

Kazakhstan

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

Kazakhstan

1.2 - Date of ratification/accession/acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
29/04/1994

1.3 - Groups and institutions involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
National Commission for UNESCO
Focal points of other international Conventions/programmes
World Heritage site managers/coordinators
Local communities
ICOMOS national/regional
External experts

2. Synergies with other Conventions

2.1. Multilateral Environmental Agreements

2.1.1 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, in addition to the World Heritage Convention, your State is party to/not party to/in the process of adhering to the following agreements. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.1.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		X	
2.1.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		X	
2.1.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)		X	
2.1.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)		X	
2.1.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)		X	
2.1.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)			X
2.1.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)			X

2.1.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Ramsar site(s) under the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List). Please check and amend as necessary.

Saryarka – Steppe and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan
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2.1.3 - Does your State Party intend to designate any World Heritage property(ies) (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years?

No

2.1.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) your State Party intends to designate (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years.

No one

2.1.5 - Please list any other relevant global or regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on natural heritage which have been joined by your State Party.

No /

2.2. UNESCO Culture Conventions

2.2.1 - The table below indicates which of the UNESCO cultural Conventions your State is party to, not party to or in the process of adhering to. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
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2.2.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		×	
2.2.1.2	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		×	
2.2.1.3	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	×		
2.2.1.4	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property		×	
2.2.1.5	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	×		
2.2.1.6	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage		×	
2.2.1.7	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions			×

2.2.2 - Please list any other relevant global or regional Conventions or agreements on cultural heritage to which your State Party is party to or in the process of adhering to.

no /

2.2.3 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre the following World Heritage property(ies) located in your State Party have been included on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.2.4 - Does your State Party intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection for any of its World Heritage properties under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in the next three years?

No

2.2.5 - Please list any World Heritage properties for which your State Party intends to request the granting of Enhanced Protection.

No

2.3. UNESCO Programmes

2.3.1 - The table below indicates which of the selected UNESCO programmes your State Party participates in. Please check and amend as necessary.

		No	Yes
2.3.1.1	Man and the Biosphere Programme		×
2.3.1.2	UNESCO Global Geoparks	×	

2.3.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme.

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2.3.3 - Does your State Party intend to nominate any of its World Heritage properties (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme?

Yes

2.3.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies), (or part(s) thereof), your State Party intends to nominate as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme:

Saryarka steppe and lakes of Northern Kazakhstan /

2.3.5 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party are also designated (in whole or in part) as UNESCO Global Geopark(s)

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.3.6 - Has your State Party applied for any of its World Heritage properties (or part(s) thereof) to be designated UNESCO Global Geopark(s)?

No

2.3.7 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) (or part(s) thereof) is/are (a) UNESCO Global Geoparks applicant(s).

No /

2.4. Cooperation and synergies between the Conventions and programmes your State is party to/is associated with/intends to join

2.4.1 - Is there communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the Convention(s)/programme(s) listed below?

		Not Applicable	No	Yes
2.4.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		✗	
2.4.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		✗	
2.4.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)		✗	
2.4.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)		✗	
2.4.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)		✗	
2.4.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)		✗	
2.4.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)		✗	
2.4.1.8	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		✗	
2.4.1.9	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	✗		
2.4.1.10	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property		✗	
2.4.1.11	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	✗		
2.4.1.12	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage		✗	
2.4.1.13	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions		✗	
2.4.1.14	Man and the Biosphere Programme		✗	
2.4.1.15	Global Geoparks	✗		

2.4.2 - Please comment, if applicable, on the communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the other Convention(s)/programme(s):

Communication is carried out through the National Commission, ICOMOS, national bodies.<http://ru.unesco.kz/kazakhstan-national-committee-on-geoparks-discussed-potential-sites-for-unesco-global>

2.4.3 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.4.4 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national cultural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.5. UNESCO Recommendations

2.5.1 - Is your State Party using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation and the 2011 Recommendation to set policies or strategies for the protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		Yes	No
2.5.1.1	1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage	✗	
2.5.1.2	2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape	✗	

2.5.2 - Please describe how effectively each of the Recommendations is used:

The UNESCO 1972 convention concerning protection of the world cultural and natural heritage applies to the management of each World Heritage Site in Kazakhstan. The 2011 concept is used in the management of the Khodja Ahmed Yasavi mausoleum site in Turkestan. That is very problematic concerning with buffer zone territory. Also it is the main document for management of Tamgaly site it helps to explain the urgency of integrity and other parameters of safety.

3. Tentative List

3.1 - In the process of preparing your Tentative List, did you use any of the following tools to make a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value?

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
The World Heritage List: Future priorities for a credible and complete list of natural and mixed sites by IUCN
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region

3.2 - Have you used the Upstream Process in the revision of your Tentative List?

No

If you selected 'Yes', please comment on which forms of upstream guidance you have used and on their effectiveness of this guidance.

3.3 - Do you intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of your Tentative List?

Yes

3.4 - Do any of the sites registered on your Tentative List have the potential to generate dialogue and cooperation among States Parties and different communities?

Yes, among States Parties and communities

3.5 - Please name the site(s) considered to have this potential

Eshkiolmes, Sauyskandyk, Arpaozen Rock Art sites, most of another types (cities, settlements and burials) of cultural sites they have integrity and connection with natural landscape. This sites have good tourist potential.

3.6 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Fair
Local government(s)	Poor
Other government departments	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Fair
Local communities/residents	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Local industries/tourism and other stakeholders	Good
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

3.7 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the process of preparing the Tentative List?

Gender balance **has been given limited consideration** and implementation in the process.

3.8 - Do any sites on your Tentative List already benefit from other international designations either under other UNESCO Conventions/Programmes or under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands?

Yes

If you selected 'Yes', please list the site(s), identify the other designation(s)/programme(s) from which it/they benefit(s), and state the additional benefits you expect to gain from inscription on the World Heritage List.

Altyn Emel

3.9 - Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Tentative List (Questions 3.1 to 3.8)

Since the last periodic report, the preliminary List has included several monuments of rock art, for example, Sauyskandyk. At the same time, the huge landscape monument of Kulzhabasy, despite significant research, does not yet have, even the Republic Status of the site. Rock Art sites ie most probably the best chance to improve List of sites from Kazakhstan.

4. Nominations**4.1 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following entities in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers**

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Poor
Other government departments	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good

Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Not applicable
Local communities/residents	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Local industries/tourist sector and commercial stakeholders	Good
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

4.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers?

Yes

4.3 - Please rate the perceived benefits in your country of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Promoted environmental sustainability, valuing places which are essential for human well-being	High
Enhanced inclusive social development, with full inclusion and equity for all stakeholders	Limited
Strengthened protection and conservation of heritage (legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional)	High
Enhanced conservation practices	Some
Enhanced wider community appreciation and participation in heritage processes	Limited
Improved presentation of sites	High
Enhanced honour/prestige	High
Increased funding	Limited
Additional tool for lobbying/political influence	Some
Fostered peace and security, including promotion of partnerships and conservation	Limited
Increased number of tourists and visitors	Some
Promoted inclusive economic development, including decent income and employment for communities	Limited
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.4 - Please rate the extent to which the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List will contribute to achieving the objectives of the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits	High
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change	Limited
Contributing to inclusion and equity	Limited
Enhancing quality of life and well-being	Limited
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights	Limited
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities	Limited
Achieving gender equality	Limited
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods	Limited
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism	Some
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship	Some
Ensuring conflict prevention	Limited
Protecting heritage during conflict	Some
Promoting conflict resolution	Limited

Contributing to post-conflict recovery	Some
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.5 - Please provide any additional comments and/or recommendations related to the nomination of properties (questions 4.1 to 4.4).

The natural heritage of the vast territory of Kazakhstan possesses undeniable potential. Even greater potential are culturally natural landscapes in sparsely populated areas filled with an Prehistoric and Medieval art. It is they that can be interesting for elitist tourism and expert trips. But they need protection today. Mass tourism to these sites is for the future.

5. General Policy Development

5.1. Principal pieces of national cultural and/or natural heritage legislation

5.1.1 - Principal pieces of national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

Comment

On Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2019 No. 288-V . This Law defines goals, objectives and legal bases in the field of protection and use of historical and cultural heritage objects. The legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the protection and use of objects of historical and cultural heritage is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and consists of this Law and other normative legal acts.

5.2. Comment on principal pieces of legislation

5.2.1 - Please comment, especially if prefilled legislation is no longer in force

Invalidate the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of July 2, 1992 "On the Protection and Use of Objects of Historical and Cultural Heritage" (Vedomosti of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1992). Now Kazakhstan have new reduction of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2019 No. 288-V . It reflects recent developments.

5.3. Other principal pieces of legislation

5.3.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage not listed in the previous question, please add them here.

ROJECT Provision / Both / National /

5.4. Contribution of legislation and/or regulations at other levels to the identification, conservation and protection of the cultural and/or natural heritage

5.4.1 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage.

Legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan contribute to the registration, certification, compilation of documentation of sites and monuments of local and national significance. Mostly it is landscapes and mostly they revealed already and they are in the Corpses of sites of territories. Need to preserve and management. According to Legislation there is no problem to do this right way.

5.5. Adequacy of the legal framework for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

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

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.	✗	✗

5.6. Adequacy of the legal framework for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

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

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.	✗	✗
The legal framework is adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

5.7. Enforcement of the legal framework

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

		There is no legal framework.	There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework are adequate.
5.7.1.1	Culture			×	
5.7.1.2	Nature			×	

5.8. Comments on the enforcement of the legal framework

5.8.1 - Please comment on particular problems of enforcement

The legal framework is adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage, but need to improve eternal according to recent situation and latest developments in management. Some sites, for example Kulzhabasy is quite big by territory 100 sq. km, and numbering of different sites. Need fundings to make precise documentation and only after it will be inscribed in Corpse of sites. It open more that 20 years but, not in it.

5.9. Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities

5.9.1 - How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?

	Culture	Nature
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities.		
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but this is being achieved on an ad hoc basis.		
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.	×	×
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities that are effectively implemented.		

5.10. Examples of specific policies giving heritage a function in the life of communities

5.10.1 - Please provide examples of specific policies that give heritage a function in the life of communities

In the management plan of any site managed by professionals, which was written by experts, a rule will always be written about involving local communities in the management of this cultural or natural heritage. However, usually, the allocation of land for protected areas leads to their removal from traditional land use, which leads to misunderstanding and conflict. Sometimes, too much respect for heritage and territory causes at least a lack of understanding among local communities.

5.11. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies

5.11.1 - How effectively does your State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies?

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits.	Some
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change.	Some
Contributing to inclusion and equality.	Some
Enhancing the quality of life and well-being.	Some
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights.	Some
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities.	Some
Achieving gender equality.	Some
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods.	Some
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism.	High
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship.	High
Ensuring conflict prevention.	High
Protecting heritage during conflict.	Some
Promoting conflict resolution.	Some
Contributing to post-conflict recovery.	Some
Other (please specify).	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

5.12. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011

5.12.1 - In relation to the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011, please indicate which of the following steps your State Party has taken (you can check multiple boxes):

Adapt the application of the Recommendation and its approach to the States Party's specific context

Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the identification and protection of historic layering in urban environments

Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation and its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities

5.13. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes

5.13.1 - How effectively does the State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.14. Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage

5.14.1 - Is your State Party using policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage?

	UNESCO World Heritage Policy or Strategy	No	Yes
5.14.1.1	Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties		✗
5.14.1.2	Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties		✗
5.14.1.3	World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy		✗
5.14.1.4	World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy		✗

5.14.2 - Is the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

There is adequate coordination and integration of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.

5.15. Specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

5.15.1 - Please give details of specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

Cultural policy is an integral part of the country's public policy. The Culture Act of 24 December 1996, No. 56-1, defines State cultural policy as "a set of measures taken by State bodies for the revival, preservation, development and dissemination of culture." After the decline of the economy in the 90s of the XX century, starting from 2000, declared the Year of Culture in Kazakhstan, the situation in the field of culture has noticeably improved and positive trends have emerged in the work of cultural institutions. Since 2000, the number of museums has increased, the capacity of concert halls has increased, and the network of clubs in rural areas has expanded. The strategy for the development of cultural policy is based on global trends developed by experts from the World Heritage Center. Legislation in the field of cultural heritage management is constantly updated on the basis of the best world experience. For example, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of December 26, 2019 No. 288-VI "On the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage Objects."

5.16. Comments on General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

5.16.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

Kazakhstan is constantly improving the overall management of cultural and natural heritage. For obvious reasons, UNESCO sites take the lead in this strategy.

6. Inventories/Lists/Registers of Cultural and Natural Heritage

6.1 - If the State Party has already established inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage, at which level(s) are they compiled, and what is their current status?

	Cultural heritage	Natural heritage
National/federal	Process well-advanced	Process completed or continuously updated
Regional/provincial/state	Process well-advanced	Process well-advanced
Local	Process commenced	Process commenced
Other	Not applicable	

6.2 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage of your State Party?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are inadequate to capture the diversity of heritage.		

Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of heritage.	×	×
Inventories/lists/registers capture the full diversity of heritage.		

6.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of heritage.	×	×

6.4 - In addition to heritage practitioners and academic institutions, does the State Party involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and cultural heritage for inclusion in inventories/lists/registers?

	Culture	Nature
The State Party does not involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		
The State Party plans to involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers in the future.		
The State Party sometimes involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.	×	×
The State Party regularly involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		

6.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of sites for the Tentative List?

	Culture	Nature	Mixed
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.			
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.	×	×	×
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			

6.6 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 6.1 to 6.5)

Corpses of sites and monuments of historical and cultural heritage in the Republic of Kazakhstan were prepared by authorized organizations and published in the regions. In some areas, for example, Zhambyl, Turkestan issued district corpses of sites monuments. These documents, for several decades, have been the basis for government officials, researchers for reference, protection, and also for submission to the UNESCO Preliminary World Heritage List.

7. Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

7.1 - How effectively do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and/or natural heritage cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of this heritage?

There is **some cooperation** between the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but this could be improved**.

7.2 - How effectively do other government agencies (e.g. those responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

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

7.3 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .	×	×
Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

7.4 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate with all segments of civil society in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.	✕	✕
There is some cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .		
Different levels of government cooperate effectively with all segments of civil society, in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country.

National government funds	Major source of funding for running costs/maintenance
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Minor source of project funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Minor source of project funding
Funds from other international conventions/programmes	Minor source of project funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union, etc.)	Minor source of project funding
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GIZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	No funding/Not applicable
Non-Governmental Organizations (international and/or national)	No funding/Not applicable
Private sector funds	No funding/Not applicable
Other	No funding/Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

8.2 - Does the State Party have policies to allocate site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		No	Yes
8.2.1	Culture		✕
8.2.2	Nature		✕

8.3 - Do you consider that the current budget is sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

	Culture	Nature
The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.	✕	✕
The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.		
The available budget is adequate to meet the current conservation, protection and presentation needs.		

8.4 - Please indicate the percentage of total annual public expenditure that is spent on the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage

	Category	percentage %
8.4.1	Cultural	0,5 %
8.4.2	Natural	0,5 %

8.5 - Please estimate the percentage of the total annual public expenditure (as stated in 8.4) that is spent on cultural and natural heritage at each governmental level

Percentage		Cultural	Natural
8.5.1	National/Federal	70 %	100 %
8.5.2	Regional/Provincial	20 %	0 %
8.5.3	Local	10 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

8.6 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

Human resources	Culture	Nature
Human resources are inadequate for conservation, protection and presentation needs of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
A range of human resources exist, to conserve, protect and present cultural and/or natural heritage, but these are below optimum .	✕	✕
Human resources are adequate to meet the current needs of cultural and/or natural heritage conservation, protection and presentation.		

8.7 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to financial and human resources (Questions 8.1 to 8.6)

The Republic of Kazakhstan has a unique natural and cultural diversity. Many territories of the country remain unexplored. Percentage of expenditure on culture and leisure in Kazakhstan is 1,8% in family budget, almost lowest position in relatively developed countries. Almost all expenses is from the state. Expenditures on culture, sport and tourism is 3%, agriculture, water, forestry - 4%. Funding reached KZT5 bln per year for individual cultural heritage programs.

9. Capacity Development

9.1 - Please prioritise the capacity building needs in the following fields identified in your country for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Culture	Nature
National/federal	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Nominations	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: International assistance	No priority	No priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	Medium priority	Medium priority
Technical and scientific issues	Low priority	Medium priority
Traditional conservation processes	Low priority	Medium priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	Low priority	Low priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Low priority	Medium priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	No priority	Low priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	Low priority	Low priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	High priority
Management effectiveness assessment	Low priority	Low priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	Low priority	Medium priority
Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	Medium priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	Low priority	Low priority
Sustainable development	Medium priority	Medium priority
Protection and integration of biological and cultural diversity in management systems	Low priority	Low priority
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change: adaptation and mitigation	No priority	No priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	No priority	No priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems: enhancing quality of life and well-being through heritage	Low priority	Low priority
Inclusive social development in World Heritage management systems	Low priority	Low priority
Gender balance in management systems	Low priority	Low priority
Inclusive economic development in World Heritage management systems	Low priority	Low priority
World Heritage as an enabler and a driver of peace and security	Medium priority	Medium priority

9.2 - Please rate the priority for training target audiences for each of the specific topics/themes/capacity building needs identified below for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Administrators and government bodies at all levels	Communities, indigenous peoples, landowners, local businesses, other social groups etc.	Universities, NGOs etc.	Heritage practitioners
Implementation of the <i>Convention</i>	Medium priority	No priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists process	Low priority	No priority	Low priority	Medium priority

Statutory processes: Nomination process	Low priority	Not applicable	Low priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring process	Low priority	Not applicable	No priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: International assistance, etc.	Low priority	Not applicable	No priority	Medium priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	Low priority	No priority	No priority	Medium priority
Technical and Scientific issues	Medium priority	Not applicable	Low priority	Medium priority
Traditional conservation processes	No priority	No priority	No priority	High priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	Low priority	Not applicable	No priority	Medium priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Low priority	Not applicable	Low priority	Medium priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	Low priority	No priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	Low priority	Low priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Management effectiveness assessment	Medium priority	No priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	Medium priority	No priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	No priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	Medium priority	No priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable development	Medium priority	No priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Building environmental and social resilience	Medium priority	Low priority	No priority	Medium priority
Integration of eco-social diversity in management systems	Low priority	No priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Low priority	No priority	Low priority	No priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems	Low priority	No priority	Low priority	Low priority
Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change	Low priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority

9.3 - Please indicate how the State Party is using the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011).

		No	Yes
9.3.1	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level.		✗
9.3.2	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level.		✗
9.3.3	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities.		✗
9.3.4	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes.	✗	
9.3.5	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage.		✗

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

There is a **national strategy** for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some **deficiencies in implementation.**

9.5 - Comments: Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Capacity Development (Questions 9.1 to 9.4).

The State seeks to fully enhance the capacity to preserve, protect, represent and manage heritage, but there are some shortcomings in its implementation. A separate problem is associated with the lack of experts, the lack of a smooth change of generations, including the loss of specialists, including in the last year due to a well-known disease. It is necessary to train specialists, including in international projects, which is extremely small.

10. Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties

10.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation specific to the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage not listed in 5.1 (which focuses on policy general to all heritage), please list them here.

10.2 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State's Party cultural and natural heritage. Please provide web links for the legislation listed above.

https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=34894354 Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan from December 26, 2019 No. 288-VI "On the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage Sites" Is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and consists of this Law and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan. https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=39823 Tasks of land legislation of protection renew there.

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

There is **some capacity** to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties but **significant deficiencies** remain.

10.4 - How does the State Party encourage and support World Heritage properties to manage and develop visitation/tourism sustainably?

By developing policies and/or requiring sustainable tourism strategies to be developed

10.5 - Please indicate here any additional information or clarify how the State Party supports sustainable tourism planning and management at a property level.

Both natural and cultural monuments are developing. World Heritage Sites are only a small but integral part of this heritage. They are significantly inferior in attendance to the famous natural attractions of the most beautiful region of Kazakhstan. For example, toilets are installed in Almaty region at the expense of the regional and district akimats. This is a significant help, but the World Heritage sites need substantial support. This is particularly true of other sites.

10.6 - Does the State Party require the use of impact assessments for programmes (e.g. strategic environmental assessments) or development projects (e.g. environmental impact assessments, heritage impact assessments) that may have an impact on the World Heritage property, its buffer zone and the wider setting?

There is a **regulatory framework** that requires the use of impact assessments for programmes or development projects which is implemented **but it needs improvement**.

10.7 - Please list the different assessment methods used. Please provide weblinks to the guidance for the assessment methods.

<http://esgrs.org/> One of the main methods of assessing the state of cultural heritage monuments is their regular and high-quality monitoring. In turn, monitoring should be carried out by specialists. Mechanisms for its implementation, as well as regularity, should be clearly defined and implemented. But, far from all sites have physical protection and management. This sites, apparently, first you need to establish them. Equalize sites in places accessible to the general public.

10.8 - Does the State Party have a national capacity building strategy for World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is a **national capacity building strategy** in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection and management but there are **some deficiencies in its implementation**

10.9 - Does the State Party have the institutional capacity to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues?

There is **capacity** at the institutional level to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues **but it could be improved**.

10.10 - Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and receiving donations for the protection of World Heritage?

Yes

10.11 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage policies and resources

29 April 1994, Kazakhstan acceded to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Convention Committee forms the World Heritage List - a list of cultural and natural heritage values of universal human importance. On the other hand, the management of these objects differs little from other cultural heritage objects, where museum reserves are created and completely similar work is carried out.

11. International Cooperation

11.1 - Has the State Party promoted international cooperation and the establishment of cooperation mechanisms for heritage since the last Periodic Report? If so, please indicate the type of cooperation that best describes your activities.

Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities

Financial support

Participation in foundations for international cooperation

Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars

Distribution of material/information

11.2 - Do you have World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?

Yes

11.3 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to International Cooperation (Questions 11.1 to 11.2). If you have twinned World Heritage properties, please list them along with their twins.

The directors and managers of the reserves established and maintained connections: Tamgaly - Tanum, Tamgaly-Gobustan, Talgar - Xi'an. The Issyk Museum which is Talgar site manager established connections with Xi'an Museum.

12. Education, Information and Awareness Building

12.1 - Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among communities and different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?

There **are strategies** to raise awareness about the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage **but there are some deficiencies in its implementation.**

12.2 - Please rate the level of general awareness of the following groups about World Heritage in your country

Communities living in/around heritage sites	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Youth	None
General public	Poor
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Private sector	None
Tourism industry	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

12.3 - Does the State Party have heritage education programmes for children and/or youth, that contribute to improving understanding of heritage, promoting diversity and fostering intercultural dialogue?

There **are heritage education programmes** to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue **but there are deficiencies in implementation.**

12.4 - Please rate the level of frequency of the following activities to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue among children and/or youth

Teacher training courses on the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit	Medium
Courses/activities for students within school programmes	Medium
Youth forums	Medium
Skills-training courses for students	Medium
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Medium
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Medium
Other	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other', please specify	

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

The State Party **participates** in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme.

12.6 - Please add any additional comments, description of best practices in World Heritage Education, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building (Questions 12.3 to 12.5)

World fame of World Heritage monuments significantly contributes to the popularization of objects among schoolchildren and students, domestic and entrance tourists. UNESCO schools participate in the popularization of heritage much more actively than ordinary ones.

13. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

13.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Synergies with other relevant Conventions, Recommendations and Programmes
Identification of heritage
National inventories

Tentative List	
Effectiveness of legal framework	
Function of cultural and natural heritage in the life of the community	
Contribution of heritage to sustainable development policies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: There is limited integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change Contributing to inclusion and equality Enhancing the quality of life and well-being Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities Achieving gender equality Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods Protecting heritage during conflict Promoting conflict resolution Contributing to post-conflict recovery 	
Larger-scale planning	
Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of natural heritage 	
Financial status	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Cultural heritage The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Natural heritage 	
Human resources	
Capacity development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation 	
Policy and resourcing of World Heritage properties	
Research on World Heritage properties	
International cooperation	
Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes Bilateral and multilateral agreements Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities Financial support Participation in foundations for international cooperation Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars Distribution of material/information 	
Education, information and awareness building	

13.2. Actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (identified from table 13.1).

13.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to ten)

5.11	Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies
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5.11.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: There is limited integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change Contributing to inclusion and equality Enhancing the quality of life and well-being Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities Achieving gender equality Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods Protecting heritage during conflict Promoting conflict resolution Contributing to post-conflict recovery 	
7	Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage	
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of natural heritage 	✕
8	Financial Status and Human Resources	
8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Cultural heritage The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Natural heritage 	✕
9	Capacity Development	
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is not using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 	✕
9.4	There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✕
11	International Cooperation	
11.1	Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes Bilateral and multilateral agreements Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities Financial support Participation in foundations for international cooperation Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars Distribution of material/information 	✕
Please select 1 more issues.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please save this question to reflect changes		

13.3. Priority Actions Assessment

13.3.1 - Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor

7 Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage						
		Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?
7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, 	Patiently explain at every level, sometimes often changed by managers and officials responsible for preserving cultural and natural heritage, modern approaches. Understanding the fact that in each region of the world the tradition of power differs.	Experience of preserving World Heritage sites and solving the problems associated with this is a vivid example, an explanation of the need for different levels of government, primarily at the local level. The main problem is explaining the needs	The Ministry of Culture and Sports, Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Regional Departments of Culture, Archives and Documentation, Regional Centers for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage, Regional.	Reasonable terms seems to be 2021-2025.	To recommend and supervised on activity in this sphere.

	<p>protection, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of natural heritage 					
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8	Financial Status and Human Resources
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8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Cultural heritage The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Natural heritage 	It was not possible to collect information on the total financing of heritage sites at all three levels of government. Funds are received for specific purposes and projects from international organizations.	State funds are willingly allocated for the inclusion of monuments in the Nomination in the WH List not so willingly for the management of the object. It seems necessary to raise and resolve the issue of a certain amount of financing of property.	National Commissions for UNESCO, Ministry of Culture and Sports of Republic of Kazakhstan	5 years 2021-2025.	To make good advises for activity.
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9	Capacity Development
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9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is not using the Capacity 	Kazakhstan seeks to utilize capacity-building at all levels, including by raising awareness of the need to preserve and manage cultural and natural heritage. Also Identifying priorities for capacity-building.	Uses a capacity-building strategy to implement capacity-building activities at the national level is the main task of our expert community	National Commission for UNESCO of the RK	2021-2024	Taking part in International Project for example for development of International tourism
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	<p>Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 					
9.4	There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Rock Art sites in Southern Kazakhstan: Eshkiolmes, Sauyskandyk in Preliminary List and Kulzhabasy, not yet, dozens another sites also need to be under the state or local protection. Only Interest from tourist impossible to solve this problem	Separate sites, for example, rock art, were included in the Preliminary List: Eshkiolmes, Sauyskandyk. Another, large site - Kulzhabasy, identified 20 years ago, has not yet been registered (since it is required to conduct its full) documentation.	National Commission for UNESCO	2021-2025	We hope on advises and monitoring

11	International Cooperation					
11.1	<p>Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes Bilateral and multilateral agreements Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities Financial support Participation in foundations for international cooperation Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars Distribution of material/information 	This collaboration and connections need to be constant and strong, also to exchange of experience in questions of involvement of locals need to be improved by complex interest.	The most effective way to solve such problems is to mutually beneficial cooperation between all parties, to derive their financial benefits.	National Commissions for UNESCO	2021-2025	We almost sure that it will be interesting for international collaboration.

Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor completed

13.4. Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

13.4.1 - Please indicate any additional actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

In addition to the Periodic Reporting, the installation of such boards, it is necessary to conduct events that introduce at least key employees responsible for the management of the heritage site with such concepts as universal value, authenticity. It is possible that on the day of UNESCO to hold an online event at one of the facilities of the state or region with the participation of representatives of all facilities. Popularize the expert activities of the World Heritage Center.

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the State Party level.

Between the Cultural heritage objects of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Tamgaly can be considered the closest to best practice of cultural heritage objects, but some parameters also need to be improved. First of all, not only 900 hectares of the World Heritage Site are protected, but also the entire buffer zone, whose territory is 2900 hectares. The area of regulated development has not yet been accepted, but all owners of the land have been explained the norm of compliance with storeys

and the size of the development. They tried to shield the territory, but so far 22.5 km of the perimeter have not been fully protected. There are not many visitors up to 7 thousand a year, which also helps to preserve the cultural landscape not only from garbage, but also from tramways at petroglyphs, to preserve rare plant species. UNDP helped financially with the construction of wind and solar electricity generation. The state built a museum, a visit center, a hotel. Thus, it is one of the best objects of cultural heritage in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Other objects have either been nominated recently and far from all management measures have been applied there. Chang'an-tien-shan corridor of the great silk road is quite young and hard to make final assessment of this activity for managing of the sites properties. Turkestan city, the site of Khodga Akhmed Yasavi khanaka is one of the most problematic objects because of numberings of reasons. Natural heritage sites are also managed by new managers. The management of the objects included in the List of the WH in 2014, unfortunately, is only developing, including on the basis of the positive experience of Aktyras, where museification and management began before inclusion, infrastructure was available, and experience developed.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of good practice at the State Party level.

Sustainable Development
State of Conservation
Management
Governance

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Primary institution responsible for communicating with UNESCO on the World Heritage Convention

15.1.1 - Which primary institution is responsible for communicating with UNESCO with regards to the World Heritage Convention?

The Republic of Kazakhstan National Commission for UNESCO

15.2. Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.2.1 - Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies	Good

15.3. The four Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.3.1 - How well does the current questionnaire address each of the four Objectives of Periodic Reporting?

	Objective	Not at all	Partially	Adequately
15.3.1.1	Provide an assessment of the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> by the State Party			✗
15.3.1.2	Provide an assessment as to whether the values of World Heritage properties are being maintained over time			✗
15.3.1.3	Provide updated information about World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the property			✗
15.3.1.4	Provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties about the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , and World Heritage conservation			✗

15.4. Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.4.1 -

For now it is little hard to give a good advises, from point of view it ia good process.

15.5. Use of Data

15.5.1 - How does your State Party plan to use the data?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Updating management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy
Improve the States Party implementation on the Convention

15.6. Timing and resources

15.6.1 - Were your national authorities given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in the questionnaire during this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Yes

15.6.2 - Please estimate the time (working hours) and the number of people involved in completing Section I of the questionnaire.

	Time & people	Number of hours worked	Number of people involved
15.6.2.1	Gathering data	150	4
15.6.2.2	Consulting stakeholders	120	6
15.6.2.3	Filling in the questionnaire	60	3

15.6.3 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has been **explicitly considered** in the process **but there are still deficiencies its implementation.**

15.6.4 - Did your national authorities mobilise any additional resources to carry out this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.6.4.1	Human resources		×
15.6.4.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/training	×	

15.6.5 - Please provide details on any additional resources mobilised.

As focus point issues were filled and returned to complexity, consultations were held between the facility managers and the coordinating bodies.

15.7. Format and Content of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

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

Most of the required information was accessible

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

Using the questionnaire	good
Understanding the questions	good

15.7.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement

Rather better, than earlier... But we hope that it will be even better next time with help of so, brilliant team of experts. It is quite clear Questionary, good for work.

15.8. Training and guidance

15.8.1 - Please rate the level of support received in terms of training and guidance from the following entities for the completion of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Fair
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
Category 2 Centres	Poor
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

15.8.2 - Were the online training resources provided by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for your national authorities to complete the online questionnaire?

Yes

15.8.3 - Please provide further comments on the online training resources

Online training courses were organized at an appropriate scale and level of reporting. Many questions and their nuances were revealed in this process.

15.9. Comments

15.9.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

This is the first Periodic reporting by our team. We understand the seriousness of this event, and most importantly, its mandatory implementation under the 1972 Convention. We coordinate the completion of reports, the provision of true information by World Heritage sites, other responsible and interested persons. I would like to add that the event (Third cycle) is organized at a high level, serious international experts on cultural and natural heritage are involved in online seminars.

15.9.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions.