнь и хранители Оружейной палаты в начале XX в.

Шедевры турецких и персидских мастеров в царской сокровищнице

«Вольный воздух городов»: шедевры немецких мастеров в коллекции Оружейной палаты

Московский Кремль на монетах и банкнотах XX века

Оружие русских государей в собрании Оружейной палаты

Ювелирное искусство XVII века в собрании Оружейной палаты

Русское ювелирное искусство XIX – начала XX в. в коллекции Оружейной палаты

Напольные, настольные, каминные, карманные: механические часы из коллекции

Музеев Московского Кремля

Символ и эмблема в памятниках Московского Кремля

- Лекционный цикл

Московский Кремль сквозь века (5 лекций, 2 занятия)

- Лекционные программы

Московский Кремль – крепость, город, резиденция

Древние соборы Московского Кремля

Домовые храмы русских государей

Итальянские зодчие в Московском Кремле

Колокольня Иван Великий и архитектурный ансамбль Московского Кремля

Клады и древности Московского Кремля

Монастыри Кремля

Утраченные памятники Кремля

Искусство литья: кремлевские пушки и колокола

Кремлевские часы: от башенных до карманных

Сады Московского Кремля и его окрестностей

Эпоха Наполеоновских войн и Московский Кремль

Оружейная палата – национальная сокровищница

Регалии русских царей

От колымаги до кареты. История старинных экипажей в собрании Оружейной палаты

От поражений к победам. Славной путь российской армии в памятниках Оружейной палаты

Райские сады и драгоценные растения из царских сокровищниц.

Античная мифология в памятниках Оружейной палаты.

Церемониальный костюм российских государей.

Искусство фирмы Фаберже.

Московский Кремль у истоков реставрации.

КиноКремль (лекция и просмотр фильма, снятого Музеями Московского Кремля)

Архангельский собор. «Посмертный» дом русских царей

- Для детской аудитории - Отдельные лекции в составе лекционных циклов

Стены и башни Московского Кремля

Соборы и церкви Кремля

Кремлевские терема и палаты

Большой Кремлевский дворец: архитектура и внутреннее убранство

Московский Кремль: от княжеской до императорской резиденции

Утраченные архитектурные и скульптурные памятники XIX века на территории

Московского Кремля

Русское искусство XVII века в Московском Кремле

История России в памятниках Оружейной палаты

Символы власти российских государей в собрании Оружейной палаты

Секреты мастерства кремлевских ремесленников

Древнерусское декоративно-прикладное и ювелирное искусство в Оружейной палате

Русское парадное оружие и ордена XVIII — начала XIX века в коллекции Оружейной палаты

Золотые и серебряные изделия российских ювелирных фирм середины XIX - начала XX веков из собрания Оружейной палаты

- Для детской аудитории - Лекционные программы

Символ России – Московский Кремль

Путешествие по Кремлю из века в век

Кремлевские соборы

Пушки в Московском Кремле

Сокровища Оружейной палаты

Раскрывая тайны царской сокровищницы

Легенды Средневековья в памятниках Оружейной палаты

Герои мифов Древней Греции в памятниках Оружейной палаты

Легендарные существа и фантастические животные в памятниках Оружейной палаты

Война 1812 года и Московский Кремль

Англия в эпоху Шекспира. Шедевры английских мастеров в собрании Оружейной палаты

Союз природы и мастерства: изделия из экзотических материалов в Оружейной палате