

Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)

1.2 - World Heritage property details



1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Kamowakeikazuchi-jinja (Kamigamo shrine)	0 / 0	63.8	242.7	306.5	1994
Kamomioya-jinja (Shimogamo Shrine)	0 / 0	10.7	105.3	116	1994
Kyo-o-gokoku-ji (To-ji)	0 / 0	8.5	22.8	31.3	1994
Kiyomizu-dera	0 / 0	12.3	161.1	173.4	1994
Enryaku-ji	0 / 0	497.7	1005	1502.7	1994
Daigo-ji	0 / 0	378.7	218.7	597.4	1994
Ninna-ji	0 / 0	9.2	431.3	440.5	1994
Byodo-in	0 / 0	2	203.8	205.8	1994
Ujigami-jinja	0 / 0	0.3	0	0.3	1994
Kozan-ji	0 / 0	15.7	444.9	460.6	1994
Saiho-ji	0 / 0	1.7	204.6	206.3	1994
Tenryu-ji	0 / 0	3	167	170	1994
Rokuon-ji	0 / 0	9.3	0	9.3	1994
Jisho-ji	0 / 0	5.7	318.9	324.6	1994
Ryoan-ji	0 / 0	3.9	0	3.9	1994
Hongan-ji	0 / 0	6.1	24.3	30.4	1994
Nijo-jo	0 / 0	27.5	28.7	56.2	1994
Total (ha)		1056.1	3579.1	4635.2	

Comment

Update the coordinates. 001/N35°3 38 E135°45 10 002/N35°2 21 E135°46 23 003/N34°58 50 E135°44 52 004/N34°59 42 E135°47 06 005/N35°4 14 E135°50 28 006/N34°57 04 E135°49 13 007/N35°1 52 E135°42 50 008/N34°53 21 E135°48 28 009/N34°53 31 E135°48 41 010/N35°3 37 E135°40 43 011/N34°59 32 E135°41 01 012/N35°0 57 E135°40 25 013/N35°2 22 E135°43 45 014/N35°1 38 E135°47 53 015/N35°2 04 E135°43 06 016/N34°59 30 E135°48 06 017/N35°0 51 E135°44 53

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map indicating the location of the property	1993	
Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) - Maps of inscribed property	2014	

Comment

We had submitted the map 15th February 2021.

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

1. [World Heritage in Kyoto \(Kyoto Prefecture\)](#)
2. [Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto \(National Land Agency\)](#)

3. [World Heritage Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto \(Preservation of Cultural Properties Section, City of Kyoto\)](#)
4. [Kyoto Prefecture](#)

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×

2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	UNESCO Global Geoparks	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

Yes

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

Traditional skills, techniques and knowledge for the conservation and transmission of wooden architecture in Japan (Japan, 2020)

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

No

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief Synthesis

The Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities) consist of seventeen component parts that are situated in Kyoto and Uji Cities in Kyoto Prefecture and Otsu City in Shiga Prefecture. Built in A.D. 794 on the model of the ancient Chinese capital, Kyoto has acted as the cultural centre while serving as the imperial capital until the middle of the 19th century.

As the centre of Japanese culture for more than a thousand years, it spans the development of Japanese wooden architecture, particularly religious architecture, and the art of Japanese gardens, which has influenced landscape gardening the world over. Most of the one hundred ninety-eight buildings and twelve gardens that make up the seventeen component parts of the property were built or designed from the 10th to the 17th centuries.

All of the seventeen components of the inscribed property are religious establishments except for the castle of Nijo-jo. Together they cover a total of 1,056 hectares and are surrounded by a buffer zone of 3,579 hectares.

Criterion (ii): Kyoto was the main centre for the evolution of religious and secular architecture and of garden design between the 8th and 17th centuries, and as such it played a decisive role in the creation of Japanese cultural traditions which, in the case of gardens in particular, had a profound effect on the rest of the world from the 19th century onwards.

Criterion (iv): The assemblage of architecture and garden design in the surviving monuments of Kyoto is the highest expression of this aspect of Japanese material culture in the pre-modern period.

Integrity

Although each of the individual buildings, building complexes and gardens that make up the inscribed property represent various unique periods of history, seen together they illustrate the general historical development of Japanese architecture and gardens.

Together the seventeen component parts provide a clear understanding of the ancient capital's history and culture. In addition, the property gives a very comprehensive picture of Japanese culture over the long period of time. Thus, the integrity of the property is ensured in both its wholeness and intactness. Moreover, each of the seventeen individual parts of the property exhibits a high degree of individual integrity.

Because the scattered component parts exist within an urban context, uncontrolled development poses a threat to the inscribed property's overall visual integrity.

Authenticity

In the light of the Japanese tradition of restoration and reconstruction, the buildings and gardens that compose the property retain high levels of authenticity.

Although in only very rare cases have entire buildings, or even portions of them, survived intact from their construction, the rigorous respect for the original form, decoration, and materials that has prevailed in Japan for more than a millennium has ensured that what is visible today conforms in almost every detail with the original structures. This tradition has been reinforced since the end of the 19th century when the Ancient Shrines and Temples Preservation Law was enacted (1897). Only damaged portions are repaired or, if required, replaced and this work is done with careful documentation and scientific investigation. While gardens were not well preserved in the period immediately following the Second World War, since 1965 garden conservation has been included as part of the work supported by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and is undertaken with the same attention to excavation surveys and other research. Those responsible for such work have taken great pains to ensure the use of traditional materials and techniques, to the extent of reproducing original tools.

When earlier restoration or repair work used inappropriate materials or techniques this work has been replaced with repairs based on appropriate research with no conjecture. Damaged components of both the wooden buildings and gardens are replaced only when necessary and attention is paid to historical detail. Authenticity of workmanship is enhanced with careful study of techniques and the use of appropriate tools. Most of the one hundred ninety-eight buildings across the inscribed property remain in their original location.

Thus, the buildings and gardens composing the property retain high levels of authenticity in terms of form/design, materials/substance, traditions/techniques, and location/setting.

Protection and management requirements

All of the buildings, gardens composing the property are protected under the 1950 Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Among the one hundred and ninety-eight buildings, thirty-eight are designated as National Treasures and one hundred and sixty as Important Cultural Properties. With regard to the twelve gardens, eight are designated as Special Places of Scenic Beauty and four as Places of Scenic Beauty. Under the 1950 Law, proposed alterations to the existing state of the property are restricted, and any alteration must be approved by the national government or local governments in case of minor alteration.

Strict enforcement of building codes is carried out in the buffer zones and ongoing communication exists between the city government and property owners to balance protection of the property's integrity with urban development. The buffer zones are covered by the Historic Environment Control Area. In these areas, proposed development activities are controlled by (i) the National Parks Law, (ii) the Ancient Capitals Preservation Act, (iii) Scenic Zones under the Shiga Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance or the Kyoto Prefecture Scenic Zone Ordinance, and/or (iv) regulated areas under the City Town Planning and relevant city ordinances. Beyond the buffers zones, building height in the urban areas is regulated by the Historic Environment Control Area.

Following Uji City's effort in 2000, Kyoto City also developed its new landscape conservation policy and strategy in 2007, to strengthen the height control for buildings and to enhance the building design codes.

In terms of ownership of the inscribed property, religious organizations own sixteen of the seventeen component parts, and Kyoto City owns the remaining part, the castle of Nijo-jo. Day-to-day management is the responsibility of the individual owners who conduct necessary repairs including seismic strengthening.

As fire is the greatest risk to the property, the monuments are equipped with automatic fire alarms, fire hydrants, and, if necessary, lightning arresters. In addition, some owners of the component parts organize fire brigades that work in cooperation with public fire offices.

The Agency for Cultural Affairs, Kyoto and Shiga Prefectures, and Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities provide the owners of the component parts with both financial assistance and technical guidance for their protection and management.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Historical structures that show the development of Japanese wooden architecture	×			
3.2.2	Gardens that influenced landscape gardening throughout the world	×			
3.2.3	Lands (historic sites) on which structures and gardens remain in their original locations	×			
3.2.4	Monuments showing the history and culture of Japan's capital	×			
3.2.5	Repairs adhering to original designs, forms, and materials	×			
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The historical structures and gardens of the seventeen components comprising "Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto" have been maintained in excellent condition since their inscription, and there are no problems in terms of their Outstanding Universal Value. Traditional designs, techniques, and materials are being used to improve Outstanding Universal Value in repairs and landscaping.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✕		✕		✕		→	

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
Negative							

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✕	✕			✕			↗
Negative ✕	✕			✕			↗

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
Negative							

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

[positive] Hotels can accommodate many visitors. Kyoto City regulates signboards and the like as a landscape-related measure. The development of facilities for disseminating property information using IT and multilingualization have been progressing in recent years. [negative] Hotels may present landscape issues, and increasing numbers of visitors can lead to "tourism pollution." Housing and condominium development may take over old townscapes and also present landscape issues.










4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		→	
 Negative							

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

As a positive impact, the landscape at Nijo-jo, which is one of the properties, was improved by changing the location of an existing parking lot within the property. In addition, progress in developing walkways in Kyoto City and Uji City are helping improve visitors' safety.










4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
 Negative							

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

As a positive impact, flood control measures are progressing around Byodo-in, which is one of the properties and which faces the Uji River. River improvement work is progressing at Amagase Dam, which is located upstream of Byodo-in, and in the Yodo River system, which includes the Uji River.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant










4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕			✕		→	

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

As a negative effect, illegal dumping in buffer zones and littering by visitors are occurring.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant











Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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









	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕	✕			

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

As a negative effect, damage from torrential rains and violent storms occurs in buffer zones and property areas. Typhoon-caused damage from falling trees and slope failures are particularly conspicuous. Animal-caused damage is also occurring. There are instances of damage to buildings caused by racoons, digging in the ground by wild boars, damage to vegetation by sika deer, and attacks on visitors by Japanese macaques.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕		➡	

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈
🔴 Negative							

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

16 components are religious establishments, and religious activities, festivals, and ceremonies still take place there. However, the number of people who provide economic and human support for temples and shrines as parishioners is decreasing as a result of Japan's falling birthrate and aging society and changes in people's views of religion. Some of components are working to disseminate information by creating opportunities for special public openings, cultural experience programs, and so on.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant









Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

As a negative effect, acts of vandalism such as graffiti and the scattering oily substances on historical structures are occurring.











4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In 2008, a structure (undesigned) of Daigo-ji, which is one of the components, was struck by lightning and burned down. Additionally, recent storms and typhoons have caused damage in property areas and buffer zones. While not critical damage, falling trees and roof damage are conspicuous.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	🌐 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕		→	

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant










4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕		✕	✕			→	

4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Although the 2018 Osaka earthquake fortunately did not damage any World Heritage, historical structures are thought to be potentially susceptible to earthquakes. It should be noted that, in 2008, a structure (undesigned) of Daigo-ji, which is one of the components, was struck by lightning and burned down. Lightning strikes often cause power outages and are therefore may have the potential of affecting property management.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant










4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

As a negative element, damage caused by scratching of structures by racoons, which are an invasive alien species, as well as feces and urine is a problem.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕			✕			📈
🔴 Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			📈
🔴 Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕		➡	

4.13.6 - Human resources







✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕		➡	

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			
 Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan is currently being prepared. Preservation and Use Plans are being prepared for each component. In Kyoto City and Uji City, landscape guidances for BZ are being provide based on scenic ordinances. Management activities of properties are being implemented based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. There tend to be shortages in financial resources for property protection caused by falling numbers of parishioners.







































4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

As a positive element, projects to repair structures and develop places of scenic beauty and historic sites are being carried out and helping to improve the property's value.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
						
4.1.2 Commercial development						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
						

4.7.7 Pests						
	⊖	🚩		⊕	🔄	➡
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	⊕	🚩		⊕	🔄	➡
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
	⊖	🚩			🔄	➡
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	⊕	🚩	🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
	⊖		🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
	⊖	🚩	🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
	⊖		🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
	⊖		🚩	⊕		➡
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
	⊖	🚩	🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	⊕	🚩			🔄	➡
4.13.2 Legal framework	⊕	🚩		⊕	🔄	➡
4.13.4 Management activities	⊕	🚩		⊕	🔄	➡
4.13.5 Financial resources						
	⊖		🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.13.6 Human resources						
	⊖		🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	⊕	🚩	🚩	⊕	🔄	➡
Legend	🚩 Current	🚩 Potential	⊖ Negative	⊕ Positive	⊕ Inside	🔄 Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development









Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.1 Housing			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
✕	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
✕	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
	Insignificant						
✕	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
✕	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing						
✕	Static						
	Increasing						

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.2 Commercial development						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor

	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing




Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	 		 
	 		 

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
✕	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
✕	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
✕	Significant						
	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
	High capacity						
✕	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
✕	Increasing						

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	<div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div>	<div> <div> </div> </div>
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
✕	Restricted		
	Localised		
	Extensive		
	Widespread		
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact			
✕	One off or rare		
	Intermittent or sporadic		
	Frequent		
	On-going		
Impact - Impact on the attributes			






	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	+	!		↻	→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste			
	 	 	 

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major







Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)			
	 	 	 





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
--	-----------------





✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.7 Pests						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing







Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact






	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources







Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing



4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.1 Storms						
						




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised

	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events




Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.2 Earthquake						
						
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
✕	Widespread					
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact						
	One off or rare					
✕	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant					
	Minor					
	Significant					
✕	Major					
Management response - Capacity of management to respond						

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing



4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
--	--





	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan					

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant

✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing


Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	 	 	






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing





Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant

	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing






Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources			
			  

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

4.2.1/Kamowakeikazuchi-jinja, Nijo-jo 4.7.8/ Except for Nijo-jo 4.8.5/ Kamowakeikazuchi-jinja, Kamomioya-jinja, Kyo-o-gokoku-ji, Kiyomizu-dera, Enryaku-ji, Daigo-ji, Ninna-ji, Byodo-in, Kozan-ji, Saiho-ji, Tenryu-ji, Ryoan-ji, Hongan-ji 4.13.7/ Kamomioya-jinja, Daigo-ji, Ninna-ji, Nijo-jo 4.14.1/ Kamowakeikazuchi-jinja, Kamomioya-jinja, Kyo-o-gokoku-ji, Kiyomizu-dera, Enryaku-ji, Daigo-ji, Ninna-ji, Byodo-in, Ujigami-jinja, Rokuon-ji, Jisho-ji, Hongan-ji, Nijo-jo Others/ All components

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Historical structures that show the development of Japanese wooden architecture	✕			
4.18.1.2	Gardens that influenced landscape gardening throughout the world	✕			
4.18.1.3	Lands (historic sites) on which structures and gardens remain in their original locations	✕			
4.18.1.4	Monuments showing the history and culture of Japan's capital	✕			
4.18.1.5	Repairs adhering to original designs, forms, and materials	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries are **adequate to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

The seventeen properties include 198 buildings designated as National Treasures or Important Cultural properties under Article 27 of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties 1950 and twelve gardens designated as Special Places of Scenic Beauty or Places of Scenic Beauty under Article 69 of the same Law. Moreover, the sites in which these are located are also designated Special Historic Sites or Historic Sites under Article 69 of the 1950 Law. This lays an obligation upon to manage, repair, and open these properties to the public (Articles 30, 31, 34-2, 47-2, 74 and 75). Alterations must be approved by the National Government (Articles 43 and 80), which subsidized the cost of repair and management and provides technical guidance (Article 35, 47, and 75). There are Buffer Zones around each site, and they are also covered by Historic Environment Control Areas, which exist for Kyoto City and Kyoto and Shiga Prefectures. These control development, restrict the height of buildings, and protect the settings of sites.

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

1970 / Kyoto City scenic districts ordinance / Regulates the construction of buildings, development of residential lots, tree cutting in wooded areas, and other matters within scenic beauty districts in Kyoto City / 1970 /

Shiga Prefecture scenic districts ordinance / Regulates construction and other activities within scenic beauty districts in Shiga Prefecture / 1972 / Kyoto City urban landscape ordinance /

Establishes necessary matters for restricting the location, size, form, and design of buildings and structures in the urban area and developing urban landscapes / 1957 / National Parks Act / <http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=3060&vm=04&re=01&new=1>

1968 / City Planning Act / <http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=1923&vm=04&re=01&new=1>

1963 / Act on Arrangement of Conservation Districts in Kinki Area / Enacted to establish special measures for the conservation of suburban green areas and the development of other conservation districts, and to contribute to the preservation of cultural properties, the conservation of green areas as well as the conservation and development of tourism resources within conservation districts /

2008 / Uji City ordinance on urban development to develop good living environments and form landscapes / Establishes basic matters pertaining to citizen participation in urban development, the formation of scenery, and coordination of development projects /

2004 / Landscape Act / <http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=2533&vm=04&re=01&new=1>

5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for** effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

For property zones, there is a system based on Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties that requires permission from the national government and other authorities whenever a change will be made to the zone's current state. Regulations pertaining to buffer zones are centered on the City Planning Act and scenic ordinances established by each municipality. Building activities that take place within a buffer zone must undergo an examination and be approved after meeting various requirements.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Other

If 'Other', please specify

Sixteen of the components are managed by religious corporations. Only Nijo-jo is managed by Kyoto City (local government)

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
An annual work plan or business plan
Other (please specify below)
Two components have their own preservation and use plans.

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

Sixteen of the components are managed by religious corporations. Although internal organizations differ depending on the shrine or temple, property management is conducted with guidance from government cultural property departments. Only Nijo-jo is managed by Kyoto City, which is a local government. Management is handled by the Nijo-jo administrative office, which has cultural property specialists on its staff.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

No use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**

5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The management system/plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work/action plan **exists and all of its activities are being implemented and monitored**

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities			×		
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				×	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone		×			
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.15.5	Women	×				
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups			×		
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify	Parishoners				

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities				✗	
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					✗
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	✗				
5.3.16.4	Landowners	✗				
5.3.16.5	Women	✗				
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children	✗				
5.3.16.7	Researchers				✗	
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				✗	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				✗	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry				✗	
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				✗	
5.3.16.12	NGOs	✗				
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups				✗	
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Parishoners				

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality					✗
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)					✗
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status					✗
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach					✗
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood					✗
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property					✗

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

All components are opened to all people, by their owners (manager). Their landscapes function as spiritual moorings for the Japanese people. Within the property is scenery made up of vegetation and moss that brings spiritual tranquility to people. Because many of the components are religious facilities, the components and their surroundings contribute to the development of diverse cultures through the development of culture, cultural properties, industry, and commerce related to them.

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

The management system is operated by the owners (manager) of each component. While a Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan is currently being prepared, Preservation and Use Plans that serve as master plans for passing cultural properties to future generations are also being formulated by each component. More robust preservation system will be built through the development of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan and the Preservation and Use Plans of each component.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %

6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	50 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	1 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	5 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	30 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	5 %
6.1.1.12	Other	49 %	60 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs

6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **not secure**

6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Structural repairs and the maintenance of gardens and other features that are constituent elements of the property are conducted as government-subsidized projects. However, like cultural properties designated by the Japanese government, the share covered by subsidies is in principle 50%. Thus, the amount is insufficient and the burden on owners is heavy. The establishment of a special system for World Heritage is required.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	70 %	50 %
6.1.6.2	Women	30 %	50 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair

Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff

6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Repairs and routine care of individual components is handled by outside specialists. With the exception of Nijo-jo, component owners are primarily concerned with education as religious organizations.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is adequate

7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is considerable research but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results are shared with local communities and some national agencies

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

Studies and research by experts are conducted on each component from all angles during the processes of formulating preservation management plans and making repairs. However, although responses differ depending on the component owner, information on the results of those studies and research is not being actively disseminated. They will be shared as printed matter (reports) among administrative bodies, universities, and other organizations.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Not applicable

Other specific groups	Good
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	Tomorrow's Kyoto, Cultural Heritage Platform (NPO)

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth **but it only partly meets the needs**

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Youth/children

8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Fair
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Good
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Good
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

The dissemination of information on the components is handled by the owner of each component. Except for Nijo-jo, the owners are religious corporations, and only some of them actively disseminate information as cultural properties. In addition, not all components have exhibited facilities, such as treasure halls. Moreover, there is no facility that can comprehensively manage all seventeen of the components, and therefore the establishment of a visitor center is thought to be necessary.

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

53,515,000 / 52,750,000 / 53,623,000 / 55,222,000 / 56,840,000 /
--

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Other
Kyoto Prefecture survey report on tourist visitors

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

Overnight stay

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Kyoto general survey of tourism (2019), Kyoto City Industry and Tourism Bureau

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

48 / 54 / 22 / 17 / 9 / 75 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Kyoto general survey of tourism (2019), Kyoto City Industry and Tourism Bureau

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a **strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

Visitation management is described in the components' individual Preservation and Use Plans, and actions are taken in accordance with that policy. However, the strategy is insufficient, as only two of the seventeen components have completed their Preservation and Use Plans. It should be noted that the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan currently being formulated by administrative authorities will also include a visitation management plan.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

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

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **acceptable but improvements could be made**

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

In **one location**, but **not easily visible** to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected and make a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Kyoto City's project to become a "city for sustainable tourism that can exist harmoniously with residents' lives"

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Economic benefits and social benefits

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

Visitors to the components generate significant economic effect for Kyoto City, Uji City, and Otsu City. Additionally, tourism helps sustain the traditional culture and traditional industries that are associated with World Heritage properties.

10. Monitoring**10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is **considerable monitoring** but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving the understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate** and **key indicators have been defined** but **monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation		✗		
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system	✗			
10.3.3	Character of governance	✗			
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations		✗		
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development		✗		
10.3.6	Capacity development		✗		

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

Indicators pertaining to state of conservation and other items are established by the component's Preservation and Use Plans, and monitoring is being conducted based on that policy. Administrative authorities have periodic opportunities to check components that conduct government-subsidized projects. It should be noted that indicators will be established in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan that is currently being formulated.

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Local communities	Poor

Indigenous peoples	Non-existent
Landowners	Good
Women	Not applicable
Researchers	Poor
Tourism industry	Not applicable
Local businesses and industry	Not applicable
NGOs	Not applicable
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

Monitoring of each component is conducted routinely by the shrine or temple that is the owner. In addition, reports on component preservation are made on occasion, as gardeners, carpenters, and other professionals constantly come and go from the property. As for administrative authorities, experts have opportunities to conduct checks, although irregular, and Kyoto Prefecture commissions cultural property protection advisers to make regular patrols.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	✗
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	✗
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✗
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	✗
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✗
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	✗
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	✗
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✗
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	✗

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1	Buildings and Development							
4.1.1		Housing						
4.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	No impact on the World Heritage components in themselves	Kyoto City's project to become a "city for sustainable tourism that can exist harmoniously with residents' lives"	Conducted by the local governments in which components are located	Yearly basis	Tourism bureaus of local governments in which components are located	N/A	
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric							
4.7.6		Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7		Pests						
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage							
4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	No direct impact on the property itself	Number of parishioners must be increased	Ascertainment of parishioner numbers and trends by each shrine or temple	Ten years	Buddhist association, jinjacho	he decrease in parishioners is a social issue linked to the low birth rate and aging society and requires stronger national measures.	
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events							
4.10.1	Storms	Structural damage caused and power outages by lightning	Maintenance of disaster-prevention facilities	Confirmation of the state of disaster-prevention facility maintenance	Five years	National government and local governments	Following the loss by fire of restored structures of Shuri-jō, the national government is promoting disaster-prevention measures focused particularly on World Heritage components.	
4.11	Sudden ecological or geological events							
4.11.2	Earthquake	Structural damage from earthquakes	Promotion of earthquake proofing	Implementation of seismic diagnoses and ascertainment of earthquake-proofed structures	Ten years	Owners, national government, local governments	Taking earthquake countermeasures is essential in Japan, where earthquakes frequently occur. Seismic diagnoses and earthquake proofing are taking place as part of structural repair projects.	
4.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species							
4.12.2		Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.13	Management and institutional factors							
4.13.5	Financial resources	Appropriate maintenance and landscaping my become impossible due to shortages of financial resources	Securing of financial resources	Status of budgetary measures by the Agency for Cultural Affairs and local governments	Ten years	National government, local governments	Most cultural property repairs and landscaping are done as government-subsidized projects. Accordingly, a new subsidy program for World Heritage must be set up by the national government.	

4.13.6	Human resources	Development of craftspeople to make cultural property repairs	Creation of training and opportunities to develop craftspeople	Ascertainment of number of craftspeople	Ten years	National government, local governments	Craftspeople who can conduct repairs of cultural properties appropriately must be trained. Kyoto Prefecture plans to provide training for companies, individuals, and others who will be involved in cultural property repairs from FY2021.
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Question not completed

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

6.1	Funding				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Budget requests to the national government	Five years	Shrines and temples, national government, local governments	Most cultural property repairs and landscaping are done as government-subsidized projects. Accordingly, a new subsidy program for World Heritage must be set up by the national government.
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	Budget requests to the national government	Five years	Shrines and temples, national government, local governments	Most cultural property repairs and landscaping are done as government-subsidized projects. Therefore stable financial resources must be secured by the national government.
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	There is no problem here, as the craftspeople who handle cultural property preservation are comprised of outside experts.	Not necessary	National government, local governments, concerned organizations (e.g., preservation crafts groups, etc.)	Owners are religious corporations, and therefore there is no need for them to repair their cultural properties by themselves.

7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	Formulation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan as well as preservation and use plans by individual components, and dissemination of information	Ten years	Shrines and temples, local governments	Although much research is conducted in the process of formulating plans, information must be more actively disseminated outside.
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building				

8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	Active dissemination of information to educational institutions	Five years	Local governments	Although the property "Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto" is presented in school education, we want to encourage active interaction by, for example, creating opportunities to visit the property.
9	Visitor Management				
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Formulation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan	One year	Local governments	Specification of indicators for visitation management, etc., in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	Reinforced cooperation between tourism bureaus and cultural property bureaus	Five years	Local governments	Utilization is receiving attention based on revisions to the Act on Protection of Cultural Properties. Local governments must promote further cooperation with tourism bureaus and strive to ensure appropriate preservation and utilization.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	Active dissemination of information on cultural properties	Five years	Shrines and temples, local governments	The fundamental value of the Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto property must be conveyed via websites.
10	Monitoring				
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	Formulation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan	One year	Local governments	Indicators for visitation management, etc., must be specified in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan.
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	Formulation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan	One year	Local governments	Indicators for visitation management, etc., must be specified in the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan.

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property **has been preserved**

12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

The property's state of preservation is completely maintained by owners' efforts, appropriate guidance from administrative bodies, and structural repairs. We expect preservation will be ensured with the formulation of the Comprehensive Preservation and Management Plan as well as preservation and use plans for individual components.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Not applicable
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	No impact
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal/Policy framework	No impact
Advocacy	No impact
Institutional coordination	No impact
Security	No impact
Gender equality	Very positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Very positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Very positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Very positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

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 property level

[Protection of components by diverse stakeholders] Numerous cultural properties, including World Heritage properties, are found in Kyoto (Kyoto City, Uji City, and Otsu City). Kyoto has outstanding academic experts, traditional techniques (both tangible and intangible), and craftspeople capable of passing those techniques on, and makes use of them in preserving and repairing wooden structures, gardens, and property environments so that those cultural properties can be handed down to future generations. It also maintains the properties in excellent condition by systematically implementing repair projects. To deal with fires as well as earthquakes and

natural disasters, disaster-prevention facilities are being installed and structures are being earthquake-proofed. At the same time, various measures to prevent fires and crime are underway. And for some components, fire drills that involve the local community are held. [Preservation of historical urban landscapes around components] Kyoto is under great pressure to develop as a popular city for tourism. Nonetheless, various initiatives are being applied in buffer zones, including the designation of new cultural properties (structures and monuments) by the national government and local governments, efforts by local governments to strengthen their scenic ordinances, community participation-based scenic guidance, and measures to preserve Kyo-machiya townhouses and other structures representing Kyoto culture. In particular, local community-focused preservation is being advanced through, for example, the designation of Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings as well as Important Cultural Landscapes by the national government. This property doesn't only exist as tangible constructions but also continue to function as places for religious activity and community participation. It is safe to say that those activities help enhance the property's value.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

State of Conservation
Management
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not needed
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Fundraising
Awareness raising

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
External experts

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

Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

168 / 84 / 504 /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources	✗	
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	✗	

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

All required information was accessible.

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

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire			×	
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions		×		

15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

We would like to see the questionnaire prepared in Japanese.

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not applicable
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not applicable
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Not applicable
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Yes

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: Update the coordinates. 001/N35°3'38 E135°45'10 002/N35°2'21 E135°46'23 003/N34°58'50 E135°44'52 004/N34°59'42 E135°47'06 005/N35°4'14 E135°50'28 006/N34°57'04 E135°49'13 007/N35°1'52 E135°42'50 008/N34°53'21 E135°48'28 009/N34°53'31 E135°48'41 010/N35°3'37 E135°40'43 011/N34°59'32 E135°41'01 012/N35°0'57 E135°40'25 013/N35°2'22 E135°43'45 014/N35°1'38 E135°47'53 015/N35°2'04 E135°43'06 016/N34°59'30 E135°48'06 017/N35°0'51 E135°44'53

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: We had submitted the map 15th February 2021.

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

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

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.