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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-ninth Session

Durban, South Africa

10-17 July 2005

Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda: Periodic Reports

11B. Presentation of Section I of the Periodic Report for Europe (2005) and Progress Report on the preparation of Section II of the Periodic Report for Europe (2006)

European Sub-regional Synthesis Reports (Section I)

SUMMARY

This document contains the five European Sub-regional Synthesis Reports. Working Document *WHC-05/29.COM/11B* is the Regional Synthesis Report.

The synthesis report for Section II for the European Region will be submitted to the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee.

This document is presented as follows:

- Chapter I Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Eastern Europe
- Chapter II Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe
- Chapter III Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Mediterranean Europe
- Chapter IV Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Western Europe
- Chapter V Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Nordic Europe

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CHAPTER I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN EASTERN EUROPE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Cooperation

In accordance with Article 29 of the *Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, the General Conference of UNESCO at its 29th session in 1997 invited the States Parties to submit reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories.

At its 22nd session in December 1998, the World Heritage Committee adopted the format¹ of the reports and the decision to examine Periodic Reports on a regional basis with a six-year cycle. The Committee also requested the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies to prepare regional synthesis reports. Given the large number of States Parties and World Heritage properties, the Committee will examine Section I of the Periodic Report for European States Parties at its 29th session in 2005 and Section II at its 30th session in 2006.

According to the decision of the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2002, specific programmes for each region must be developed based on regional reports. These regional programmes are aimed to strengthen the application of the *Convention* by States Parties and to achieve the following Strategic Objectives: strengthen the *credibility* of the World Heritage List, ensure the effective *conservation* of World Heritage properties, promote the development of effective *capacity building* in States Parties and increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through *communication*.

For the purposes of the Periodic Reporting exercise, Europe is divided into five sub-regions: Nordic and Baltic countries, Western Europe, Mediterranean countries, Central and South Eastern Europe, and Eastern Europe. This is a synthesis report of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

1.2 Methodology

The division of Europe into sub-regions is not straightforward but an attempt has been made to respect cultural, bio-geographical, socio-historical and linguistic contexts. In the case of Eastern Europe, the political aspect of the common “soviet” past was taken into consideration, which is reflected in the knowledge of the Russian language in the sub-region as well as the similarities in administrative and legal issues in heritage management and conservation.

In order to facilitate the coordination process for the Periodic Reporting exercise, each State Party appointed national Focal Points, one for cultural and the other for natural World Heritage properties. The States Parties in Eastern Europe were requested to submit Section I of the Periodic Reports before 31 December 2004 and Section II (on the properties inscribed before 1998) before 31 October 2005.

The First Joint European and World Heritage network meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus (7 - 11 May 2003) agreed to establish an open-ended Working Group to provide advice and support throughout the European Periodic Reporting process with the participation of the Advisory Bodies, ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM. The meeting endorsed the proposal for sub-regional

¹ see <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=58>

meetings and encouraged States Parties to establish national timetables for Periodic Reporting.

In order to facilitate the preparation of the Periodic Reports, the World Heritage Centre developed a Questionnaire², which closely follows the structure and the content of the *Format for the Periodic Reporting on the application on the World Heritage Convention* adopted by the World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage Centre also made available an electronic version of the Questionnaire³ to help collect and analyse information from 50 States Parties in Europe and North America and on 248 World Heritage properties. The provision of the Questionnaire helped the World Heritage Centre to undertake comparative and statistical analyses and prepare the sub-regional and regional synthesis reports. The Russian Federation National World Heritage Committee translated the Questionnaire into the Russian language and made it available for other countries in the sub-region.

The following training workshops were organised in 2003 and 2004, specifically targeting the Eastern European sub-region:

- Training Workshop on Periodic Reporting for Russian Natural World Heritage Managers (Vilm, Germany, 11 -16 August 2003).
- Training Workshop on Section I of the Periodic Reporting for Cultural World Heritage (Moscow, Russian Federation, 22-26 September 2003) in which focal points and their representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Russian Federation and Ukraine participated
- Training Workshop on Section II of the Periodic Reporting for Cultural and Natural World Heritage for the Eastern European countries (Moscow, Russian Federation, 24-28 May 2004) where focal points and their representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Russian Federation and Ukraine participated.

All States Parties of the Eastern European sub-region have submitted Section I of the Periodic Reports in a timely manner before or shortly after the deadline of 31 December 2004. This report synthesizes Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted from all States Parties in Eastern Europe and was prepared by a Coordination Team consisting of a sub-regional consultant⁴, a resource person⁵ and the World Heritage Centre in close consultation with the Rapporteur and the Chair of the Working Group⁶ for the Periodic Reporting and the Advisory Bodies. The UNESCO Moscow Office, which is the Cluster Office for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation and to which some World Heritage Fund projects are decentralized, has also contributed to the Periodic Reporting exercise by helping to organise some of the sub-regional workshops and reviewing the draft of this report.

² see <http://whc.unesco.org/toc/mainf18.htm>

³ see <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=75>

⁴ Mr Irakli Metreveli (Georgia)

⁵ Mr Igor Makovetskyi (Russian Federation)

⁶ An open working group was established at the meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus in May 2003 for the European Periodic Reporting. Mr Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary) was elected Chairperson and Mr Christopher Young (United Kingdom) as Rapporteur. The working group which consisted of all States Parties in Europe and North America, the Advisory Bodies and the staff of the World Heritage Centre did not meet formally but exchanged views over e-mails.

1.3 Structure of the Report

This report consists of four chapters:

- **Chapter 1** introduces the background to the Periodic Reporting exercise and the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis;
- **Chapter 2** provides general overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Eastern Europe;
- **Chapter 3** gives the detailed analysis of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties in Eastern Europe;
- **Chapter 4** concludes the synthesis report and analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and provides proposals for future actions and sub-regional strategies.

Figure 1: Map of Eastern European sub-region and summary of facts related to the World Heritage Convention



ARMENIA			AZERBAIJAN		
Area: 29,800 sq km			Area: 86,600 sq km		
Ratification: 1993			Ratification: 1993		
Original	Tentative	List:	Original	Tentative	List:
25/07/1997			24/10/2001		
Tentative List last updated: -			Tentative List last updated: -		
World Heritage properties: 3 C			World Heritage property: 1 C		

BELARUS

Area: 207,600 sq km

Ratification: 1988

Original Tentative List:
26/09/1991Tentative List last updated:
30/01/2004World Heritage properties: 1 C &
1 N**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Area: 33,843 sq km

Ratification: 2002

Original Tentative List:
19/03/2004

Tentative List last updated: -

World Heritage property: 0

UKRAINE

Area: 603,700 sq km

Ratification: 1988

Original Tentative List:
20/06/2000Tentative List last updated:
20/02/2005

World Heritage properties: 2 C

GEORGIA

Area: 69,700 sq km

Ratification: 1992

Original Tentative List:
28/10/1993Tentative List last updated:
28/10/1993

World Heritage properties: 3 C

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Area: 17,075,200 sq km

Ratification: 1988

Original Tentative List:
25/01/2002Tentative List last updated:
07/02/2005World Heritage properties: 13 C
& 8 N**C: cultural property;****N: natural property**

2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN EASTERN EUROPE

2.1 An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Sub-Region

For the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise, the Eastern European sub-region covers an extensive land surface (Figure 1); stretching from the western most part of the Russian Federation - to the south towards the Black Sea to include Belarus, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova - extending eastwards north of Kazakhstan, Mongolia and China to the Pacific Ocean. Between the Black and Caspian Seas are the trans-Caucasus countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia and the Caucasus part of the Russian Federation.

The landscape of the Russian Federation is largely flat, punctuated only by the Urals and other prominent mountain ranges to the Far East. The three major rivers west of the Urals - the Dnepr, Don and Volga - all originate within 400 km of Moscow and flow south into the Black and Caspian Seas. To the east of the Urals lies the vast expanse of Siberia characterized by tundra and taiga. A not insignificant portion of the Russian Federation is located within the Arctic Circle and there are many island systems along the Arctic Ocean coastline.

Belarus is predominantly a low-lying marsh land, originally entirely covered by conifer, oak, beech and silver birch forests. By the 16th century most of it had been cleared for farming, although parts of the country, particularly in the south, have regrown. Ukraine consists almost entirely of steppe through which flow nearly 3000 rivers. A belt of highland runs from the north-west to the south-east, but the only notable mountains are a stretch of the Carpathians on the border with Romania and the Crimeans in the far south. There are forests and some scattered marshlands in the north and in the south the steppe is open and sparsely wooded. The topography of the Republic of Moldova is comparable to that of Ukraine with mostly flat steppe or gently rolling hills with a few forested areas. The significant geographical features of the country are the Prut and the Dniestr Rivers, which form natural borders between Romania and Ukraine respectively, and provide rich and fertile soil.

Located between the Black and the Caspian Seas, Georgia and Azerbaijan share the Great Caucasian Range in the north and the Minor Caucasus Range in the southern or western borders respectively. Landlocked and mountainous Armenia is also bordered by the Minor Caucasus Range to the north, while arid flatlands stretch southwards into Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Natural heritage: Diverse natural heritage of the sub-region is represented by almost all possible categories of natural features and sites, geological and physiographical formations and ecosystems.

- Forestland with pine woods, hornbeam-oak forests, alders and fir-woods and a variety of rare forms of animal species
- Protected landscapes and ecosystems with rare forms of animal and plant species
- Arctic and mountain glaciers
- Sphagnum bogs
- Mixed, coniferous, deciduous and evergreen forests
- Forest, forest-steppe and steppe fauna
- Plethora of endemic and rare forms of animal and plant species

- Mesophile forests
- Deciduous and coniferous forests
- Virgin forests
- Semi-deserts
- Mountain meadows, sub-alpine and alpine meadows and fauna
- Wintering waterfowl

Cultural heritage: The cultural heritage of Eastern Europe is wide-ranging and it manifests itself in different architectural styles, town planning, technological ensembles or landscape, human settlements or land-use and heritage that are tangibly associated with events or living traditions. While many of these forms of cultural heritage represent regional characteristics, they were also influenced significantly by other cultures and civilisations over the years. The preliminary categories of heritage in the sub-region include:

- Palaeolithic and Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology
- Monuments of Tripolskaya, Yamnaya and Chernoleskaya Cultures (Eneolithic and Early Iron Age)
- Monuments of Scythian civilisation
- Monuments of Tripol, Thracian, Cherniakhovskaya Cultures and of Slavic tribes
- Monuments of Tashtyk and Ananyin Cultures
- Monuments of Sarmat, Khazar and Bulgar cultures
- Ugro-Finnic kurgans and settlements
- Altai kurgans
- Heritage of the antique cities of the Northern Black Sea region
- Medieval Christian architecture (stone and wooden Churches, rock-cut monasteries), palaces and castles
- Monuments of Baroque, Classicism, Empire, Rococo, Neoclassicism, Art-nouveau, Constructivist, Urbanistic and Desurbanistic architecture
- Monuments of vanished Urartu and Albania
- Antique and Late Hellenistic Monuments
- Military, residential, landscape and religious architecture of pre-Christian era (e.g. Midian and Albanian Cultures, Zoroaster, pagan)
- Medieval settlements of North Caucasus peoples (e.g. Chechen, Ingush, Circassian, Alan)
- Monuments of medieval religious architecture and monumental painting, military, landscape, engineering and residential architecture
- Monuments of local variations of Gothic, Mauritanian, Baroque, Classicism, Eclectic, Neo-Classicism, and Art-nouveau architecture

2.2 The World Heritage Convention

2.2.1 States Parties

Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have been States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* since the ratification by the USSR on 12 October 1988. Georgia made a declaration of succession in 1992, which was followed by Armenia and Azerbaijan in 1993. The cultural heritage of the sub-region was, however, already included on the World Heritage List by the Soviet Union, namely "Belovezhskaya Pushcha" in 1979 (Belarus and Poland) and "Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-pechersk Lavra" in 1990 (Ukraine). The most recent member of the sub-region is the Republic of Moldova which ratified the *World Heritage Convention* in 2002.

The Russian Federation was elected as a Member of the World Heritage Committee at the 13th General Assembly of States Parties in 2001 for a period of 4 years. No other Eastern European country has been a member of the World Heritage Committee.

2.3 Identification of World Heritage in the Sub-Region

2.3.1 Regional and sub-regional cooperation, harmonization of Tentative Lists

Within the framework of the Global Strategy adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 1994, three workshops on the identification of potential World Heritage sites and harmonisation of Tentative Lists were organised for the sub-region:

- Seminar and training for the harmonisation of national tentative lists of cultural/natural monuments in the Caucasus countries to ensure wider and more equitable representation of these countries on the UNESCO World Heritage List (23-27 October 2002, Tbilisi, Georgia);
- International Seminar on Identification in Ukraine of Potential World Heritage Cultural sites (22-24 May 2003, Crimea, Ukraine) with participation by representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Poland, Romania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine;
- International Seminar on Identification in Ukraine of Potential World Heritage Natural sites (5-7 October 2004, Mukacheve City, Ukraine) with participation by representatives of Belarus, Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.

The most recent Tentative Lists of the sub-region include transnational sites such as August's Canal (Belarus and Poland), Beech Virgin Forest of the Carpathians (Slovakia and Ukraine) and Dendrological Park Solfyivka (Slovakia and Ukraine). This may be seen as the response by States Parties in the sub-region to the harmonisation workshops and the Global Strategy in general. Nomination of transboundary properties encourages bi- and multilateral cooperation, as the Operational Guidelines (2005) recommended the States Parties concerned in transboundary nominations to establish a joint management committee or similar body to oversee the management of the entire property.

2.3.2 The World Heritage List

There are currently 32 sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in Eastern Europe (Tables 1 and 2), resulting from the steady increase in the number of properties inscribed between 1990 and 2004 (Table 3). 67% of World Heritage properties belong to the Russian Federation, and other countries vary between 3-9%. The only State Party in the sub-region without inscribed properties is the Republic of Moldova. Belarus has a transboundary natural property of

Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest shared with Poland and the Russian Federation has a transnational natural property of Uvs Nuur Basin shared with Mongolia.

Of the total number of 32 inscribed properties, 23 (72%) are cultural and 9 (28%) are natural properties (Figure 2). The Russian Federation and Belarus are the only States Parties with natural properties and there is no mixed World Heritage property in Eastern Europe. The higher representation of cultural properties over natural properties on the World Heritage List in the Eastern Europe follows the same trend at the European level and worldwide.

The typological classifications⁷ of 23 cultural and 9 natural World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe are: 18 (78%) historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles; 3 (13%) historic towns/urban ensembles, and 2 (9%) cultural landscapes, 5 (56%) ecosystems and 4 (44%) geological sites. This shows the very limited typological palette of the Eastern European World Heritage sites: the majority of cultural sites are historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles; the historic towns/urban ensembles and cultural landscapes are scarcely represented; the categories of heritage not represented include archaeological sites, cultural routes, fossil-hominid sites, rock art sites and modern heritage.

The comparison with the results of the ICOMOS typological analysis of the World Heritage List demonstrates that repartition between different categories of sites in Eastern Europe largely corresponds to the global trend, where the number of architectural properties, historic towns, religious and archaeological properties constitutes 69% of the cultural properties on the List.

Natural properties in Eastern Europe are few but they cover a range of ecosystems and geological sites including boreal forest, mixed forest, temperate forest, tundra or mountain tundra, freshwater reserve, steppe, (sub)-alpine pastures.

Taking into consideration the rich diversity of cultural and natural heritage in Eastern Europe, the above situation might reflect the absence of appropriate policies and strategies for the identification of World Heritage sites in Eastern Europe.

Table 1: World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe

State Party	World Heritage property	Year of inscription and extension	Criteria for inscription	Category
Armenia	Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	1996, 2000	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	2000	C ii, iii	Cultural
	Monastery of Geghard and Upper Azat Valley	2000	C ii	Cultural
Azerbaijan	Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower	2000	C iv	Cultural
Belarus	Mir Castle Complex	2000	C ii, iv	Cultural

⁷ This classification follows the ICOMOS and IUCN analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan, as examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session in 2004 (WHC-04/28COM/INF.13A and 13B respectively)

Belarus and Poland	Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest	1979, 1992	N iii	Natural
Georgia	City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta	1994	C iii, iv	Cultural
	Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	1994	C iv	Cultural
	Upper Svaneti	1996	C iv, v	Cultural
Russian Federation	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments	1990	C i, ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Kizhi Pogost	1990	C i, iv, v	Cultural
	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	1990	C i, ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	1992	C ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	1992	C iv	Cultural
	White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	1992	C i, ii, iv	Cultural
	Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	1993	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	1994	C ii	Cultural
	Virgin Komi Forests	1995	N ii, iii	Natural
	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	1996-2001	N i, ii, iii, iv	Natural
	Lake Baikal	1996	N i, ii, iii, iv	Natural
	Golden Mountains of Altai	1998	N iv	Natural
	Western Caucasus	1999	N ii, iv	Natural
	Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin	2000	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Ensemble of the Ferapontov Monastery	2000	C i, iv	Cultural
	Central Sikhote-Alin	2001	N iv	Natural
	Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent	2003	C iii, iv	Cultural
	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	2004	N ii, iv	Natural
	Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent	2004	C i, iv, vi	Cultural
	Russian Federation and Mongolia	Uvs Nuur Basin	2003	N ii, iv
Ukraine	Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra	1990	C i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural

	L'viv - the Ensemble of the historic Centre	1998	C ii, v	Cultural
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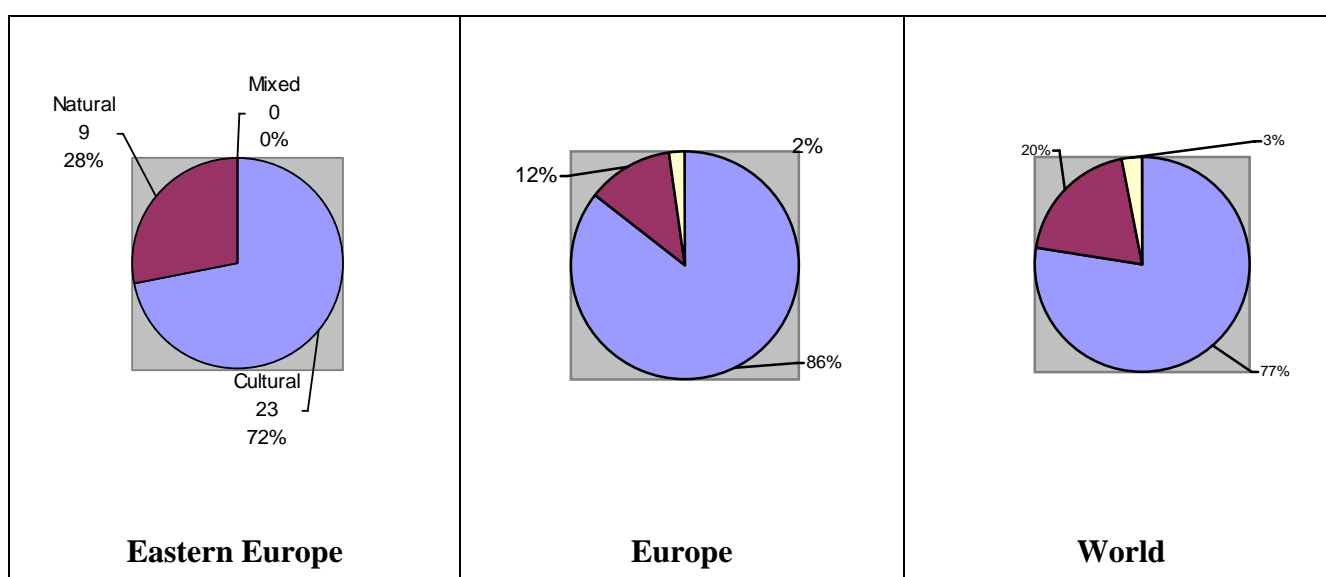
Table 2: Numbers and categories of World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe

	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Georgia	Republic of Moldova	Russian Federation	Ukraine
Cultural	3	1	1	3	0	13	2
Natural	0	0	1	0	0	8	0
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	2	3	0	21	2

Table 3: Increasing numbers of World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe, Europe and the world

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Eastern Europe	4	4	8	9	12	13	17	17	19	20	27	28	28	30	32
Europe	166	174	182	209	224	239	264	289	310	331	365	369	373	382	398
World	335	357	377	410	439	468	505	551	581	629	690	721	730	754	788

Figure 2: Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe, Europe and the World



2.3.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

Currently, there is only one site included in the List of World Heritage in Danger from the Eastern European sub-region. The World Heritage Committee at its 27th session in 2003 inscribed the *Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower* (Azerbaijan) on the List of World Heritage in Danger. In addition to the significant damage caused by the earthquake of November 2000, threats to the property include: a) changing urban fabric due to the demolition of buildings and uncontrolled construction within the Walled City; b) overall lack of any management system and in particular insufficient coordination between the national and municipal authorities, and c) absence of a comprehensive management plan that addresses conservation problems, development control and tourism activities. The 28th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2003 regretted that demolition and inappropriate urban development continues despite the Presidential Decree of 2003 to halt this activity within the World Heritage property. The State Party and the World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies and other stakeholders, have joined forces to safeguard the property, with the organisation of a Round Table in November 2004 and the establishment of an action plan.

The World Heritage Committee has also considered in the past whether to include a number of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger and this includes Kizhi Pogost and Lake Baikal.

Furthermore, a good example whereby the List of World Heritage in Danger could be used as an effective tool for conservation and international cooperation is illustrated by the question of the Curonian Spit (Lithuania and the Russian Federation). At its 28th session in 2004, the World Heritage Committee expressed concern regarding the potential oil pollution from the platform set up by a Russian oil company in the vicinity of the World Heritage property. It set a deadline of 1 February 2005 for the two States Parties to establish an agreement to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment and this condition was fulfilled on 31 January 2005. In the absence of such an agreement by the deadline, the Curonian Spit would be automatically inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The state of conservation and the detailed information on each property will be reported in Section II of the Periodic Reports.

2.4 Examination of the State of Conservation

2.4.1 Reactive monitoring

Since 2001, eleven reactive monitoring missions were requested by the World Heritage Committee to the eight World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe in order to assess a variety of conservation issues (Table 4). In addition, a joint ICOMOS-German World Heritage Foundation mission was fielded from 23 to 30 January 2004 to L'viv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre at the invitation of the Ukrainian authorities. Follow up activities to these reactive monitoring missions shall be reported in detail in Section II, Periodic Reports.

Table 4: Reactive monitoring missions to the World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe requested by the World Heritage Committee

Properties	Reactive Monitoring Missions	Key Issues
Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshakh's	1) 17-23 October 2002 2) 21-25 January 2003 3) 21-24 April 2003	Earthquake of 2000; Urban development pressure; lack of capacities and policies for conservation and management; lack of

Palace and Maiden Tower (Azerbaijan)		coordination amongst stakeholders.
Belovezhskaya Puscha (Belarus)	1) 15-20 March 2004	Logging; air pollution; change of hydrological regime and groundwater levels; disturbance to animal migration routes due to the border fences; lack of cooperation between Belarus and Poland
City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta (Georgia)	1) 30 May 3 June 2001 2) 8-16 October 2003	Inappropriate interventions; lack of conservation and management capacities and policies; lack of cooperation between State and Church authorities; environmental pressure; earthquake
Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery (Georgia)	8-16 October 2003	Lack of conservation and management capacities and policies; lack of cooperation between State and Church authorities; environmental pressure
Curonian Spit (Russian Federation)	2-6 October 2003	Potential pollution from the planned oil exploitation in the Baltic Sea
Lake Baikal (Russian Federation)	(1) 25 August - 3 September 2001 (2) 8-13 November 2003	Potential risk from the gas/oil pipelines; high geological instability; moderate pollution from the Selenga River; increased number of forest fires; decrease of seal population
Volcanoes of Kamchatka (Russian Federation)	24-30 May 2004	Potential risk of development pressure of the Kamchatka Peninsula; potential risks from poaching, mining, tourism development
Kizhi Pogost	31 July 5 August 2002	Structural integrity of the property

2.4.2 Specific sub-regional exercises

No specific exercises have been undertaken in the Eastern European sub-region for the examination of the state of conservation of World Heritage properties as such.

2.5 Cooperation for World Heritage

2.5.1 International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

In Europe, the Central and Eastern European regions have received International Assistance for conservation projects, training and the preparation of nominations and Tentative Lists (Tables 5 and 6). The change of the political situation in the 1990s brought about a considerable increase in assistance requests for the preparation of nominations as well as for urgent conservation measures.

During the period between 1990-2004, a total amount of USD 939,886 was granted under the World Heritage Fund to States Parties of the Eastern European sub-region for 45 activities. Europe as a whole received 13 % of all International Assistance between 1978 and 2004, 16% of which was allocated for Eastern Europe.

The major beneficiaries were the Russian Federation (31%) and Georgia (30%), while the lowest share of 5% was to Belarus. The Republic of Moldova has not received any

International Assistance to date as this State Party only ratified the *Convention* recently and has no listed properties.

22% of funds were granted for preparatory assistance, 21% for technical cooperation, 8% for financing of extrabudgetary projects, 21% for training purposes, 12% for promotional activities and 16% for emergency assistance.

Table 5: International Assistance to Eastern Europe under the World Heritage Fund (1990-2004: USD)*

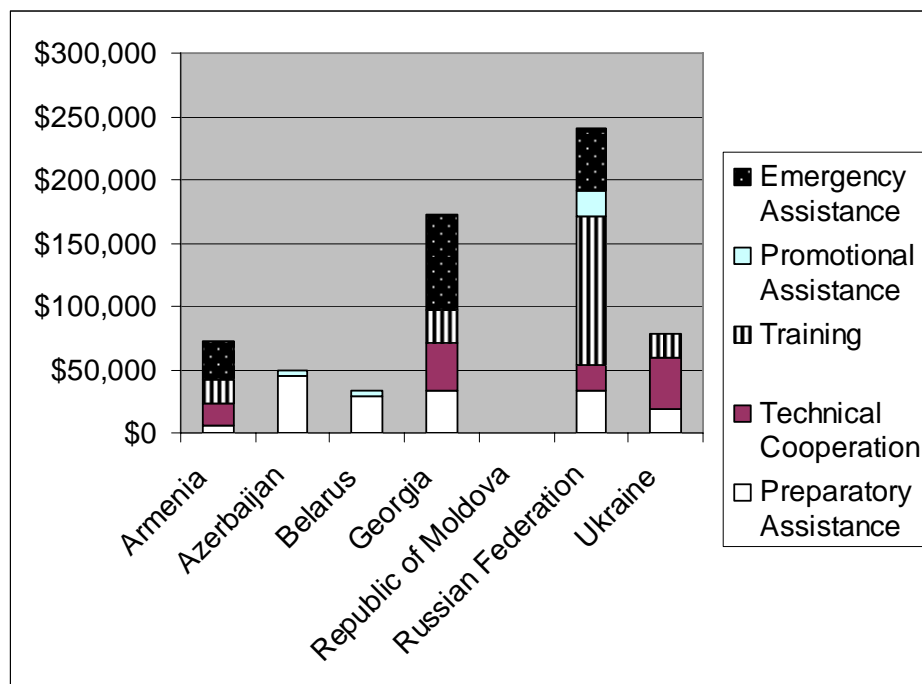


Table 6: Number of approved requests for International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund (1990-2004)

	Preparatory Assistance	Technical Cooperation	Extrabudgetary Projects	Training	Promotional Assistance	Emergency Assistance	Total
EASTERN EUROPE	18	9	1	6	7	4	45
Armenia	3	1	0	1	0	1	6
Azerbaijan	4	0	0	0	2	0	6
Belarus	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Georgia	4	3	1	1	0	1	10
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	2	2	0	4	4	2	14

* The amounts indicated have not necessarily been implemented by the States Parties.

Ukraine	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
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2.5.2 Bi- and Multilateral Cooperation

The Eastern European sub-region has received financial or technical assistance from other countries for the preparation of nomination dossiers. This includes the assistance that Poland provided for the preparation of the dossier for the Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh, (Belarus); that Italy and The Netherlands provided for the dossier on the Gnishikadzor Area Cultural Landscape, and that Italy provided for the dossier on the Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape. Furthermore, Georgia signed a bilateral agreement on cultural cooperation with Italy, whereby the re-nomination of Vardzia-Khervisi Cultural Landscape is currently being prepared within this framework.

In addition to the existing transnational or transboundary World Heritage properties (see Section 2.3.2), the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session in July 2005, will examine the serial transnational nomination of the Struve Geodetic Arc, involving Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden and Ukraine.

2.5.3 European Union funding for World Heritage

None of the States Parties in Eastern Europe are members of the European Union, but Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine are part of the European Union's "Neighbourhood Policy". All countries of the sub-region are members of the Council of Europe, which actively cooperates with these States in the field of heritage conservation. The Council of Europe's Regional Programme for the South Caucasus on the Rehabilitation and Revitalisation of Historic Cities is an example of such cooperation. Furthermore, the Eastern European countries are involved in the European Union-Council of Europe joint programmes European Heritage Days and European Heritage Network (HEREIN).

2.5.4 Cooperation with other international instruments and charters

Tables 7 and 8 indicate participation of Eastern European countries in other cultural and natural heritage conventions. In addition to the *World Heritage Convention*, all countries in Eastern Europe have ratified the Hague Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the execution of the Convention, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

Table 7: Participation of Eastern European countries in other cultural heritage conventions

State Party	1954	1969	1970	1985	1992	1995	2003
Armenia	Ratified	-	Ratified	-	Ratified	-	-
Azerbaijan	Signed	-	Ratified	-	Signed	Signed	-
Belarus	Ratified	-	Ratified	-	-	-	Ratified
Georgia	Adhered	-	Adhered	Ratified	Ratified	-	-
Republic of Moldova	Ratified	-	-	Ratified	Ratified	-	-
Russian Federation	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	Signed	-
Ukraine	Ratified	-	Ratified	Signed	Ratified	-	-

- 1954:** Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the execution of the Convention
1969: European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage
1970: Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property
1985: Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
1992: European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)
1995: Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects
2003: Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Table 8: Participation of Eastern European countries in other natural heritage conventions

State Party	1971	1973	1979	1979	1989	1991	1992
Armenia	Signed	-	-	-	Ratified	-	Ratified
Azerbaijan	Signed	Signed		Signed	Signed	Signed	Signed
Belarus	Accessed	Accessed	Ratified	-	Accessed	-	Ratified
Georgia	-	Adhered	Ratified		Accessed		Accessed
Republic of Moldova	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	-	Ratified
Russian Federation	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	-	Ratified	-	Ratified
Ukraine	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	-	Ratified

- 1971:** Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats
1973: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
1979: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
1979: Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
1989: The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
1991: The Alpine Convention
1992: Convention on Biological Diversity
2000: European Landscape Convention

2.6 World Heritage Education and Training

2.6.1 Training and meetings of site managers and heritage-decision makers

There have been numbers of training meetings for site managers and heritage decision-makers in Eastern Europe both at sub-regional and national levels, to build human capacity in the field of cultural and natural heritage conservation. The subjects of such training and meetings are diverse and include the conservation of different types of heritage, heritage and development, site management, as well as various aspects concerning the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. Some individual heritage practitioners also had training opportunities abroad. At many of these events, international consultants identified by

UNESCO as well as representatives of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre acted as trainers, resource persons and facilitators.

2.6.2 Other Sub-regional initiatives

Coordinated jointly by UNESCO's *Associated Schools Project Network* and the World Heritage Centre, the *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project* was launched in 1994 to give students a chance to voice their concerns and to become involved in the protection of cultural and natural heritage. The project includes the conduct of World Heritage Youth Fora and the experimentation of the World Heritage Education Resource Kit entitled "World Heritage in Young Hands". This educational kit has been translated into the Russian, Georgian and Armenian languages.

Teacher-training workshops and seminars concerning World Heritage organised together with UNESCO in the sub-region include the "World Heritage in Young Hands Educational Seminar" (Tbilisi, Georgia, 5-8 March 2002) and "Sub-regional Training Seminar World Heritage integration within the National education system" (Minsk, Belarus, 18-19 June 2002). There is a number of other activities organised at national level.

2.7 Conclusion

The history of participation of the seven countries of the Eastern European sub-region in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* dates back more than fifteen years. During this period, thirty-two cultural and natural sites have been inscribed on the World Heritage List, and Tentative Lists have been established to include some sixty-eight properties for possible future nomination.

In relation to the Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List, the sites already inscribed, as well as the properties inscribed on the Tentative Lists do not represent adequately the cultural and natural heritage of the sub-region. Only a few of the categories are represented by sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. The sub-region has considered harmonising their Tentative Lists to a limited extent so far, and this has resulted in some initiatives to nominate transboundary or transnational properties.

Despite the fact that only one property had been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger from this sub-region, there are serious concerns about the state of conservation of many properties and the World Heritage Committee discussed threats to these properties at length and requested several reactive monitoring missions.

A series of educational, training and conservation activities for World Heritage have taken place both at national and sub-regional level for the past 15 years.

During the last decade, the World Heritage Fund has provided funds for the implementation of some forty-five various activities. Increased assistance to Eastern Europe since 1990 reflects the changing political situation in the sub-region with the establishment of new states, while such assistance for the sub-region remained relatively low compared to that for other regions with developing countries. Taking into consideration the economic difficulties still being experienced by Eastern Europe, the sub-region called for increased International Assistance, particularly for training and capacity-building activities.

3. APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE

3.1 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

With the exception of the Russian Federation where the National Commission for UNESCO is the signatory agency, the Ministries of Culture prepared all Periodic Reports in the Eastern European sub-region. This implies that the institutions in charge of natural heritage did not play a significant role in the preparation of their Periodic Reports. This might reflect lack of cooperation between State institutions in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

3.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

3.2.1 National Inventories

All States Parties in the sub-region established inventories of heritage in their territory at the national level. The Republic of Moldova and Ukraine specified that their inventories covered both cultural and natural heritage, but it was not clear from the Periodic Reports if this was also the case for other States Parties. In the Russian Federation, inventories are also established at the regional level, and at the local levels in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. These national inventories have been used as a basis for the identification of World Heritage in all countries. Armenia, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine have stressed that their national inventories are incomplete and require revision.

3.2.2 Tentative Lists

All States Parties in the Eastern European sub-region have submitted Tentative Lists. Armenia, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine revised their Tentative Lists (Table 9). All of them have been prepared at the national level and, with the exception of Ukraine and the Russian Federation, these Tentative Lists were prepared by institutions responsible for cultural heritage without the clear involvement of the body responsible for natural heritage. In the case of Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine and the Russian Federation, Tentative Lists have been prepared with the participation of regional and/or local authorities, or the Advisory Bodies. All States Parties recognise the need to update their Tentative Lists as part of the future action.

Table 9: Revision of Tentative Lists in Eastern Europe

	Tentative List last revised	Previous revisions of Tentative List
Armenia	1997	1995
Azerbaijan	2001	-
Belarus	2004	1991
Georgia	1993	-
Republic of Moldova	2004	-
Russian Federation	2005	2004, 2003, 2001, 1998, 1996, 1995, 1993, 1992
Ukraine	2005	2003, 2000, 1989

The total number of properties included in the Tentative Lists of Eastern European countries is 64 (see Figure 10 for the number of sites under each category by country); 80% (51 sites) which are cultural properties, 11% (7 sites) natural and 9% (6 sites) mixed.

According to the preliminary typological analysis of the sites included in the Tentative Lists in Eastern Europe⁸ 52% (27 sites) of cultural sites are historic monuments/architectural ensembles, 16% (8 sites) historic towns/urban ensembles, 6% (3 sites) cultural landscapes/gardens, 20% (10 sites) modern heritage and 6% (3 sites) archaeological sites. 57% (4 sites) of natural sites are geological/palaeontological sites and 43% (3 sites) of natural sites are ecosystems.

Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation stressed the need to revise their Tentative Lists (the Russian Federation specified that natural heritage needs to be included in the Tentative List). As emphasised by Georgia, the current Tentative Lists of Eastern Europe do not seem to adequately reflect the potential of the cultural and natural heritage of the States Parties concerned. This situation might result from the lack of appropriate inventory and documentation of cultural and natural heritage in the sub-region.

Table 10: Number of different categories of properties included on the Tentative Lists in Eastern Europe

	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total
Armenia	2	0	2	4
Azerbaijan	7	4	0	11
Belarus	12	0	0	12
Georgia	5	0	1	6
Republic of Moldova	1	0	0	1
Russian Federation	15	6	1	22
Ukraine	8	2	2	12
Total	50	12	6	68

3.2.3 Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List

In all countries of the sub-region, the preparation of nominations on the World Heritage List is the competence of the central government, often with the involvement of independent experts; very rarely do regional/local institutions or non-governmental organisations participate in this activity. According to the States Parties, the most important perceived benefits of World Heritage listing are national prestige, conservation of sites and increased funding. They encountered manifold difficulties in the preparation of nominations: lack of cooperation at all levels, inadequate staffing, and lack of funding. There is a general lack of coordination between the different national institutions in the nomination process; there are no general decision-making policies; lack of information and limited access to the necessary documentation in the institutions responsible for the preparation of nominations. The Russian Federation made a particular point that the efforts by the States Parties to redress the imbalance concerning the representation of Eastern European heritage on the World Heritage List is hindered by the decision of the World Heritage Committee to set a restriction on the number of sites that a country can nominate each year.

⁸ Typological analysis of properties in the Tentative Lists followed the categories used by ICOMOS in the "ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan"; WHC-04/28.COM/INF.13A

3.3 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

3.3.1 General Policy Development

Specific heritage legislation exists in all countries of the sub-region and there are, for the most part, separate framework laws for cultural and natural heritage. Armenia, Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation responded that local communities are implicated in legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate national heritage. Belarus, Azerbaijan and Ukraine indicated that there existed specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage in their country, some of which are specific administrative acts and decrees adopted for single properties. All countries, except Azerbaijan, stated that management plans are required; however, the majority stated that such plans did not exist for all World Heritage properties.

Most Eastern European States Parties indicated in their Periodic Reports that existing legal bases needed to be further ameliorated or totally reformed, as the existing general framework laws could not regulate all aspects of heritage protection.

3.3.2 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

National legislation for the protection of cultural and natural heritage exists in all the countries concerned and state authorities are the bodies responsible for the implementation of such legislation. The institutions in charge of heritage conservation and safeguarding in Eastern Europe provided their services through different bodies for cultural and natural heritage and at local, regional and national levels. Georgia and the Russian Federation have established specific bodies responsible for the general coordination, implementation and application of the *World Heritage Convention*: the former is the World Heritage Division within the Ministry of Culture and the latter is the Russian World Heritage Committee within the National Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO. All States Parties in Eastern Europe commented on the need for capacity-building within the relevant institutions, highlighting in particular insufficient state funding and inadequate staffing.

All Eastern European countries recognised the involvement of non-governmental organisations and the private sector in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage, except the Republic of Moldova with regard to NGOs, and Ukraine for the private sector. In addition, only Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and the Russian Federation indicated the positive involvement of local communities in this regard.

3.3.3 Scientific and Technical Studies or Research

Information provided by States Parties of the sub-region as regards scientific and technical studies or research varied greatly in content. With the exception of Belarus, all countries placed emphasis on cultural rather than natural World Heritage properties. Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine listed studies and research related to management, conservation or reconstruction of specific World Heritage properties in their territory. Belarus, Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation provided information of a more generic nature. Azerbaijan did not respond to the question on this subject. Furthermore, Ukraine in particular identified a need to develop an institutional basis for undertaking scientific and technical studies on cultural heritage.

3.3.4 Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation

The main source of funding for World Heritage properties in all countries in Eastern Europe is the Central State budget. In the sub-region, the regional and local self-governing parts are less

developed and hence provided only minimum funding for World Heritage, but there are cases, such as in Georgia and the Russian Federation, where private charity foundations finance a large part of conservation activities.

All States Parties have stressed the lack of funding that remained a serious obstacle in the safeguarding of World Heritage properties, while the sub-region has received International Assistance for a number of World Heritage activities. None of the States Parties in the sub-region has so far made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund.

A large number of professional membership organisations and NGOs in the field of cultural and natural heritage conservation are operating in the sub-region. In some cases, States Parties have helped to establish public organisations for fund-raising and donations for World Heritage protection.

3.3.5 Training

All States Parties in the sub-region have identified training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties. Creation of training opportunities for World Heritage site managers is of special importance for the Eastern European sub-region. While all countries except Armenia responded that their staff received heritage training in or outside their countries, clear emphasis was also placed on the need to provide further training for specialists in the field of both cultural and natural heritage. Proposals from the countries in the sub-region included the creation of training or information centres, organisation of in-country workshops and seminars and participation in international workshops.

States Parties such as Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine considered their national universities and institutions responsible for carrying out scientific research as the most important training bodies in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage sites. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova listed international bodies as important training institutions and this includes ICCROM and UNITAR as well as universities and other institutions in other countries such as Institut National du Patrimoine (Paris), Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (Rome), Opificio delle Pietre Dure (Florence) and Ecole de Restauration (Saint-Petersburg) as important training institutions.

3.4 International Cooperation and Fund-raising

Almost all States Parties of the sub-region have signed bi- and multilateral agreements in the field of heritage preservation and conservation. Less than half of the States Parties have hosted/attended international training courses and seminars, or distributed materials and information.

Foundations that regularly financed heritage conservation activities have been established in only a few States Parties. Eastern European States Parties have regularly benefited from International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund and financial assistance from other international institutions.

Apart from the transboundary site of Belovezhskaya Pushcha/Bialowieza Forest indicated by Belarus to have a link with Poland, all the countries in the sub-region reported that their World Heritage properties were not twinned with others at the national or international level.

The UNESCO Chair in Urban and Architectural Conservation (Moscow) has initiated the Eastern European Centre for Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in May 2004. This initiative currently consisted of a network of Periodic Reporting focal points and has an NGO status.

3.5 Educations, Information and Awareness Raising

All States Parties of the sub-region undertook systematic measures in order to present and promote World Heritage sites at the national level. Most Eastern European States Parties reported that presentation and awareness concerning the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites was not adequate in their countries and had underlined the need for further improvement in this regard. Meantime, 80% of States Parties are working on complementary steps in order to ameliorate the present situation in the sphere of presentation and awareness-raising of World Heritage.

3.6 Conclusions

All States Parties of the Eastern European sub-region submitted Section I of the Periodic Reports to the World Heritage Centre before or shortly after the deadline. There are several shared shortcomings in the responses; in some cases States Parties have referred to matters related to the cultural or natural heritage in general, while the questions were specifically concentrated on the World Heritage sites; the information given by some States Parties was sometimes formal and superficial; a number of questions were not answered or incorrectly answered. These tendencies may be the reflection of lack of institutional memory and resources within the responsible institutions as well as by lack of coordination between different national institutions, especially between the agencies responsible for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. Furthermore, some States Parties found this exercise to be demanding, in addition to their normal workload, with no extra resources provided. The additional workload was also caused by the need to translate the Questionnaire into other languages and re-translate the responses into English before being submitted the Periodic Report to the World Heritage Centre.

Nevertheless, the Periodic Reporting exercise has been undoubtedly successful in the sub-region and has contributed to the creation of an analytical framework for the development of sub-regional strategies in the realm of identification, preservation, conservation and presentation of World Heritage.

83% of States Parties evaluated the user-friendliness of the Questionnaire as “good” or “very good”, and all States Parties expect that the Periodic Reporting process will produce concrete benefits.

Regarding the identification of World Heritage properties, there is a need to revise national inventories of cultural and natural heritage and to harmonise Tentative Lists at the regional level. Administrative and legal measures undertaken by States Parties in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage remained insufficient. There is a need for legal and policy reforms and capacity-building of competent institutions. The creation of training opportunities for individuals and institutions involved in heritage conservation and especially in site management activities is also of special importance. There is a further need to enhance international cooperation and scientific exchanges as well as to reinforce awareness-building activities in the sub-region. This sub-region has a long history of heritage management and conservation, but for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* it is important that the future activities be based on a strategic planning, and not on an ad-hoc basis, both at national and sub- or regional level.

4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Sub-Region

Strengths

- Provision of certain positive administrative and legal measures in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage in the sub-region;
- Increased interest of governments and the general public towards the World Heritage Convention and World Heritage properties;
- Positive impacts of ratification to the *World Heritage Convention* on the conservation of national heritage;

Weaknesses

- Lack of heritage policies or the implementation of existing policies in some countries in the sub-region;
- Inadequate legal protection for World Heritage in some countries in the sub-region;
- Lack of capacity and training in the institutions and of individuals involved in World Heritage;
- Gaps in conservation techniques and professional skills in some countries in the sub-region;
- Inadequate funding in the field of heritage;
- Inadequate representation of heritage of the sub-region on the World Heritage List;
- Overall lack of national and sub-regional strategy for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

4.2 Conclusions and proposals for Future Actions and Development of a Sub-Regional Strategy

Conclusions

The Periodic Reporting exercise has created an appropriate analytical base for the establishment of strategies for the future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the sub-region. During the past fifteen years, interest in the *World Heritage Convention* and World Heritage sites has significantly increased in Eastern Europe. States Parties have undertaken certain measures in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage sites. This should now be followed-up with the improvement of the entire framework for the implementation of the *Convention*, the definition and application of integrated policies and, most importantly by greater political will on the part of governments to protect and transmit their World Heritage to future generations.

The existing World Heritage properties in Eastern Europe do not reflect the cultural and natural diversity of the sub-region and the identification of new World Heritage sites is hampered by incomplete or outdated national inventories. Lack of funding, human and financial capacities and heritage policies continue to be a serious obstacle in making significant progress in the application of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Development of a sub-regional strategy and proposed Future Actions

In view of the ongoing socio-political and economical transition in the sub-region, the strategies for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* should take into account all refinements of this process as well as the diversity and similarity of heritage in Eastern European countries. The accent should be placed on capacity-building and training activities as well as the legal/policy reforms particularly in the field of site-management. Furthermore, national and international resources should be harnessed in efforts to open the way towards achieving the Strategic Objectives of the Budapest Declaration.

Strategic Objective: *Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List*

Action

INVENTORY, DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Updating of national inventories using appropriate information management technologies (e.g. digitisation and databases);
Updating documentation on existing World Heritage properties;

TENTATIVE LISTS

Updating Tentative Lists and development of policies concerning the procedures for such revision;
Harmonisation of Tentative Lists within the sub-region and with other sub-regions in Europe and globally;

NOMINATIONS

Establishing strategies for future nominations in each country and enhancing inter-institutional cooperation for the preparation of nomination dossiers.

Strategic Objective: *Ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage properties*

Action

LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS

Definition of integrated policies for conservation of both cultural and natural World Heritage;
Reforming existing heritage legislations;

MANAGEMENT

Establishment of management plans for all World Heritage properties;

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Enhanced international cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage.

Strategic Objective: *Promote the development of effective Capacity-Building in States Parties*

Action

FUNDING

Exploration of national and international funding for World Heritage activities in general and improving the level of service for heritage conservation in particular;

CAPACITY-BUILDING

Development of sub-regional programmes focused on capacity-building for institutions and site managers involved in heritage management and conservation activities;

TRAINING

Development of sub-regional programmes to create training opportunities for policy and decision-makers, site managers, conservation specialists and NGOs;

Development of an ICCROM global training strategy for World Heritage in the sub-region;

Provision of specific training to help the States Parties to define boundaries and buffer and core zones for World Heritage sites;

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Development of a European and worldwide programme to foster cooperation and exchange ideas, technical experience and contacts between specialists of different countries involved in World Heritage activities.

Strategic Objective: *Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication***

Action**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

Organisation of workshops and other programmes to increase community participation in heritage conservation and management;

States Parties to join *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project*;

INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Sub-regional project to support the involvement of NGOs and the private sector in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;

AWARENESS-RAISING

Development of a sub-regional programme to coordinate awareness-raising activities.

CHAPTER II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Cooperation

In accordance with Article 29 of the *Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, the General Conference of UNESCO at its 29th session in 1997 invited the States Parties to submit reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories.

At its 22nd session in December 1998, the World Heritage Committee adopted the format⁹ of the Periodic Report and decided to examine it on a regional basis with a six-year cycle. The Committee also requested the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies to prepare regional synthesis reports. Section I concerns the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and Section II refers to the state of conservation of each properties inscribed up to 1998. Given the large number of States Parties and World Heritage properties, the Committee examines Section I of the Periodic Report for European States Parties at its 29th session in 2005 and Section II at its 30th session in 2006.

According to the decision of the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2002, specific programmes for each region must be developed based on regional reports. These regional programmes are aimed at strengthening the application of the *Convention* by the States Parties and to achieve the following strategic objectives: strengthen the *credibility* of the World Heritage List, ensure the effective *conservation* of World Heritage properties, promote the development of effective *capacity building* in States Parties and increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through *communication*.

For the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise, Europe is divided into five sub-regions: Nordic and Baltic, Western Europe, Mediterranean, Eastern European, and Central and South Eastern Europe. This document contains the Central and South Eastern Europe synthesis report of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted from the Central European countries of Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, and the South Eastern countries of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Republic of, or FYR of), Serbia and Montenegro as well as Slovenia. It is understood that the categorisation is meant for practical and organizational purposes only and does not imply political concepts and theories.

1.2 Methodology of the Report

The division of Europe into sub-regions for the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise is somewhat arbitrary but an attempt has been made to respect cultural, bio-geographical, socio-historical and linguistic contexts. For geo-political reasons as well as for historical developments, the sub-region of Central and South Eastern Europe represents the corridor between the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean and between Western and Eastern Europe. Many countries in the sub-region share the cultural legacy shaped during centuries of Ottoman occupation. The sub-region is also a meeting point of Roman/Western and Byzantine/Eastern traditions. This sub-region further represents a new dimension of Europe with relatively recent European Union memberships of Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic,

⁹ see <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=58>

Slovakia and Slovenia, and strong aspirations to become part of Europe from the rest of South Eastern Europe.

In order to facilitate the coordination process for the Periodic Reporting exercise, each State Party appointed national Focal Points, one for cultural and the other for natural World Heritage properties. The European States Parties were requested to submit Section I of the Periodic Reports before 31 December 2004. The deadline for the submission of Section II of the Periodic Reports for Europe is 31 October 2005.

The First Joint European and World Heritage network meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus (7 - 11 May 2003) agreed to establish an open-ended Working Group to provide advice and support throughout the European Periodic Reporting process with the participation of the Advisory Bodies, ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM. The meeting endorsed the proposal for sub-regional meetings and encouraged States Parties to establish national timetables for Periodic Reporting.

In order to facilitate the preparation of the Periodic Reports, the World Heritage Centre developed a Questionnaire¹⁰, which closely follows the structure and the content of the *Format for the Periodic Reporting on the application on the World Heritage Convention* adopted by the World Heritage Committee. The World Heritage Centre also made available an electronic version of the Questionnaire¹¹ to help collect and analyse information from 50 States Parties in Europe and North America and on 248 World Heritage properties. The provision of the Questionnaire helped the World Heritage Centre to undertake comparative and statistical analyses and to prepare the sub-regional and regional synthesis reports.

The following training workshops were organised in 2004, specifically targeting the Central and South Eastern European sub-region:

- Workshop for the preparation of Section I Periodic Report in the Central and South Eastern Europe (6 - 8 May 2004, Visegrád, Hungary) with the participation of focal points or their representatives from Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- Training workshop on Periodic Reporting for focal points from South Eastern European States Parties (Trieste, Italy, 3-7 March 2004) with the participation of focal points or their representatives from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Macedonia (the FYR of), Malta, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro and Turkey.

All States Parties of the Central and South Eastern European sub-region have submitted Section I of the Periodic Reports. This report synthesizes Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted from all States Parties in Central and South Eastern Europe and was prepared by a Coordination Team consisting of a sub-regional consultant¹², two resource persons¹³ and the World Heritage Centre in consultation with the Rapporteur and the Chair of the Working Group¹⁴ for the Periodic Reporting and the Advisory Bodies. The UNESCO Office in Venice

¹⁰ see <http://whc.unesco.org/toc/mainf18.htm>

¹¹ see <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=75>

¹² Mr Eszter Szucs (Hungary)

¹³ Mr Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary) and Mr Horst Gödicke (Germany)

¹⁴ An open working group was established at the meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus in May 2003 for the European Periodic Reporting. Mr Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary) was elected Chairperson and Mr Christopher Young (United Kingdom) as Rapporteur. The working group which consisted of all States Parties in Europe and North America, the Advisory Bodies and the staff of the World Heritage Centre did not meet formally but exchanged views by e-mails.

has also contributed to the Periodic Reporting exercise by helping to organise some of the sub-regional workshops and by reviewing the draft of this report.

1.3 Structure of Report

This report consists of four chapters:

- Chapter 1 introduces the background to the Periodic Reporting exercise and the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis;
- Chapter 2 provides a general overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe;
- Chapter 3 gives a detailed analysis of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties in Central and South Eastern Europe;
- Chapter 4 analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Central and South Eastern Europe and proposes elements for future actions and sub-regional strategies.

Figure 1: Map of Central and South Eastern European sub-region and summary of facts related to the *World Heritage Convention*



ALBANIA

Area: 28,748 sq km
 Ratification: 1989
 Original Tentative List: 1996
 Tentative List last updated: -
 World Heritage property: 1C

BULGARIA

Area: 110,910 sq km
 Ratification: 1974
 Original Tentative List: 1984
 Tentative List last updated: 2004
 World Heritage properties: 7C, 2N

CZECH REPUBLIC

Area: 78,866 sq km
 Ratification: 1993
 Original Tentative List: 1991
 Tentative List last updated: 2001
 World Heritage properties: 12C

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Area: 51,129 sq km
 Ratification: 1993
 Original Tentative List: 1998
 Tentative List last updated: 2004
 World Heritage properties: 0

CROATIA

Area: 56,542 sq km
 Ratification: 1992
 Original Tentative List: 1994
 Tentative List last updated: 1998
 World Heritage properties: 5C, 1N

HUNGARY

Area: 93,030 sq km
 Ratification: 1985
 Original Tentative List: 1985
 Tentative List last updated: 2003
 World Heritage properties: 7C, 1N

**MACEDONIA, (FORMER
YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF)**
Area: 25, 333
sq km
Ratification: 1997
Original Tentative List: 2004
Tentative List last updated: -
World Heritage property: 1M

ROMANIA
Area: 237, 500 sq km
Ratification: 1991
Original Tentative List: 1990
Tentative List last updated: 2005
World Heritage properties: 6C, 1N

SLOVAKIA
Area: 48, 845 sq km
Ratification: 1993
Original Tentative List: 1993
Tentative List last updated: 2002
World Heritage properties: 4C, 1N

C: cultural property
N: natural property
M: mixed property

POLAND
Area: 312, 685 sq km
Ratification: 1976
Original Tentative List: 1993
Tentative List last updated: 2002
World Heritage properties: 11C,
1N

**SERBIA AND
MONTENEGRO**
Area: 102, 350 sq km
Ratification: 2001
Original Tentative List: 1993
Tentative List last updated: 2005
World Heritage properties: 4C,
1N

SLOVENIA
Area: 20,273 sq km
Ratification: 1992
Original Tentative List: 1994
Tentative List last updated: 2000
World Heritage property: 1N

2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

2.1 Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Sub-Region

The Central and South Eastern Europe defined for the purpose of the Periodic Reporting exercise is delineated by the Baltic Sea to the north, the Adriatic Sea to the west, the Black Sea to the east and the northern border of Greece to the south. The sub-region is characterised by several mountain ranges, notably the Carpathian mountain range that runs through Slovakia and Romania, and a series of mountain range extending from Slovenia south into Greece and through Bulgaria. The major river systems in the sub-region include the Danube, the Drina and the Vistula. The sub-region presents a heritage mosaic but is unified by the common fact that such heritage is often the result of the interaction of ideas and people from different neighbouring areas.

Cultural heritage in Central and South Eastern Europe includes:

- Palaeolithic archaeology;
- Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology;
- Celtic, Illyrian and Thracian archaeology;
- Greco (ancient, classical and Hellenistic) and Roman artefacts and settlements;
- Late Roman and Byzantine artefacts and ensembles;
- Skita archaeology;
- Early Christian (necropolises) and early medieval formations;
- Medieval Christian artefacts (stone and wooden churches, fortified churches) including Roman artefacts, Gothic artefacts and Crusader centres, fortifications, churches;
- Central European variants of Italian Renaissance artefacts and planned cities (early and late varieties);
- Orthodox art (stone and wooden churches, and monasteries; frescoes and icons);
- Islamic art and architecture (mosques, hammāns), artefacts and historic settlements;
- Baroque (late Baroque Rococo and classical Baroque) ,art and artistic ensembles;
- Classical, romantic, historical (eclectic) architectural and urban forms;
- Secessionist (Art Nouveau) collections;
- Modern Movement (Bauhaus and followers) formations;
- Socialist Realist constructions (public buildings, cities and urban centres, large-scale industrial structures: dams and power stations);
- Landscape architecture and large-scale (chateau) formations;
- Vernacular (popular) manifestations;
- Water systems and technical structures;
- Fortifications and military formulations (from every period).

Natural heritage in Central and South Eastern Europe includes:

- Mountains (low, mid and high peak ranges);
- Grasslands (steppes);
- Wetlands (rivers, river deltas and lake plateaus);
- Coastal regions (islands and peninsulas);
- Geological formations (volcanic, glacier and karstic sites with caves and waterfalls);
- Mediterranean and Temperate flora and fauna systems.

2.2 The World Heritage Convention

2.2.1 States Parties

The ratification year of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe is indicated in Table 1. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were among the first 20 countries to ratify it in 1974. After the break-up in 1991 the ratification of Yugoslavia was promptly confirmed by successor entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia (FYR of), Serbia and Montenegro, and Slovenia. Yugoslavia was under the UN sanctions throughout the 1990s during which the country did not participate in any activities under the *World Heritage Convention*. On 1 January 1993 Czechoslovakia was separated into two distinct States: Czech Republic and Slovak Republic.

Table 1: Ratification of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe

State Party	Year	Status
Albania	1989	Ratification
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1993	Notification of succession
Bulgaria	1974	Acceptance
Croatia	1992	Notification of succession
Czech Republic	1993	Notification of succession
Hungary	1985	Acceptance
Macedonia, (FYR of)	1997	Notification of succession
Poland	1976	Ratification
Romania	1991	Acceptance
Serbia and Montenegro	2001	Notification of succession
Slovakia	1993	Notification of succession
Slovenia	1992	Notification of succession

2.3 Identification of World Heritage in Central and South Eastern Europe

2.3.1 Regional and sub-regional cooperation, harmonisation of Tentative Lists

No meetings on the harmonisation of Tentative Lists have taken place specifically targeting Central and South Eastern Europe. However, the representatives of Poland and Romania participated in the International Seminar on Identification in Ukraine of Potential World Heritage Cultural sites (22-24 May 2003, Crimea, Ukraine) and the representatives of the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia participated in the International Seminar on Identification in Ukraine of Potential World Heritage Natural sites (5-7 October 2004, Mukacheve City, Ukraine).

In line with the Global Strategy adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 18th session in 1994, a number of thematic workshops have been organised in the sub-region on cultural landscapes (Poland, 1999), natural heritage of Alps (Austria, 2000), vineyard (Hungary, 2001), Byzantine monuments (Greece, 2001), and Geo-sites (Bulgaria, 1998).

The most recent Tentative Lists of the sub-region include sites which are intended to be nominated as transboundary or transnational sites such as August's Canal (Belarus and Poland), Carpathian Primeval Forests (Slovakia and Ukraine), Limes Romanus – The Roman antique monuments on the Middle Danube (Romania and Slovakia; this site is to be part of the Frontier of the Roman Empire together with a number of other European countries), Tokaj wine region (Slovakia; this site is to be an extension to the Tokaj wine region historic cultural landscape in Hungary), The Wooden sacral architecture in the Carpathian bow (Slovakia; to be an extension to the Wooden Churches of Maramures in Romania).

The increasing number of sites in the Tentative Lists in recent years intended for transboundary and transnational nominations may be seen as the response by the States Parties in the sub-region to the Global Strategy. This might also be due to the Cairns Decision of the World Heritage Committee taken at the 24th session in 2000 which encouraged transboundary or transnational nominations by exempting such nominations from a restriction of allowing any State Party to nominate one site par year (this exemption is no longer in effect since the adoption of the Cairns Suzhou Decision of the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session in 2004).

2.3.2 World Heritage List

There are currently 67 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in Central and South Eastern Europe (Tables 2 and 3): 57 (72 %) of these are cultural, nine (26 %) are natural and one (2%) is mixed. The number and type of items are unevenly distributed, with Central European countries featuring more sites, Albania and the Czech Republic not having any natural properties, and Slovenia having no cultural properties inscribed.

Table 2: List of World Heritage properties in Central and South Eastern Europe

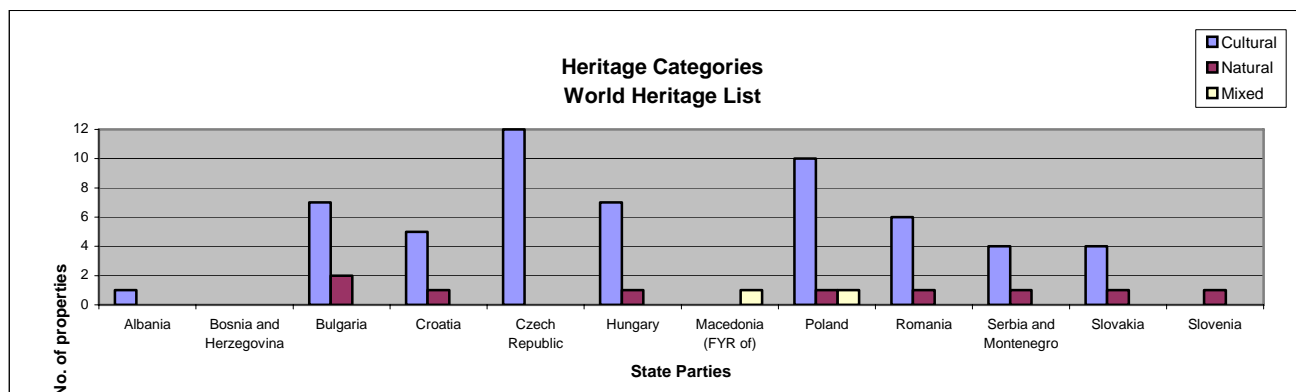
State Party	World Heritage property	Year of inscription and extension	Criteria for inscription	Category
Albania	Butrint	1992, 1999	C iii	Cultural
Bulgaria	Boyana Church	1979	C ii, iii	Cultural
	Madara Rider	1979	C i, iii	Cultural

	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	1979	C i, iii, iv	Cultural
	Rock-hewn Churches of Ivanovo	1979	C ii, iii	Cultural
	Ancient City of Nessebar	1983	C iii, iv	Cultural
	Rila Monastery	1983	C vi	Cultural
	Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983	N iv	Natural
	Pirin National Park	1983	N i, ii, iii	Natural
	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	1985	C i, iii	Cultural
Croatia	Old City of Duvrovnik	1979, 1994	C i, iii, iv	Cultural
	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	1979	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Plitvice Lakes National Park	1979, 2000	N ii, iii	Natural
	Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč	1997	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Historic City of Trogir	1997	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Cathedral of St James in Šibenik	2000	C i, ii, iv	Cultural
Czech Republic	Historic Centre of Prague	1992	C ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	1992	C iv	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Telč	1992	C i, iv	Cultural
	Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora	1994	C iv	Cultural
	Kutná Hora: the Historic Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec	1995	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	1996	C i, ii, iv	Cultural
	Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž	1998	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Holašovice Historical Village Reservation	1998	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Litomyšl Castle	1999	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc	2000	C i, iv	Cultural
	Tugendhat Villa in Brno	2001	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebíč	2003	C ii, iii	Cultural
Hungary	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue	1987, 2002	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings	1987	C v	Cultural
	Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment	1996	C iv, vi	Cultural
	Hortobágy National Park – the Puszta	1999	C iv, v	Cultural
	Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopiana)	2000	C iii, iv	Cultural

	Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape	2002	C iii, v	Cultural
Hungary and Slovakia	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst	1995, 2000	N i	Natural
Hungary and Austria	Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	2001	C v	Cultural
Macedonia (FYR of)	Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspect and its Natural Environment	1979, 1980	N iii/ C i, iii, iv	Mixed
Poland	Cracow's Historic Centre	1978	C iv	Cultural
	Wieliczka Salt Mine	1978	C iv	Cultural
	Auschwitz Concentration Camp	1979	C vi	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Warsaw	1980	C ii, vi	Cultural
	Old City of Zamość	1992	C iv	Cultural
	Medieval Town of Toruń	1997	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	1997	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park	1999	C ii, iv	Cultural
	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica	2001	C iii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland	2003	C iii, iv	Cultural
Poland and Belarus	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Białowieża Forest	1979, 1992	N iii	Natural
Poland and Germany	Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski	2004	C i, iv	Cultural
Romania	Danube Delta	1991	N iii, iv	Natural
	Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania	1993, 1999	C iv	Cultural
	Monastery of Horezu	1993	C ii	Cultural
	Churches of Moldavia	1993	C i, iv	Cultural
	Historic Centre of Sighișoara	1999	C iii, v	Cultural
	Wooden Churches of Maramureș	1999	C iv	Cultural
	Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains	1999	C ii, iii, iv	Cultural
Serbia and Montenegro	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	1979	C i, ii, iii, iv	Cultural
	Stari Ras and Sopoćani	1979	C i, iii	Cultural
	Durmitor National Park	1980	N ii, iii, iv	Natural
	Studenica Monastery	1986	C i, ii, iv, vi	Cultural
	Dečani Monastery	2004	C ii, iv	Cultural
Slovakia	Banská Štiavnica	1993	C iv, v	Cultural
	Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments	1993	C iv	Cultural
	Vlkolínec	1993	C iv, v	Cultural

	Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve	2000	C iii, iv	Cultural
Slovenia	Škocjan Caves	1986	N ii, iii	Natural

Table 3: World Heritage in Central and South Eastern Europe by country and



categories

Table 4 shows the preliminary typological classification of cultural World Heritage of the sub-region following the categories used by ICOMOS for the analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists¹⁵. More than half of such heritage falls under Urban and Rural Settlements/Historic Towns and Villages. The second most dominant category is religious properties. The former are most frequently represented in the countries of Central Europe, and the latter in South Eastern Europe. Cultural Landscapes, Parks and Gardens are also an important part of cultural heritage of the sub-region represented on the World Heritage List. Industrial and modern heritage, rock art and symbolic properties are represented with one site each. Fossil hominid sites, archaeological heritage, military properties along with cultural routes remain absent from the sub-region's World Heritage.

The chronological period most represented in the sub-region is medieval (Gothic and Eastern Orthodox), followed closely by 15-16th and 17-18th century (Renaissance and Baroque), and, to a lesser extent, by Byzantine, Roman, prehistoric (Neolithic, Iron Age and Thracian), classical Greco and Hellenistic, and, least of all, 19-20th century. With the exception of Croatia, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and traits of latter periods are more present in Central Europe, while earlier Greco, Roman and Byzantine traditions are represented in South Eastern Europe.

Following the Udvardy Biomes analysis used by IUCN¹⁶ the World Heritage natural sites in the sub-region include lake systems, mixed mountain systems, temperate broad-leaf forests, temperate needle-leaf forests as well as mixed island systems and caves. The marine systems of the sub-region are not represented on the World Heritage List.

¹⁵ WHC-04/28COM/INF.13A, ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan

¹⁶ WHC-04/28COM/INF.13B, IUCN Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan

Table 4: Preliminary Analysis of World Heritage categories in Central and South Eastern Europe

Categories of World Heritage	Number of properties
Cultural	57
Religious properties	13
Urban and Rural Settlements/Historic Towns and Villages	29
Cultural Landscapes/Parks/Gardens	10
Agricultural/Industrial/Technological properties	1
Military properties	2
Burial Monuments and Sites	3
Modern Heritage	1
Archaeological	4
Rock art sites	1
Symbolic properties and Memorial	1
Vernacular architecture	2
Natural	
Mixed Mountain systems	1
Lake systems	3
Temperate Broad-leaf Forests	1
Temperate Needle-leaf Forests	1
Mixed island systems	1
Cave	2

2.3.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

Five properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger have subsequently been removed at various times (Table 5). The Old City of Dubrovnik and Plitvice Lakes National Park in Croatia and the Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor in Serbia and Montenegro were removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger following the successful conservation efforts. Bulgaria addressed threats to the water levels of a major wetlands system at the Srebarna Nature Reserve, whereas Poland undertook appropriate measures by installing dehumidifying devices at the Wieliczka Salt Mine. The details of the conservation issues and follow-up since removal of these properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger will be reported through Section II.

Butrint (Albania) has been included on the List of World Heritage in Danger since 1997 (Table 5) and still remains on the List today. Deterioration had been provoked by civil disturbances, which had led to looting of the site museum and the theft of the water pumps used to guard against inundation. At the 23rd Session of the Committee, ICOMOS raised the concern that tourism development along the Adriatic Sea would further endanger the site. The effect of environmental factors and the lack of a conservation policy, in particular an adopted management plan, were also causes of concern. A joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission in October 2003 noted that the threats for which the property was included on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1997 had been partially mitigated through the improvement of the legal protection and the institutional arrangements. The mission further recommended a series of measures to be taken by the relevant authorities. The World Heritage Committee at its 28th session in 2004 expressed its concern about the difficulties in implementing these measures aiming at improved interpretation and conservation of the property, in particular due to the lack of an officially adopted management plan which should be coordinated with the management plan for the Ramsar Convention protection area. The State Party organised a Round Table discussion in March 2005 in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre, ICOMOS and ICCROM in order to include private and public stakeholders in the management planning. The World Heritage Committee at its 29th session in July 2005 will

examine the outcome of the Round Table, the conservation issues of the property, and whether to retain the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Table 5: Current and previous inscriptions of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger

State Party	Property	Year of inscription on the World Heritage List	Period inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger
Albania	Butrint	1992, 1999	1997-Present
Bulgaria	Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983	1992-2003
Croatia	Plitvice Lakes National Park	1979, 2000	1992-1997
Croatia	Old City of Dubrovnik	1979, 1994	1991-1998
Poland	Wieliczka Salt Mine	1978	1989-1998
Serbia and Montenegro	Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	1979	1979-2003

2.4 Examination of the State of Conservation

2.4.1 Reactive monitoring

The World Heritage Committee requested reactive monitoring missions to nine World Heritage properties in Central Europe and South Eastern Europe in order to assess a variety of conservation issues (Table 6). In addition, a joint UNESCO-ICOMOS mission was fielded from 21 to 22 March 2005 to Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue, at the invitation of the Hungarian authorities.

Detailed information on the state of conservation of each property inscribed up to 1998 will be available through Section II of the Periodic Reports.

Table 6: Reactive monitoring missions to the World Heritage properties in Central and South Eastern Europe requested by the World Heritage Committee

Properties	Reactive Monitoring Missions	Key Issues
Butrint (Albania)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO-ICOMOS-Butrint Foundation mission (WHC-97/CONF.207/INF.5), 20-24 October 1997; UNESCO-ICOMOS-Butrint 	Looting of artefacts during the civil disturbance; lack of security and general deterioration; lack of management plan; lack of legal

	<p>Foundation mission, 19-24 April 2001;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO-ICOMOS mission, 26-31 October 2003; • UNESCO-ICOMOS-ICCROM mission, 27-31 March 2005 	protection measures;
Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieza Forest (Belarus and Poland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO-IUCN mission, 15-20 March 2004; 	Logging; air pollution; change of hydrological regime and groundwater levels; disturbance to animal migration routes due to the border fences; lack of cooperation between Belarus and Poland;
Pirin National Park (Bulgaria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO-IUCN mission (WHC-02/CONF.202/INF.09), 11-16 February 2002; • UNESCO-IUCN mission, 3-6 February 2004; 	Enlargement of ski zone; forest disturbance, lack of management plan; boundary definition;
Srebarna (Bulgaria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN missions in 1992 • UNESCO-IUCN-Ramsar mission, 1-6 October 1998; • UNESCO-IUCN-Ramsar mission, 1-4 October 2001; • UNESCO-IUCN mission, 3-6 February 2004; 	Loss of ecological viability; cyanide and heavy metal spill in the River Danube; lack of management mechanism; lack of monitoring system; transborder cooperation;
Old City of Dubrovnik (Croatia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO mission, 21 November-23 December 1991; • UNESCO mission, 17 January-19 February 1992; 	Damage from the armed conflict in the area; need for restoration; damage from the earthquake of 1996;
Plitvice Lakes National Park (Croatia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO-IUCN-the Federation of Nature and National Parks of Europe, 18-27 September 1992; • UNESCO-IUCN, 21-24 September 1993; • UNESCO mission (WHC/CONF.201/INF.14), 5-9 May 1996; 	Instability due to the armed conflict;
Auschwitz Concentration Camp (Poland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO-Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee mission (WHC-02/CONF.207.INF.6), 1-2 July 2001; 	Planning and management of the surroundings of the Camps; buffer zone establishment; lack of dialogues amongst stakeholders;
Historic Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO-ICOMOS mission 	Theme park; general

of Sighisoara (Romania)	(WHC-02/CONF.202/INF.14), 22-28 March 2002;	deterioration; buffer zone establishment; lack of management mechanism; tourism pressure;
Ohrid Region with its Cultural and Historical Aspects and its Natural Environment (Macedonia, FYR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO-ICOMOS-IUCN mission (WHC-98/CONF.203/8rev), 6-11 September 1998; 	Increase in construction and settlement activities;

2.4.2 Specific sub-regional exercises

No specific exercises have been undertaken for the examination of the state of conservation of World Heritage properties as such.

2.5 Cooperation for World Heritage

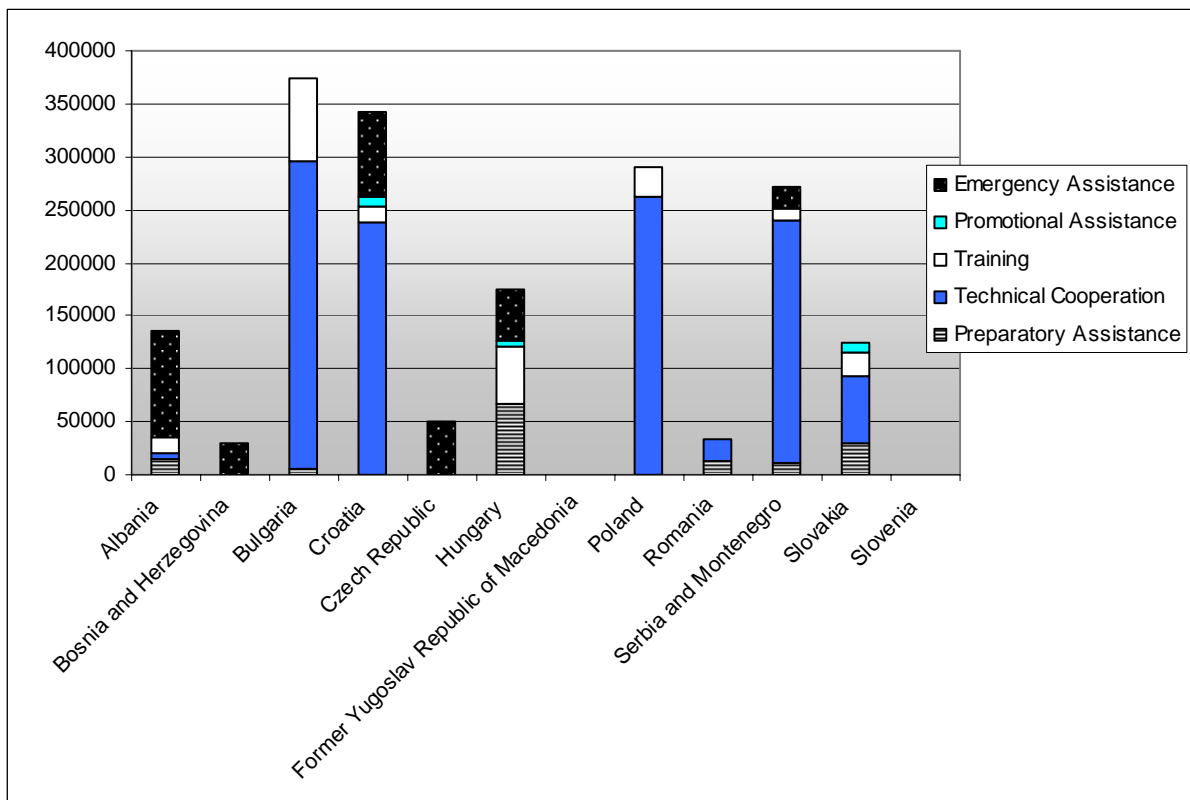
2.5.1 International assistance under the World Heritage Fund

The Central and South Eastern European sub-regions have received international assistance through the World Heritage Fund for a variety of activities concerning conservation, training, preparation of nominations and Tentative Lists (Table 7).

According to the information available, Europe as a whole received 13 % of all international assistance under the World Heritage Fund during this period, 48 % of which was allocated for the Central and South Eastern sub-region.

The emergence of new States in 1990s resulted of an increase of assistance requests for urgent conservation projects as well as for the preparation of nominations. The response to the damage brought about by armed conflict in the sub-region explains the relatively high figure for emergency assistance.

Table 7: International Assistance to Central and South Eastern Europe under the World Heritage Fund (1990-2004: USD)



2.5.2 Bi- and multilateral cooperation

Central and South Eastern Europe has received technical or financial assistance for restoration projects and the preparation of management plans. The Japanese Funds-in-Trust provided assistance for the restoration of Ancient Plovdiv in Bulgaria and Churches of Moldavia in Romania. The State of Israel supported the organisation of the expert meeting on the management plan for the Auschwitz Concentration Camp in Poland. Switzerland provided assistance for the preparation of a management plan for Pirin National Park in Bulgaria. Furthermore, the existing transboundary or transnational properties (cf. 2.3.2) promote cooperation between States Parties concerned at both site and national levels.

The States Parties in the sub-region have been traditionally beneficiaries of assistance mainly from Western Europe. New trend is shown by the voluntary contribution made by the Czech Republic in 2004 for purchasing equipment for documenting heritage in Iraq.

2.5.3 European Union funding for World Heritage

In the sub-region, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are members of the European Union and funds have been allocated for maintaining World Heritage in these countries. Non-European Union members, namely Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia (FYR of) have received pre-structural aid from PHARE for the identification and protection of World Heritage and the development of cultural tourism.

2.5.4 Cooperation with other international instruments and charters

Tables 8 and 9 indicate participation of Central and South Eastern European countries in other cultural and natural heritage conventions. In addition to the *World Heritage Convention*, all countries in Central and South Eastern Europe have ratified the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) as well as the

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970).

Concerning the preservation of natural properties, all State Parties have adhered to the Ramsar and Bazel Conventions along with the Convention on Biological Diversity. Slovenia is the only State party to the Alpine Convention in the sub-region.

On 31 January 2005, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia sentenced a retired General of the former Yugoslav Army to prison for war crimes perpetrated in 1991. This person has been found guilty not only of war crimes against the civilian population, but also of the destruction of and wilful damage to a number of historical and cultural sites located in the World Heritage property of the Old Town of Dubrovnik (Croatia). This judgement illustrates how damage to sites under the *World Heritage Convention* can be sanctioned under international law.

Table 8: Participation of Central and South Eastern European countries in other international conventions for the protection of cultural heritage (as of 29 April 2005)

CULTURAL HERITAGE	UNESCO						Council of Europe				Others
	1954a	1954b	1970	1999	2001	2003	1969	1985a	1985b	1992	
Albania	Accs	Accs	Accp			-					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Notif	Notif	Notif			-	Succ		Succ		
Bulgaria	Accs	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	-	Den		Accs	Rat	
Croatia	Notif	Notif	Notif		Rat	-	Den		Succ	Rat	Rat
Czech Republic	Notif	Notif	Notif			-			Rat	Rat	
Hungary	Rat	Accs	Rat			-			Accs	Rat	Rat
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs		-	Succ		Succ		
Poland	Rat	Rat	Rat			-				Rat	
Romania	Rat	Rat	Accp			-	Sig		Rat	Rat	Rat
Serbia and Montenegro	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs		-			Succ		
Slovakia	Notif	Notif	Notif	Rat		-			Rat	Rat	Accs
Slovenia	Notif	Notif	Notif	Accs		-	Den		Succ	Rat	Accs

1954a: Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the execution of the Convention

1954b: Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

1969: European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

1970: Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

1985a: European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property

1985b: Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe

1992: European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)

1995: Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects

2001: Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage

2003: Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Accs: Accession; **Cont:** Continuation; **Notif:** Notification;
 Accp: Acceptance;
Den: Denunciation; **Rat:** Ratification; **Sig:** Signature;
 Succ: Succession;

Table 9: Participation of Central and South Eastern European countries in other international conventions for the protection of natural heritage (as of 29 April 2005)

NATURAL HERITAGE	UNESCO	Council of Europe		UNEP				Others
	1971	1979a	2000	1973	1979b	1989	1992	1991
Albania	Accs	Rat	-	Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Notif	-	-			Accs	Accs	-
Bulgaria	Sig Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	-
Croatia	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	-
Czech Republic	Notif	Rat	Rat	D Succ	Rat	Succ	App	-
Hungary	Accs	Accs		Accs	Rat	App	Rat	-
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs	-
Poland	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	-
Romania	Accs	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	-
Serbia and Montenegro	Notif	-	-	Accs		Accs	Rat	-
Slovakia	Notif	Rat	-	D Succ	Rat	Succ	App	-
Slovenia	Notif	Rat	Rat	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	Rat

- 1971:** Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats
1973: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
1979a: Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
1979b: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
1989: The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
1991: Convention on the Protection of the Alps
1992: Convention on Biological Diversity
2000: European Landscape Convention

Accs: Accession; **Notif:** Notification; **Accp:** Acceptance;
 Rat: Ratification;

App: Approval;
Signature;
Succ: Succession;

D Succ: Declaration of Succession

Sig:

2.5.5 World Heritage Education and Training

a) Training and meetings of site managers and heritage decision-makers

Several training sessions and meetings of site managers and heritage decision-makers were organised in the sub-region, particularly on site management that included the following:

- Protection and management of natural or mixed World Heritage sites in Central and South Eastern Europe (Hungary, 2001);
- World Heritage cities in Central and Eastern Europe (Hungary, 2002);
- Preserving for the future (Poland, 2003).

See section 1.2 for workshops on the preparation of Periodic Reports and see section 2.3.1. for thematic workshops for heritage decision-makers in the sub-region.

b) Other sub-regional initiatives

Coordinated jointly by UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network and the World Heritage Centre, the Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project was launched in 1994 to give students a chance to voice their concerns and to become involved in the protection of cultural and natural heritage. The project includes the organisation of World Heritage Youth Fora and the experimental use in schools of the World Heritage Education Resource Kit entitled "World Heritage in Young Hands". This education kit has been translated into Slovak and translation into Hungarian is underway.

Main activities related to the World Heritage Youth Forums in the sub-region were "World Heritage Forum on Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion" (Dubrovnik, Croatia, 25-30 May 1996) and "Sub-regional Youth Forum on World Heritage, First Central European Meeting" (Bratislava, Slovakia, 24-29 June 2002).

A teacher training workshop for UNESCO ASPnet teachers in Slovakia on World Heritage was organised in Banska Stiavnica, Slovakia (22-23 March 2003).

2.6 Conclusion

The years of ratification vary between 1974 and 2001, and the list of ratification reflects the complex political history of the area, but all eleven countries in the sub-region are now ratified members of the *World Heritage Convention*. All countries in the sub-region have established Tentative Lists and a total of 67 cultural and natural properties now figure on the World Heritage List. However, there has not been any systematic attempt to analyse whether the World Heritage List adequately represents the cultural and natural heritage of this sub-region, in relation to the Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List. There have been a number of initiatives to nominate transboundary or transnational sites but the countries of the sub-region have so far not considered harmonising their Tentative Lists.

Although only one property is currently inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger from this sub-region, there are serious concerns about the state of conservation of many properties. The World Heritage Committee discussed threats to these properties, ranging from development pressures, natural disasters, deterioration of conditions, and lack of appropriate management, and requested a number of reactive monitoring missions. The removal of five

sites in the sub-region from the List of World Heritage in Danger nevertheless should be considered as World Heritage success, particularly given the impacts that the armed conflict caused on much of the heritage in the area in the 1990s.

During the last decade, the World Heritage Fund has provided international assistance for the implementation of various activities. Increased assistance to Central and South-Eastern Europe since 1990 reflects the changes of the political situation with the establishment of new states and the need to respond to urgent conservation issues related to the armed conflict in the area.

Several educational and training activities for World Heritage have taken place at a sub-regional level over the past decades. The organisation of such activities, however, has been sporadic and the development of a strategy for educational and training activities remains one of the major challenges for the sub-region.

3. APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE

3.1 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

There are different ways in which Section I Periodic Reports in the Central and South Eastern sub-region have been prepared: in some cases agencies in charge of culture (Albania, Czech Republic, Romania) or the commission responsible for both cultural and natural heritage (Bosnia and Herzegovina) or the body responsible for World Heritage (Hungary) prepared the report. In some other cases, the questionnaire was filled in jointly by agencies responsible for both cultural and natural heritage (Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia (FYR of), Poland, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Slovenia). This implies that institutions in charge of both natural and cultural heritage generally played an important role in the preparation of their Periodic Reports.

3.2 Identification of Cultural and Natural Heritage Properties

3.2.1 National inventories

All States Parties in the sub-region have established inventories of heritage. With the exception of Macedonia (FYR, of), Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovenia all countries specified that the inventories cover both cultural and natural heritage. These inventories were established at national level with an exception of Serbia and Montenegro which keeps the list only at regional and local levels. Many countries also establish inventories at regional and/or local levels. In all countries of the sub-region, the inventories have been used as a basis for identifying World Heritage properties.

3.2.2 Tentative Lists

All States Parties in the sub-region have submitted Tentative Lists (Table 10), which were subsequently revised at least once by all countries, except Albania and Macedonia (FYR of).

The total number of sites included in the Tentative Lists of Central and South Eastern Europe is 91 (see Table 11 for the number of sites under each category by country) of which 64 (72 %) are cultural, 23 (26%) are natural and 2 (2 %) are mixed sites. The preliminary typological analysis of the sites included in the Tentative Lists in Central and South Eastern Europe

(Table 12) indicate that the categories of these sites closely follow the pattern seen in the categories of properties in the sub-region inscribed on the World Heritage List.

In many countries in the sub-region, the central government is responsible for the creation of the Tentative List. Other stakeholders, such as regional authorities or local communities, NGOs, site owners and experts may also be involved through consultation and submission of proposals.

Table 10: Revision of Tentative Lists in Central and South Eastern Europe

	Tentative List last revised	Previous revisions of Tentative List
Albania	1996	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2004	1998
Bulgaria	2004	1984
Croatia	1998	1994
Czech Republic	2001	1996, 1993, 1991
Hungary	2003	2000, 1993, 1985
Macedonia (FYR of)	2004	-
Poland	2002	2000, 1999, 1997, 1995, 1993
Romania	2005	2004, 1991, 1990
Serbia and Montenegro	2005	1993
Slovakia	2002	1993
Slovenia	2000	1994

Table 11: Number of different categories of properties included in the Tentative Lists in Central and South Eastern Europe

	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total
Albania	4	-	-	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	-	-	2
Bulgaria	6	5	-	11
Croatia	6	1	-	7
Czech Republic	9	1	-	10
Hungary	6	2	1	9
Macedonia (FYR of)	-	2	-	2
Poland	6	-	-	6
Romania	11	4	-	15
Serbia and Montenegro	4	6	-	10
Slovakia	7	4	1	12
Slovenia	-	3	-	3
Total	61	28	2	91

Table 12: Preliminary classification of different categories of properties included on the Tentative Lists of Central and South Eastern Europe

Categories of World Heritage	Number of Properties
Cultural	66
Religious	16
Urban/rural	15
Historic	10

Cultural Landscapes/Gardens/Parks	5
Agricultural/Industrial/Technological	4
Military	4
Burial	3
Modern Heritage	3
Archaeological	2
Rock Art	2
Symbolic/Memorial	1
Vernacular	1
Mixed	0
Natural	17
Geological	5
Mountain	4
Natural Park	4
Forest	2
Wetland	1
Island	1
Total	83

3.2.3 Nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List

The responses received from the State Parties concerning the properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List show a discrepancy with data retained by the World Heritage Centre with regard to official property names, nominated dates, status of site extensions and the outcome of the decisions by the World Heritage Committee. This is an indication that many countries in the sub-region suffer from inadequate information management systems and lack or loss of institutional memory.

In all countries in the sub-region, the World Heritage nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List falls under the responsibility of the central government (with an involvement of the regional or local government in Croatia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia), except in Serbia and Montenegro where the regional government is the competent agency. Nomination dossiers are often prepared in collaboration with regional/local authorities, consultants/experts, site managers and the property owners.

Hungary and Poland have called for enhanced international cooperation for future nominations, the latter explaining that cultural and natural heritage of the sub-region cannot be contained within the current administrative national borders.

The primary motivation for nomination is ‘conservation’, followed by ‘honour/prestige’ and ‘working in partnership’. It is noteworthy that Bosnia and Herzegovina listed “endangered site protection” as the strongest motivation, given the considerable war damage that affected the heritage of the country. For difficulties encountered during the preparation of nomination, ‘lack of regional/local cooperation’ featured among the top three, followed by ‘inadequate staffing’ and ‘lack of funding’.

Responses to the ‘benefits of inscription’ largely correspond to these for the ‘motivations for nomination’, indicating that expectations of inscription had overall been fulfilled. That ‘increased funding’ is listed third amongst motivations but second amongst benefits may signal that the financial advantages of nomination have not been fully understood. Additional benefits include ‘conservation of locality’ and ‘development of the local economy’. A number

of States Parties raised concern of excessive tourism and its impact on the conservation of properties after gaining World Heritage status.

3.3 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

3.3.1 General policy development

Specific legislation for the protection of heritage exists in all countries of the sub-region, but Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina seem to have adopted fewer legislative measures. All countries, except Albania, reported that local communities are included in heritage legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate national heritage. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia (FYR of), Romania and Slovakia reported that specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites exist in their country, and Bulgaria specified that such legislation only covers natural properties. In other countries of the sub-region World Heritage is protected by general legislation as part of national heritage.

While all State Parties asserted that management plans are required for cultural and natural heritage, they tend to serve at national level and not for all World Heritage sites and in a number of cases such plans are required but do not function. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia (FYR of), Serbia and Montenegro as well as Slovenia planned to change current legislation and/or planning.

See section 2.5.4 for the list indicating participation of Central and South Eastern European countries in other cultural and natural heritage conventions.

3.3.2 Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation

In all countries of the sub region, the implementation of legislation for the protection of cultural and natural heritage is carried out by a combination of national, regional and local authorities. With the exception of Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro and Slovenia, all others responded that conservation of the cultural and natural heritage is institutionally integrated in their country. In most cases, “integrated” has been taken as the collaboration of institutions responsible for provisions; however, only in Croatia there was a fusion of agencies responsible for cultural and natural sites. Slovenia regretted the diminished cooperation between agencies responsible for cultural and natural heritage as a result of administrative reform, and Serbia and Montenegro called for an institutional integration in order to ensure a coordinated approach in the field of heritage conservation.

Except Poland, all countries have indicated that the private sector is involved in the conservation and protection of heritage. Similarly, local communities and NGOs are reported to be involved in all countries, their increased participation is defined as a priority by nearly all States Parties.

3.3.3 Scientific and technical studies, and research

Information provided by States Parties as regards scientific and technical studies or research varied greatly in content. Topics that had been studied range from art and architecture, and diverse ecological subjects, to the extension and updating of inventories, needs assessment, protection, restoration and conservation policies, as well as management plans, tourism development and evaluation of community involvement.

In many countries in the sub-region, ministries and scientific institutions carry out research projects, sometimes in collaboration with international organisations in Europe including the European Union. A number of countries expressed concern regarding the lack of adequate equipment and resources for carrying out studies and research. A similar issue has been raised

by Albania, where most studies originate from the late 1970s and 80s, with their relevance undermined by more recent developments. The Czech Republic and Slovenia did not answer this issue and Romania will provide detailed information through Section II.

3.3.4 Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation

The main source of funding for World Heritage properties in the sub-region is the central State budget, regional/local authority budgets and the private sector. Assistance from the World Heritage Fund along with other international sources, including the European Union, World Bank, UN agencies and bilateral cooperation have been listed. All States Parties have stressed the lack of funding as a serious obstacle in the safeguarding of World Heritage properties. None of the States Parties in the sub-region has so far made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund, with an exception of the Czech Republic (see Section 2.5.2).

Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovakia reported that they had helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage. In many cases, States Parties have assisted to establish such foundations or associations.

3.3.5 Training

The majority of the States Parties in the sub-region, with the exception of Albania and Poland, have identified training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties. Provision of training opportunities for World Heritage site managers is of special importance in the sub-region.

Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia considered their national universities and institutions as the important training bodies in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage properties. Important international training institutions and organisations listed by other States Parties in the sub-region include ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN, ICOM, UNESCO, World Monument Fund, IRCICA, NICM, Aga Khan Trust for Culture, European Environmental Agency, Europarc Federation, the Getty Conservation Institute as well as universities and institutions in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy.

Nearly all States Parties have underlined the requirement of education in management plans and mechanisms, and South Eastern European countries have called for specialised training in conservation/preservation of wall paintings, notably frescoes, icons and mosaics.

3.4 International Cooperation and Fund-Raising

All countries in the sub-region, except Albania, stated that they have co-operated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories. These include, most frequently, the organisation of seminars and training courses (100%), bi- and multi-lateral agreements (91%) as well as the provision of expertise (82%). Such cooperation tended to flourish between countries with comparable historical or geographical patterns. The majority of the States Parties in the sub-region emphasised the importance of enhancing international cooperation; this point was stressed particularly by the countries of South Eastern Europe.

While five State Parties stated that they had ‘twinning’ sites, this was sometimes understood to mean transboundary or transnational World Heritage properties. In other cases the Czech Republic and Poland listed links between their World Heritage sites and other municipalities

with World Heritage properties. Skocjan Caves in Slovenia is linked with other World Heritage properties particular with that of karst formations within Europe, China and the US. Similarly, Lake Ohrid in Macedonia (FYR of) is paired with Prespa Lake through Galicica National Park and Lake Champlain in the USA.

3.5 Education, Information and Awareness Raising

World Heritage sites in the sub-region are promoted at international, national, regional and local levels through a variety of methods: above all publications (92%), films (92%), postcards (75%) and internet (75%).

Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary and Slovakia believed that presentation and general awareness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in their countries are adequate. Those States Parties (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, (FYR of), Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia) who responded negatively to this question answered that they were taking action to improve the situation.

With regard to education, heritage and conservation themes are mostly taught in universities whereas postgraduate level courses focused on expert training.

3.6 Conclusion

All States Parties submitted Section I of the Periodic Reports using the online tool or the electronic word version of the questionnaire. Many of these countries not only filled in the Questionnaire developed by the World Heritage Centre but also enthusiastically provided detailed information as annexes. The first cycle of Periodic Reporting has made it possible to have an overview on the status of the implementation and application of the *World Heritage Convention* for the first time in its history. Most countries in the sub-region concluded that the exercise had been beneficial, particularly as it has brought together those involved in World Heritage at different levels to reflect on the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in their country. The exercise, therefore, not only enhanced cooperation and exchange of information, but also increased the sense of responsibility for heritage safeguarding on the part of those involved. The majority of the States Parties in the sub-region evaluated the user-friendliness of the Questionnaire as “good” or “very good”, and all States Parties are expecting that the Periodic Reporting process will produce concrete benefits.

While systematic strategies for property identification are in place in most countries in the sub-region, inventories often remain incomplete, particularly in South Eastern Europe. Therefore, there is a general need to revise national inventories of cultural and natural heritage. Administrative and legal measures undertaken by States Parties in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage remained insufficient, notably in South Eastern Europe. There is a clear deficit of legal application and enforcement of law. While institutional frameworks for the protection of heritage are being developed in many parts of the sub-region, general coordination between sectors and between institutions responsible for natural and cultural heritage need to be strengthened. The loss of or lack of institutional memory concerning World Heritage is a serious problem and improvement of documentation is a priority in many parts of the sub-region. Many countries in the sub-region also pointed out the acute lack of funds and resources in the field of heritage.

The creation of training opportunities for individuals and institutions involved in heritage conservation and especially in site management activities is also of special importance. There is a further need to enhance educational activities and scientific exchange as well as to

reinforce awareness-building activities in the sub-region. The sub-region has a long history of heritage management and conservation, but for the better implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, it is important that the future activities be based on strategic planning, and not on an ad-hoc basis, both at national and (sub) regional level.

Many States Parties stressed the need to enhance international cooperation and information exchange within and outside the sub-region to develop strong ties with the rest of Europe. This is a particularly positive development given the political restrictions prevailing before 1989. The emerging challenges identified by the sub-region include management of tourism, urban pressures and the need for ensuring sustainable development. Conservation issues of World Heritage properties in Europe inscribed up to 1998 will be reported through Section II of the Periodic Report, which will be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session in 2006.

4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Strengths and Weaknesses of the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South Eastern Europe

Based on the analysis of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties, the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the sub-region may be summarised as follows:

Strengths

- Provision of selected positive administrative and legal measures in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage;
- Enhanced World Heritage activities for education, professional training and awareness raising in parts of the sub-region;
- Enhanced conservation activities in parts of the sub-region resulting in removal of properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
- Increased interest of governments and the general public towards the *World Heritage Convention* and World Heritage properties;
- Growing and recent involvement of local communities in conservation processes;
- Ongoing EU integration processes enhancing sub-regional or regional cooperation;

Weaknesses

- Lack of heritage policies or the implementation of existing policies;
- Inadequate legal protection for World Heritage;
- Loss of institutional memory and documentation;
- Damage to the heritage from political conflicts in parts of the sub-region;
- Inadequate capacity building and training in the institutions and of individuals involved in World Heritage;
- Inadequate funding in the field of heritage;

- Inadequate representation of heritage of the sub-region on the World Heritage List and lack of adequate inventories in parts of the sub region;
- Overall lack of national and sub-regional strategies for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
- Difficulties in developing focused strategies for the sub-region because of different needs resulting from political and historical background in each country.

4.2 Proposals for Future Action

Development of a sub-regional strategy and proposed future actions

In view of the ongoing socio-political and economical transition in the sub-region, the strategies for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* should take into account the diversity of heritage and specificity of the situation in each of the Central and South Eastern European countries. Many States Parties expressed their wishes for developing a sub-regional strategy for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. While the future action plan needs to be refined and developed with the information which will be submitted through Section II of the Periodic Reports, certain elements for such an action plan could already be noted. The following proposals are described in order to highlight their links with the Strategic Objectives of the Budapest Declaration. For many of the proposed actions, the States Parties in the sub-region consider assistance from the World Heritage Fund is necessary.

Strategic Objective: *Strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List*

Action

INVENTORY, DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Updating of national inventories using appropriate information management technologies (e.g. digitisation and databases);

Updating documentation on existing World Heritage properties;

Translation of the Operational Guidelines into national languages;

TENTATIVE LISTS

Identification of sites with potential outstanding universal value;

Updating Tentative Lists and development of policies concerning the procedures for such revision;

Harmonisation of Tentative Lists within the sub-region and with other sub-regions in Europe and globally;

NOMINATIONS

Establishing strategies for future nominations in each country and enhancing inter-institutional cooperation for the preparation of nomination dossiers;

Strategic Objective: *Ensure the effective **Conservation** of World Heritage properties*

Action

LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS

Definition of integrated policies for conservation of both cultural and natural World Heritage;

Reforming existing heritage legislations;

MANAGEMENT

Establishment of management plans for all World Heritage properties;

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Enhanced international cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of protection and conservation of World Heritage;

Strategic Objective: *Promote the development of effective **Capacity Building** in States Parties*

Action

FUNDING

Exploration of national and international funding for World Heritage activities in general and improving the level of service for heritage conservation in particular;

CAPACITY-BUILDING

Development of sub-regional programmes focused on capacity-building for institutions and site managers involved in heritage management and conservation activities;

TRAINING

Development of sub-regional programmes to create training opportunities for policy and decision makers, site managers, conservation specialists and NGOs;

Development of an ICCROM and IUCN training strategy for World Heritage in the sub-region;

Provision of specific training to help the States Parties to define boundaries, buffer and core zones for World Heritage sites;

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Development of a European and worldwide programme to foster cooperation and exchange ideas, technical experience and contacts between specialists of different countries involved in World Heritage activities.

Strategic Objective: *Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication***

Action

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Organisation of workshops and other programmes to increase community participation in heritage conservation and management;

States Parties to join *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project*;

INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Sub-regional project to support the involvement of NGOs and the private sector in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;

AWARENESS-RAISING

Development of a sub-regional programme to coordinate awareness-raising activities;

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Establishment of national World Heritage offices.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Co-operation

In accordance with Article 29 of the *Convention concerning the protection of the World cultural and natural heritage*, the 29th General Conference of UNESCO invited the States Parties “to submit through the World Heritage Committee, via its Secretariat the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories.”

The format of the reports and the decision to examine Periodic Reports on a regional basis with a six-year cycle were adopted at the 22nd session of the World Heritage Committee in December 1998. The Committee also requested its Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies to prepare regional synthesis reports.

Europe was divided into five sub-regions: Nordic and Baltic countries, Western Europe, Mediterranean countries, Central and South Eastern Europe, and Eastern Europe. This report is a synthesis report of the Section I of the Periodic Reports of Mediterranean Europe submitted by Andorra, Cyprus, Greece, Holy See, Israel, Italy, Malta, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, and Turkey.

1.2 Methodology of Report

In order to facilitate the coordination process for the Periodic Reporting exercise, each State Party appointed national Focal Points, one for the reporting on cultural World Heritage properties and the other for natural properties. To facilitate the preparation of Periodic Reports, a Questionnaire has been developed in co-operation with the Rapporteur of the Working group and the Advisory Bodies.

The First Joint European and World Heritage network Meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus (May 2003) agreed to establish an open Working Group to provide advice and support throughout the European Periodic Reporting process with the participation of European countries and the Advisory Bodies.

No general sub-regional meeting has taken place in the Mediterranean sub-region. Meetings were partly held on national levels or in working groups. Collaboration on the sub-regional level has taken place in two meetings; in Trieste, Italy in March 2004 in a Workshop on Periodic Reporting for Focal Points in South Eastern Europe where Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Turkey and Italy were present and in a Periodic Reporting Meeting of the Iberian Peninsula in Lisbon, Portugal in May 2004.

This report was prepared by a Coordination Team consisting of a sub-regional consultant, a resource person and the World Heritage Centre.

1.3 Structure of the Report

- **Chapter 1** introduces the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis analysis and describes the background to sub-regional co-operation;
- **Chapter 2** gives an overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;

- **Chapter 3** constitutes an analysis of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties;
- **Chapter 4** analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the Convention and summarises main conclusions and proposals for future actions and development of a sub-regional strategy.

Map of the sub-region of Mediterranean Europe



2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

2.1 An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Sub-Region

The territories surrounding the Mediterranean are unified by the influence of this marine basin with an extremely important role in the development of Western civilisation.

The relatively similar climatic conditions have made the Mediterranean one of the most characteristic botanic regions. The flora counts a large number of highly valued endemic species. However, the original flora of the Mediterranean has been modified by human activities, which, among others, have introduced the wine, the fig and above all the olive which have become characteristic of the region.

The very old and active presence of man in the area has profoundly transformed almost all natural habitats in order to adapt to the demands of various populations. The ancient sheep farming landscapes are predominant, as are the landscapes of cereal and shrubs.

The Mediterranean region represents one of the most important centres for the development of human settlements and numerous testimonies remain of this long historical process. Limited to the European part of the basin, apart from numerous Neolithic findings, a fundamental starting point for the Mediterranean civilisation are the Minoan and Mycenaean civilisations based on exchange, economic development and organisation. In the beginning of the first millennium BC and in the following centuries the Mediterranean was divided into two zones. In one of them the Greeks and their colonies were predominant and in the other Carthago, present in Spain, Sardinia and Sicily. In the 3rd century B.C. a new power, Rome, was consolidated.

During the following centuries the Roman State encompassed a large part of Western Europe, establishing great infrastructures, cities and small centres which still form the structure of today's settlements.

In the 4th century the Christian religious and moral power was established. It is a further factor for the identity and history of the region testified by a great number of architectural and artistic works in all parts of the region.

After the decline of the Western Roman Empire and the establishment of the Eastern Empire a new development is characterised by Byzantine Art.

An ulterior phase in 7th century marks the appearance and diffusion of Islam which in the following centuries spreads in the Balkans and Iberian Peninsula and in Sicily leaving important masterpieces.

From the 10th century many coastal cities establish their commercial power along the Mediterranean basin while the two Nation States of Spain and France were consolidated.

The Mediaeval history, shared with the other regions of Europe, creates the fundament of many small and large settlements which still today constitute the pattern with the most important cities in this territory.

From the 1400's the great epoch of the Renaissance begins in Italy. It slowly spreads over the whole continent as well as in European settlements along with the explorers of the 15th century.

After the important blooming of the Baroque, which again starts on the Mediterranean shores, there is a decline in the importance of this region as the birth place of great architectural and urbanistic movements. However there are important testimonies of the industrial history and the Modern Movement of the 19th and 20th centuries.

2.2 The World Heritage Convention

2.2.1 States Parties

All eleven States Parties in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region have ratified the Convention. Among the first States Parties to sign the *Convention* was Cyprus in 1975 and the most recent ratification was by Israel in 1999. The majority of the countries in the Mediterranean sub-region participate actively in the World Heritage Committee's work.

Figure 1 : Number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention

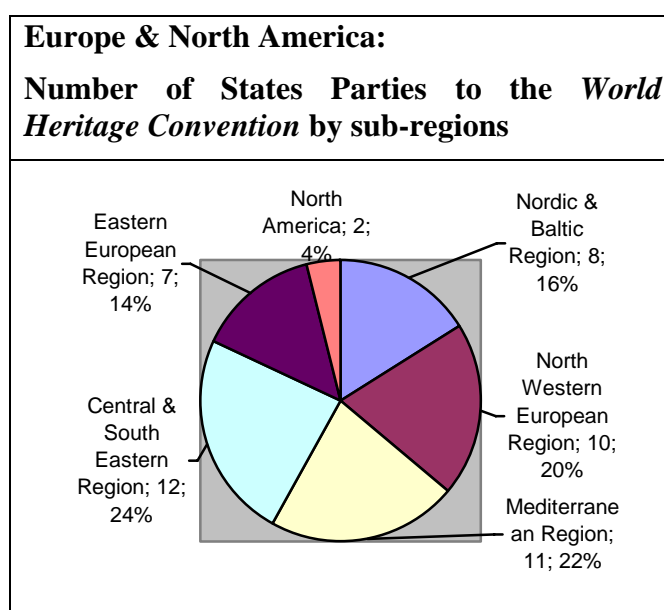


Table 1: Date of accession to the World Heritage Convention.

State Party	Accession to the Convention
Andorra	1997
Cyprus	1975
Greece	1981
Holy See	1982
Israel	1999
Italy	1978
Malta	1978
Portugal	1980
San Marino	1991
Spain	1982
Turkey	1983

Table 2: Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee

State Party	Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee	Total of years
Andorra	-	-
Cyprus	1980-1987 ; 1991-1997	13 years
Greece	1985-1991 ; 1997-2003	12 years
Holy See	-	-
Israel	-	-
Italy	1978-1985 ; 1987-1993 ; 1993-1999 ; 1999-2001	21 years
Malta	1995-2001	6 years
Portugal	1999-2005	6 years
San Marino	-	-
Spain	1991-1997	6 years
Turkey	1983-1989	6 years

2.3 Identification of World Heritage in the Sub-Region

2.3.1 Regional and sub-regional co-operation, harmonisation of Tentative Lists

Most States Parties of the Mediterranean sub-region with the exception of The Holy See have submitted Tentative Lists. Most Tentative Lists have been revised. No harmonisation of the Tentative Lists has taken place in the sub-region.

Table 3: Submissions and revisions of Tentative Lists in the Mediterranean Sub-region based on the data provided in the Periodic Reports

State Party	First submission	Revisions
Andorra	1999	2001
Cyprus	1979	1979, 1980, 1984, 1998, 2002, 2004
Greece	1985	2003
Holy See	-	-
Israel	2000	2001, 2004
Italy	1981	1996
Malta	1979	1998
Portugal	1982	1983, 1985, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000,2002,2004
San Marino	2004	
Spain	1984	2004
Turkey	2000	

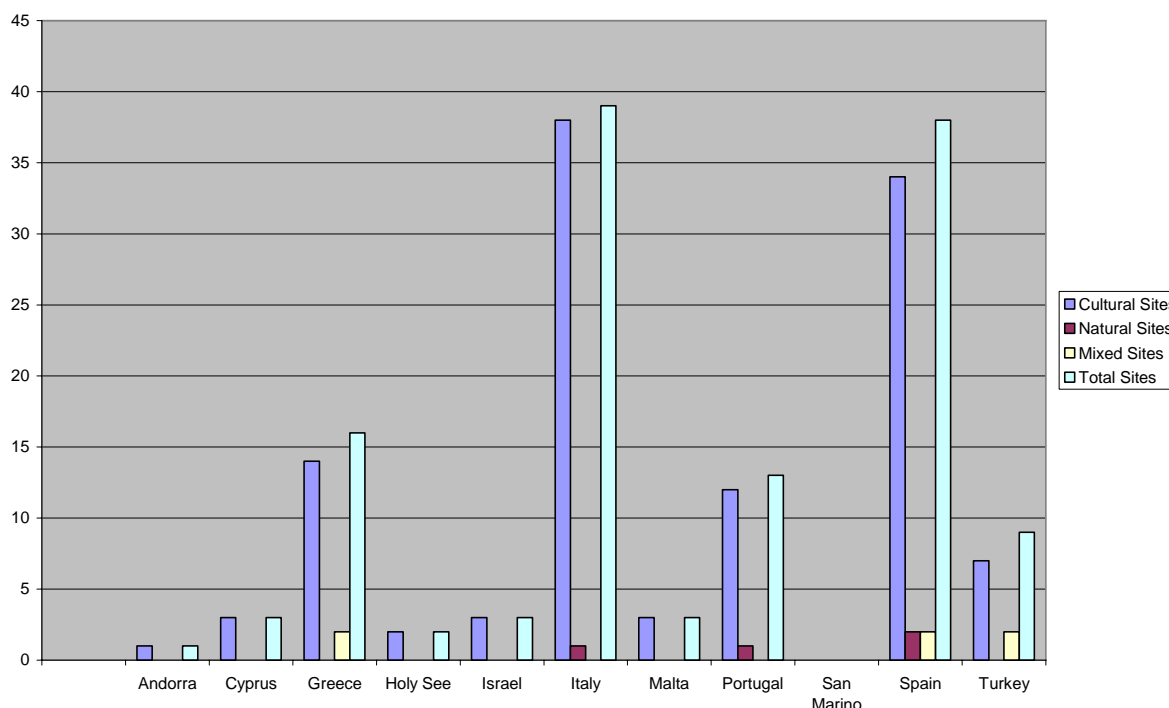
2.3.2 The World Heritage List

In the Mediterranean sub-region a total of 126 sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List (as of July 2004). The first inscription was made in 1978 and the latest in 2004. The only State Party without inscribed properties is San Marino. In comparison with other European sub-regions, the Mediterranean sub-region together with Western Europe has the highest number of properties on the World Heritage List. Over half of the sites are located in two of the eleven countries, in Italy (39) and Spain (38). They also have the highest number of sites in the European and World context.

The Mediterranean sub-region illustrates the situation elsewhere in the European region regarding the balance of nominated sites (ICOMOS analysis on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists; *Filling the gaps, 2004*). Besides the natural heritage (only 4 inscribed sites) the under-represented categories and themes are cultural routes, cultural landscapes, vernacular architecture and 20th century heritage. Agricultural landscapes, which are a shared feature in the Mediterranean landscape are scarcely represented in both Tentative List and inscribed sites. Viticulture is represented by properties in Italy and Portugal. However, vineyards are included in a number of Tentative Lists. Transhumance, also an under-represented category is represented in the Pyrenean trans-frontier region of Mont Perdu between Spain and France. There is no remarkable change in the balance of the sites proposed in the Tentative Lists. The majority of the sites are thus architectural monuments, historic towns and archaeological and religious properties.

Section II of the Periodic Reporting will permit a more thorough analysis of the sites and properties.

Figure 2: Categories of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage Properties



2.3.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

No sites have been inscribed in the List of World Heritage in Danger. However, serious threats were discussed regarding Doñana National Park World Heritage site in Spain after a mining accident 1998.

2.4 Examination of the State of Conservation

2.4.1 Reactive monitoring

Conservation threats to World Heritage properties subject to State of Conservation reports deal mainly with development pressures on historic centres and the need for re-definition of buffer zones, traffic and infrastructure threats and emergency measures caused by damages to monuments and archaeological sites.

Table 4: State of Conservation of World Heritage Properties until 2002

State Party	Years reported to Committee or Bureau
Greece Acropolis, Athens Archaeological Site of Delphi Mount Athos Medieval City of Rhodes Delos Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	2001; 2002 1992; 1993 1992; 1994 1994; 1995 1992; 1994 1993; 1994
Holy See Vatican City	1992
Italy Historic Centre of Florence Piazza del Duomo, Pisa Historic Centre of Naples Isole Eolie	1998; 1999 1994 2001 2001; 2002
Malta City of Valletta Megalithic Temples of Malta	1991; 1994 1992; 1994; 1995; 2001
Portugal Convent of Christ in Tomar Monastery of Batalha Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroismo in the Azores Monastery of Alcobaca Cultural Landscape of Sintra Historic Centre of Oporto	1990 1990 1990 1998; 1999; 2000 1990 2000; 2001; 2002 1998
Spain Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzin, Granada Historic Centre of Cordoba Burgos Cathedral Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct Old Town of Avila with its Extra Muros Churches	1997; 1998; 1999 1994 1993; 1994; 1998 1997 1993; 1994; 1997

Santiago de Compostela (Old town)	1993
Old City of Salamanca	2002
Route of Santiago de Compostela	2001
Donana National Park	1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002
Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	1998; 2001; 2002
Turkey	
Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	1992; 1994
Historic Areas of Istanbul	1992; 1993; 1994; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004
Hierapolis-Pamukkale	1991; 1992; 2001; 2002
Xanthos-Leon	1991; 1994

2.4.2 Specific Regional exercises

No specific exercises were undertaken in the Mediterranean Europe sub-region regarding examination of the state of conservation of World Heritage properties.

2.5 Co-operation for World Heritage

2.5.1 International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

In the Mediterranean sub-region the majority of countries are donor countries. Several States Parties have participated in International Assistance Activities through their voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund and by providing support through experts to international assistance projects and campaigns for World Heritage properties located in other countries.

Table 5: Additional Contributions to the World Heritage Fund based on the data provided in the Reports

State Party	Year / Amount	Additional information
Andorra	-	-
Cyprus	-	-
Greece	2002/ 100 000 USD	
Holy See	-	-
Israel	2003 / 20 000 USD 2004 / 20 000 USD	Auschwitz Management Plan Cooperation with India and Africa
Italy	2001-2003 / 2 525 022 USD	A co-operation agreement between Italian Govt and UNESCO for Global Strategy
Malta	1995 – 2002 3688 USD	
Portugal	-	-
San Marino	-	-

Spain	2003 -2004/ EUR/year	300 000	Agreement between Spanish Govt and the WHC
Turkey	-	-	-

2.5.2 Bi- and Multilateral Co-operation

A variety of partnerships and projects have been developed and implemented between cultural institutions in the Mediterranean sub-region. The governments of Italy and Spain have signed agreements with UNESCO. The World Heritage Centre has also benefited from the Associated Experts scheme and secondments from States Parties.

Expert exchange is the most widespread international co-operation, hosting and attending international training courses/ seminars and distribution of material/information are other activities. Spain has extensive co-operation with the Iberian and Latin American region through Spanish International Cooperation Agency and bilateral agreements in North Africa and the Middle East. Italy's co-operation agreement with UNESCO includes technical and scientific aid for the implementation of the Global Strategy, used in capacity-building programmes in Africa and the Caribbean. Italy is conducting training and capacity building programmes in the Mediterranean region. Greece proposes a regional programme on Byzantine Heritage through the European Centre for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments.

Co-operation has been stimulated by the joint work regarding trans-boundary sites. The Mediterranean sub-region has one transboundary site (Pyrénées - Mont Perdu/Monte Perdido) between Spain and France. There are current co-operation activities in the preparation for the Tentative List of the the Alpine Arc (Italy). Portugal has co-operation with World Heritage sites in Morocco, and Malta has initiated co-operation with a World Heritage site (Stonehenge) within a current European Union project.

Several European Union and the Council of Europe initiatives and programmes are active in the sub-region. Among those the Culture 2000 programme, SOCRATES/ERASMUS educational programmes, European Heritage Days and "Europa Nostra" awards.

2.5.3 European Union funding for World Heritage

European Union funding for World Heritage includes programmes as EUROMED Heritage which forms part of the cooperation programme with the Mediterranean countries (MEDA). The ASIA-URBS programme, now replaced by the Asia-ProEco programme, supports urban development projects launched jointly by Asian and European cities. Regional development programmes and Structural Funds are in place in several member countries. Of these Interreg, Urban II, Life and ERDF for cultural heritage and Natura 2000 for natural heritage have been mentioned in the Mediterranean Europe States Parties' reports. More specific information regarding the sites and properties benefiting from European Funds is expected from Section II of the Periodic Reporting exercise.

2.5.4 Cooperation with other international instruments and charters

As stated above, all States Parties in the Mediterranean sub-region have signed the *World Heritage Convention* and most of them are signatories to other international conventions that concern cultural and natural heritage.

Table 6: Participation in international natural heritage conventions

State Party	Ramsar Convention 1971	Bern Convention 1979	Florence Convention 2000	CITES 1973	Convention 1979	Convention 1989	Convention 1992	Convention 1991
Andorra		Rat				Accs		
Cyprus	Accs	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Greece	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Holy See								
Israel	Rat			Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Italy	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat
Malta	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Accs	Rat	
Portugal	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
San Marino			Rat				Rat	
Spain	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Turkey	Accs	Rat	Rat	Accs		Rat	Rat	

Table 7: Participation in international cultural heritage conventions.

State Party	UNESCO						Council of Europe				Unidroit 1995	
	Convention 1954	Hague Protocol 1954	Convention 1970	Hague 2nd Protocol 1999	Convention 2001	Convention 2003	Convention 1969	Convention 1985	Convention 1985	Convention 1992		
Andorra										Rat	Rat	
Cyprus	Accs	Accs	Rat	Rat			Denu nciati on	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Acc s
Greece	Rat	Rat	Rat				Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Sig	
Holy See	Accs	Accs					Den				Rat	
Israel	Rat	Accs										
Italy	Rat	Rat	Rat				Rat	Sig	Rat	Rat	Sig	Rat
Malta							Denu nciati on			Rat	Rat	
Portugal	Rat		Rat				Denu nciati on	Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat
San Marino	Rat	Rat									Sig	
Spain	Rat	Accs	Rat	Rat			Accs		Rat	Rat	Sig	Acc s
Turkey	Accs	Accs	Rat					Sig	Rat	Rat	Rat	

2.6 World Heritage Education and Training

2.6.1 Training and meetings of site managers and heritage decision makers

A number of international training courses on World Heritage issues have been initiated within the Mediterranean region. For example, Spain is conducting an intensive training programme in Latin America and Italy is supporting conservation activities and professional exchange in the Mediterranean region.

2.6.2 Other Sub-regional initiatives - education, etc.

States Parties of the Mediterranean Europe sub-region participate in the UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) and the World Heritage in Young Hands project.

2.7 Conclusion

The history of participation of the eleven countries of Mediterranean Europe sub-region counts more than thirty years. Cultural sites form an absolute majority of the sites, which reflects the overall situation in the region. Prior measure is therefore the harmonisation of Tentative Lists at national and regional level. The States Parties have a broad scope of co-operation activities nationally and internationally. However, the relatively scarce World Heritage co-operation on the sub-regional level can partly be explained by the delimitation of the sub-region in the Periodic Reporting exercise.

3. THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

3.1 Introduction and Methodology of Analysis

All States Parties of the Mediterranean Europe sub-region have submitted Section I of Periodic Reports. The information provided in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaires varies to a great degree. This is partly due to the heterogeneity of the countries regarding their traditions and experiences in World Heritage involvement as well as their national institutional structure for cultural and natural heritage management. The questions have been interpreted in different ways and the information given does not always reflect all aspects of the issue. This implies a generalisation of information and allows certain incoherence in the interpretation of both questions and answers. This Chapter 3 is based on the information provided by States Parties in their Periodic Reports.

3.2 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

The national cultural and natural heritage authorities have been responsible for the preparation of the Periodic Report. The main responsibility has been on the cultural heritage authorities (60% of the reports). Less than half of the reports have been prepared jointly or with consultation with the natural heritage/environmental authorities. The National Commission for UNESCO has been involved in the preparation in a few countries.

3.3 Identification of the cultural and natural heritage properties

3.3.1 National Inventories

Almost all (90%) of the States Parties have used the national inventories as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites.

National inventories on cultural heritage have been carried out in all countries. They are maintained or coordinated at national level. 37% mention inventories at local level which is a little less than corresponding answers in Western, Central and South Eastern Europe Periodic Reports whereas regional level inventories are less frequent in the Mediterranean sub-region. 27% of inventories are carried out by private institutions, among these monument inventories by the Church must be specially noted.

Natural heritage inventories have been carried out at national level in more than half of the countries. In some countries there is no central inventory as natural protected areas fall under different state authorities or there is a category listing. Four countries mention protected areas listing under the European Union Natura2000 programme.

Several countries are currently developing different programmes in order to achieve a unified inventory and mapping survey system linked to planning and preventive conservation legislation and for data management concerning rural and urban landscapes. Four countries have indicated a need to develop further the national inventories; two of them specifically mention natural inventories. A coordinating unit for inventories at national level is established in some countries. Public access to inventories is reported by two countries. Regular updating mechanisms are mentioned only by a few countries, but the question was not implicitly asked in the Periodic Reporting Format.

3.3.2 Tentative Lists

All States Parties with the exception of the Holy See have submitted tentative lists. All tentative lists submitted have been revised, except in two countries where the revision is under way or the tentative list is very recent.

The original tentative lists have been prepared by national authorities. Regional authorities are involved in a few countries. The tendency is that the more recently revised lists have been set up by the involvement of national, regional and local authorities as well as NGOs. The benefits of these co-ordination bodies have been stressed in the comments. Some countries have a co-ordination group or think-tank for the identification and proposal for sites. Public consultation has taken place in a few countries, compared to 30% in Western, Central and South-Eastern Europe.

3.3.3 Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Almost all States Parties in the Mediterranean sub-region have submitted cultural and/or natural properties for the inscription on the World Heritage List (except San Marino). The majority of nominations from the region have been inscribed on the List.

The central governments have the responsibility for the nominations and for the actual preparation of the nomination dossier. The role of the Central government in the nomination process is more prominent in the Mediterranean sub-region than in other sub-regions. Cooperation with consultants and site managers takes place in half of the countries. Regional and local government involvement is mentioned by a few countries.

The most important motivation for nominating a site is conservation of the site followed by honour/prestige, working in partnership, site in danger and increased funding.

Difficulties and / or obstacles during the nomination process have been inadequate staffing, lack of local/regional cooperation, lack of funding and development pressures. No State Party mentions lack of political support or lack of support from UNESCO.

For the benefits of World Heritage listing most countries put honour/prestige in the first place, followed by conservation of site. Increased funding is found as the third most important perceived benefit of World Heritage listing. These experiences are in line with the results from other sub-regions in Europe.

Statistical Analysis Table 1

FORMCODE	QUESTION	Mediterranean Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 11			
		YES	YES	NO	NO
I.04.02	Who is responsible for preparing World Heritage site nominations?				
	Central government	11	100.00%		
	Regional/local government	2	18.18%		
	Partnership with non-governmental organisation	1	9.09%		
	Site manager	1	9.09%		
	Combination of the above	1	9.09%		
	Other	0	0.00%		
I.04.03	Who actually prepares the nominations?				
	Central government	11	100.00%		
	Regional/local government	3	27.27%		
	Consultants/experts	6	54.55%		
	Site manager	5	45.45%		
	Other	1	9.09%		

3.4 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

3.4.1 General Policy Development

In the Mediterranean sub-region all States Parties have a specific legislation to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate the national heritage. The cultural and natural heritage fall under several category legislations but the more recent legislations tend to have an institutional or legal integration or a co-operation body is established on the national level. Cultural landscapes or landscapes are included in the legislative framework in half of the States Parties.

The measures are in most States Parties implemented through the existing legal framework and involve planning, funding and site specific programmes and agreements. A special planning legislation concerning World Heritage sites is mentioned in half of the Questionnaires. However, the definition of what is meant by 'a special legislation for World Heritage' has been interpreted in different ways in the Periodic Reporting. In some reports it

has been understood as how the national conservation policies are been implemented specifically in World Heritage sites, while others have interpreted it as for a special legislation concerning only World Heritage. Site-specific World Heritage management programmes have been developed in a few countries. This can be compared to the results of the Western European sub-region where only 20% of the States Parties mention a specific World Heritage legislation.

A current process of change in legislation and/or planning is indicated by more than half of the States Parties, which corresponds to the general trend in Western and South-Eastern European sub-regions.

Major concerns deal with coordination, capacity building and training. Another important issue are management plans. They are in general required for cultural and natural sites, but in the comments several countries indicate the difficulties in enforcing their implementation.

Statistical Analysis Table 2

FORMCODE	QUESTION	Mediterranean Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 11			
		YES	YES	NO	NO
I.05.01	Does your country have specific legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate your country's national heritage?	11	100.00%	0	0.00%
I.05.03	If yes, are local communities involved?	9	90.00%	1	10.00%
I.05.05	Is there specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites in your country?	6	54.55%	5	45.45%
I.05.07	Are management plans required (or do they exist) in your country for cultural and natural heritage?	9	81.82%	2	18.18%
I.05.10	Are there any plans to change current legislation and/or planning?	7	63.64%	4	36.36%

3.4.2 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

The State authorities are the bodies responsible for the implementation of the legislation. In all the States Parties there is a special institution under the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education or Ministry of Environment. The combination of national, regional and local organisations is more common than in other Western and South-Eastern Europe sub-regions. This includes co-operations with foundations, and local authorities. The private sector is involved in the absolute majority of the State Parties. This is also the rate with the involvement of local communities, though the local community often has a consultative or advisory role. The importance of the enhancement of local community involvement is explicitly mentioned in several reports. The equally high rate of NGOs participation is generally achieved through partnerships in projects for funding and awareness building.

Most States Parties indicate that the cultural and natural heritage is institutionally integrated, which is the same rate as in most other sub-regions. However, this is mainly achieved through co-operation between responsible national authorities and more seldom within the legislation framework.

Specific bodies responsible for the general co-ordination of the implementation and application of the *World Heritage Convention* have been established in some States Parties, several others have formed groups or ad-hoc committees.

Statistical Analysis Table 3

FORMCODE	QUESTION	Mediterranean Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 11			
		YES	YES	NO	NO
I.06.03	At what level do these organisations provide their services?				
	National	7	63.64%		
	Regional	3	27.27%		
	Local	4	36.36%		
	Combination of above	7	63.64%		
	Other	0	0.00%		
I.06.04	Is conservation of the cultural and natural heritage institutionally integrated in your country?	8	72.73%	3	27.27%
I.06.06	Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	9	81.82%	2	18.18%
I.06.08	Are local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	10	100.00%	0	0.00%
I.06.10	Are non-governmental organisations (NGO's) involved in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?	10	90.91%	1	9.09%

3.4.3 Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

The information provided in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire differs very much in content and volume. The studies listed range from scientific research publications to site-specific reports and conference proceedings. Relatively little material of a generic nature or directly related to World Heritage issues is presented. This lack has been acknowledged and the need for general policies, research and guidelines for, for example management plans, is included in the proposed actions of several countries. Some countries have current projects for the development of general guidelines for the management of World Heritage sites.

3.4.4 Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation

World Heritage sites are generally funded through State Party budget allowance. The combination with local/regional authority budget allowance, private sector and NGOs is equally common. Private sector involvement in the funding of World Heritage sites concerns 37 % of the sites, less than in Western and South Eastern European sub-regions. A patronage or subsidy system is current in the majority of the States Parties.

International assistance from the World Heritage Fund has taken place in a few (18%) countries. The State Party has helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations in less than half of the countries. 45% have made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund, which is more than the average contribution in the above mentioned sub-regions. Most States Parties have stressed the lack of funding for World Heritage sites' conservation and management.

Statistical Analysis Table 4

FORMCODE	QUESTION	Mediterranean Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 11			
		YES	YES	NO	NO
I.08.01	How are World Heritage sites funded in your country?				
	State-Party budget allowance	8	72.73%		
	Local/regional authority budget allowance	5	45.45%		
	Fundraising	2	18.18%		
	Non-governmental organisations	2	18.18%		
	Private sector	4	36.36%		
	International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	2	18.18%		
	Combination of above	5	45.45%		
Other	2	18.18%			
I.08.02	Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage?	4	36.36%	7	63.64%
I.08.05	Has the State Party made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund?	5	45.45%	6	54.55%

3.4.5 Training

The training needs for institutions and individuals have been identified in majority of the Reports. Staff has received training in 70 % of the countries. The same situation is reported in other European sub-regions. In most of the States Parties there is professional training on university level in World Heritage related fields. In about half of the countries the national authorities have initiated training on World Heritage issues for different stakeholders (decision makers, civil servants, site staff, vocational training). For example, Spain has annual training courses on World Heritage management and is conducting an intensive training programme in Latin America. Italy is arranging training for decision makers on World Heritage management plans and supporting conservation training in the Mediterranean countries. The World Heritage nomination process has been acknowledged as a capacity building process in itself.

The training needs and current situation regarding natural sites have been specified only by a few countries. However, many environmental information activities are listed in chapter I.11

on information and awareness raising. This can partly be due to the fact that the reporting is mainly done by the cultural heritage sector.

The question about key training institutions has been interpreted in different ways. Some States Parties name international organisations and others include main national universities and institutions. The international training institutes listed are Getty, ICCROM, ICOM, ICOMOS and UCL.

Training and capacity building, especially staff training is one of the major issues in the future action proposals. The need for further professional training programmes and international (regional) coordination in training has been expressed in several reports.

3.5 International Co-operation and Fund-raising

Bi- and multilateral agreements in the field of heritage conservation have been signed by 65% of the States Parties. International co-operation has mainly taken place on expert level. International co-operation is slightly less than in Western and South-Eastern European sub-regions. However it must be taken into account that the sub-region includes several very small countries and many countries have expert co-operation that takes place with other regions.

Twinning or other site-to-site cooperation with other World Heritage sites has taken place in a few countries. Several States Parties indicate that twinning is being discussed.

Measures for avoiding damage have been taken mainly through participation in UN programmes and in foundations for international co-operation.

3.6 Education, Information and Awareness Raising

The majority of States Parties use the same means for the promotion of World Heritage sites. The use of Internet is relatively high compared to Western and South-Eastern European sub-region. The promotion is done on a national level in all the sub-region, internationally in (81%) and on a regional/local level in half of the countries (54%). Lotteries and special festivities, Heritage Days, are in some countries part of the promotion strategies. A World Heritage day takes place in several States Parties. The adequacy of the presentation and general awareness is considered adequate by almost half of the States Parties. The nomination process has given an opportunity for information and promotion activities.

Education of natural and cultural heritage in school programmes is common. School children make scheduled visits to sites, and a variety of means of stimulating heritage in school education are being used. UNESCO Associated Schools programme and the World Heritage in Young Hands is mentioned by two countries. Specific tourism promotion for awareness raising has been discussed by some countries.

3.7 Conclusions

The information given varies largely, depending on how the questions were interpreted, on the tradition and experience of working in the World Heritage context, and on the legal provisions concerning World Heritage conservation. In general all the information given has not been targeted to World Heritage. This can be explained by the fact that World Heritage site conservation takes place within existing conservation frameworks. These are in general experienced as adequate and the foremost need is in integration and co-ordination of institutions and policies. Many of the States Parties have recently established World Heritage co-ordination and collaboration mechanisms (national World Heritage Committees, ad-hoc

groups and programmes, think-tanks etc) but there is still a general need for institutional harmonisation and integration. A current tendency of legal and institutional integration is visible between cultural and natural heritage administration. The nomination process is being developed and consolidated in many States Parties, but the Tentative List strategies are still in need for further attention. Empowered site management is in focus in most States Parties reports. The actions include exploring better visitor management strategies and other aspects of site management and presentation. The majority of State Parties express their wish to enforce capacity building measures in general and especially regarding staff and vocational training.

4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Sub-Region

- The current development of comprehensive national inventories seems to be satisfactory and should be strengthened and supported. New data survey systems have been developed in many countries and these experiences can be shared by all.
- The involvement and activity of local communities in World Heritage nomination and management differ within the region in several countries. Decentralisation of heritage management takes place in others; on the other hand the strong national responsibility is experienced as a strength in other countries. In general there is a need for increased efforts to empower and involve the local communities in site management and promotion. A better understanding of World Heritage criteria and nomination process is necessary.
- World Heritage management plan reinforcement is considered an urgent matter. Management plans are generally required but not always implemented. The difference in cultural and natural heritage legislations and the need for coordination is evident. There is a difference between natural and cultural site management due to different legislative frameworks. It is also due to the fact that World Heritage activities are mainly the responsibility of the cultural heritage authorities. In general the national legislations are considered adequate. The development of new financial partnerships is a current need.
- The recent development of specific coordination bodies for World Heritage nomination and management processes indicates a need for more institutional and knowledge based co-ordination and collaboration within the States Parties. Some countries experience that the nomination process has been a tool for institutional and political consensus about the cultural and natural heritage.
- The cooperation among the States Parties is not targeted at the present delimitation of the sub-region.

4.2 Conclusions and proposals for Future Actions and Development of a Sub-Regional Strategy

- Strengthen the *credibility* of the World Heritage list
 - The development of the Tentative List process on all levels. Revision and harmonisation regarding the Global Strategy balance.
 - Encouragement of regional co-operation and exchange of experiences.

- Ensure the effective *conservation* of World Heritage properties
 - Development of conservation legislation and strategies for all categories of cultural and natural heritage.
 - Development of guidelines for management plans/systems and enforcing their implementation
 - Increased integration and coordination of natural and cultural heritage management in policies, national inventories and site management.
 - New partnerships in funding and identification of alternative funding sources.
- Promote the development of effective *capacity building* in States Parties
 - Encourage the establishment of formal and informal World Heritage co-ordination activities on national, regional and local levels.
 - Strengthening the co-operation between State authorities and universities and research institutes on World Heritage issues. Enforcing educational programmes on all levels.
 - Promotion of international co-operation and joint training programmes at both national and site-level.
 - Financial and technical support for vocational training.
- Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through *communication*
 - Enforcement of the role and commitment of local communities. Awareness building activities of the World Heritage criteria and nomination process.
 - Development of visitor management and site visibility strategies.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN WESTERN EUROPE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Cooperation

This sub-regional synthesis report of Section I of the Western Europe Periodic Reports concerns the 10 States Parties to the Convention: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Monaco, Switzerland, and United-Kingdom and is based on the reports submitted by those State Parties.

1.2 Methodology of Report

The First Joint European and World Heritage network Meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus (7 - 11 May 2003) agreed to establish an open Working Group to provide advice and support throughout the European Periodic Reporting process with the participation of European countries and the Advisory Bodies. The meeting endorsed the proposal for sub-regional meetings and encouraged States Parties to establish national timetables for Periodic Reporting.

After the Nicosia meeting, two information meetings were held at UNESCO, in Paris, in February 2004 and December 2004. No general sub-regional meeting was organized in Western Europe, but two German-speaking country meetings were held and a specific regional report was drafted. Even though there were no specific sub regional meetings, a few bilateral exchanges were made at the institutional level between heritage agencies. Some State Parties have used the European Heritage Network (HEREIN) as a base to work on periodic reporting. Several national meetings were organized by the States Parties.

1.3 Structure of the Report

- **Chapter 1** introduces the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis analysis and describes the background to sub-regional cooperation;
- **Chapter 2** provides a general overview of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and describes the diversity of the cultural and natural heritage of the sub-region;
- **Chapter 3** gives the detailed analysis of Section I of the Periodic Reports submitted by the States Parties;
- **Chapter 4** analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *Convention* and summarises main conclusions and proposals for future actions and development of a sub-regional strategy.

Map of the Western European sub-region and summary of facts related to the *World Heritage Convention*



AUSTRIA

Political system: Republic
 State Party to the European Union since 1995
 Capital city: Vienna
 Total area: 83 858 sq km
 Population: 8.1 million
 Currency: Euro
 State Party to the *World Heritage Convention* since : 18/12/1992
 Original Tentative List: 1994
 World Heritage properties : 7 + 1 transboundary (Austria and Hungary)
 Years of Mandate to the World

BELGIUM

Political system: Constitutional Monarchy
 State Party to the European Union: founding member
 Capital city: Brussels
 Total area: 30 158 sq km
 Population: 10.2 million
 Currency: Euro
 State Party to the *World Heritage Convention* since : 24/07/1996
 Original Tentative List: 1997
 World Heritage properties : 8
 Years of Mandate to the World

Heritage Committee: NA

FRANCE

Political system: Republic
State Party to the European Union:
founding member
Capital city: Paris
Total area: 550 000 sq km
Population: 60.4 million
Currency: Euro
State Party to the *World Heritage
Convention* since : 27/06/1975
Original Tentative List: 1979
World Heritage properties : 27 + 1
transboundary (France and Spain)
Years of Mandate to the World
Heritage Committee: 1976-1978 ;
1978-1985 ; 1987-1993 ; 1993-
1999

IRELAND

Political system: Republic
State Party to the European Union
since 1973
Capital city: Dublin
Total area: 70 000 sq km
Population: 3.7 million
Currency: Euro
State Party to the *World Heritage
Convention* since : 16/09/1991
Original Tentative List: 1992
World Heritage properties: 2
Years of Mandate to the World
Heritage Committee: NA

MONACO

Political system: Constitutional
monarchy Capital city: Monaco
Total area: 1.95 sq km
Population: 32,020
Currency: Euro
State Party to the *World Heritage
Convention* since : 07/11/1978
Original Tentative List: NA
World Heritage properties: 0
Years of Mandate to the World
Heritage Committee: NA

Heritage Committee: 1999-2003

GERMANY

Political system: Federal
Republic
State Party to the European
Union: founding member
Capital city: Berlin
Total area: 356 854 sq km
Population: 82 million
Currency: Euro
State Party to the *World Heritage
Convention* since : 23/08/1976
Original Tentative List: 1984
World Heritage properties : 29 +
1 transboundary (Germany and
Poland)
Years of Mandate to the World
Heritage Committee: 1977-1978 ;
1980-1987 ; 1991-1997

LUXEMBOURG

Political system: Constitutional
Monarchy
State Party to the European
Union: founding member
Capital city: Luxembourg
Total area: 2 586 sq km
Population: 429 200
Currency: Euro
State Party to the *World Heritage
Convention* since : 28/09/1983
Original Tentative List: NA
World Heritage properties: 1
Years of Mandate to the World
Heritage Committee: NA

THE NETHERLANDS

Political system: Constitutional
monarchy
State Party to the European
Union: founding member
Capital city: Amsterdam
Total area: 41 864 sq km
Population: 15.8 million
Currency: Euro
State Party to the *World Heritage
Convention* since : 26/08/1992
Original Tentative List: 1994
World Heritage properties: 7
Years of Mandate to the World

SWITZERLAND

Political system: Federal State
Capital city: Bern
Total area: 41,285 sq km
Population: 7.3 million
Currency: Swiss Franc
State Party to the *World Heritage Convention* since : 17/09/1975
Original Tentative List: NA¹⁷
World Heritage properties: 6
Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee: 1978-1985

THE UNITED-KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Political system: Constitutional Monarchy
State Party to the European Union since 1973
Capital city: London
Total area: 242 500 sq km
Population: 58.6 million
Currency: Pound Sterling
State Party to the *World Heritage Convention* since : 29/05/1984
Original Tentative List: 1986
World Heritage properties: 26
Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee: 2001-2005

2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN WESTERN EUROPE

2.1 An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Sub-Region

The Western European countries cover the West-North western part of the continent of Europe, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean Sea and to the Atlantic Ocean. Some Western European countries have oversea territories in other parts of the world such as the Caribbean or the Pacific regions.

During thousands of years, the Western European sub-region has been an arena of cultural synthesis and interrelations of different nations and civilisations. The countries of the sub-region created their own unique philosophic and artistic idioms and made outstanding contributions to the European and world cultural thesaurus.

The refined pattern of a diverse natural heritage in the sub-region is represented by a large variety of categories of natural features and sites, geological formations, palaeontological sites and ecosystems.

It is impossible to summarize and describe in detail the cultural history of the different countries of the sub-region in a brief chapter, but for the sake of clarity it is possible to pick out some major chronological categories¹⁸ and list the main natural heritage types.

¹⁷ The State Party has submitted a Tentative List in April 2005.

I) Early evolution of Man :

Palaeolithic period (Old Stone Age)

Mesolithic and Neolithic period (Middle and New Stone Age)

Bronze and Iron Age

II) Antiquity:

Early Non-Classical Europe

(Latins, Etruscans, Celts, Phoenicians, etc.)

Rome and Roman Empire

(Rome, Roman Republic, Roman Empire, Early Christian Art)

III) Medieval Ages

Eastern Medieval Europe

(Ottoman Empire)

Southern Medieval Europe

Medieval Italy and related States

(Christian states : Saxons, Ottonians, Normans, Papacy, etc.)

Western and Northern Medieval Europe

Early Middle ages (5th to 10th century)

(Merovingians, Carolingians, Ottonian periods, pre-Romanesque art and architecture)

High and Late Middle Ages (11th to 15th century)

(Romanesque and Gothic Art and Architecture, Holy Roman Empire, development of cities, commerce, universities, etc.)

Vikings and Normans

IV) 15th-16th century

Renaissance and religious discords

Reformation, European colonisation

V) 17th-18th centuries

Absolutism, Age of Reason

Baroque, Rococo, Classicism, Thirty Year War

¹⁸ These categories are based on the chronological regional framework established by ICOMOS in the ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan presented at the 28th World Heritage Committee, Suzhou, China, 2004 *WHC/28.COM/INF.13A*. ICOMOS, *The World Heritage List: Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future*, ICOMOS, February 2004, 98 pages, Annex 2, pp. 69-76.

VI) Europe from the French Revolution to the First World War

Revivals in art and architecture

Europe under the Rule of Napoleon I

Liberalism and Nationalism

The Industrial Revolution

VII) The Modern World

From the First World War to the World War II

Modern Movement in Art and Architecture

VIII) Post-War era and Cold War

Industrial and Technical Revolutions, Space Travel

Natural Heritage:

- Forest, forest-steppe (Pine-tree-forests, hornbeam-oak forests, alders and shrub-land)
- Mixed, coniferous, deciduous and evergreen forests
- Tropical forests
- Protected landscapes and ecosystems
- Mountain landscapes and glaciers, mountain meadows, sub-alpine and alpine meadows and fauna
- Sphagnum bogs
- Plethora of endemic and rare forms of animals and plants
- Mesophyll forests
- Deciduous and coniferous forests
- Virgin forests
- Semi-deserts
- Wintering habitat of waterfowls
- Coral reefs
- Geological phenomena
- Paleontological sites

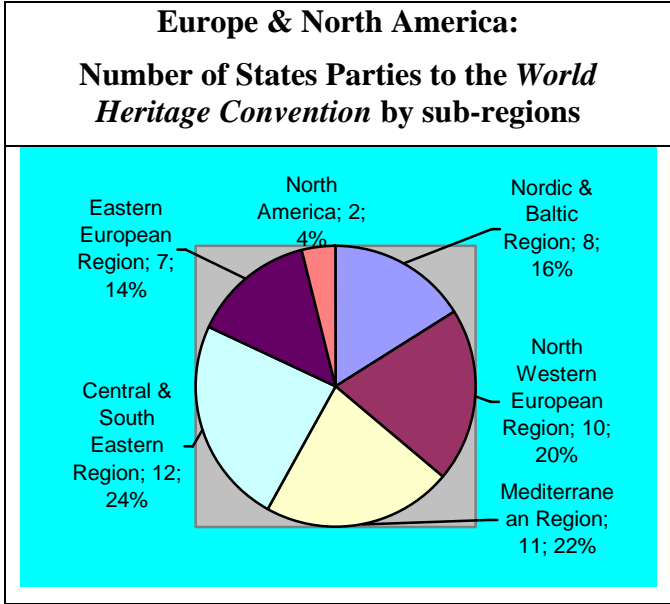
The World Heritage Convention

2.1.1 States Parties

All Western European countries have ratified the *Convention* except Liechtenstein, some at the beginning of the *Convention* in the 1970s and then throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Even though Western European countries have a long tradition in cultural heritage conservation and many of the inscribed World Heritage properties are located in this area of the world, it is

interesting to point out that not all of these ten signatory countries deemed it necessary to join the *Convention* at that early stage.

Figure 1 Number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention



In 1975, two years after the first States Parties ratified the *Convention*, France and Switzerland were the first to join among the Western Europe countries, followed by Germany in 1976 (at that time the Federal Republic of Germany) and Monaco in 1978. In the 1970s, 48 States Parties worldwide ratified the *Convention*. In the 1980s, sixty new States Parties joined and among them Luxembourg in 1983; the United Kingdom in 1984. In the 1990s, 49 new States Parties signed and among them four Western Europe countries: Ireland in 1991, The Netherlands, Austria in 1992, and Belgium in 1996.

Table 1. Date of access to the World Heritage Convention

State Party	Accession to the Convention
Austria	18/12/1992
Belgium	24/07/1996
France	27/06/1975
Germany	23/08/1976
Ireland	16/09/1991
Luxembourg	28/09/1983
Monaco	07/11/1978
The Netherlands	26/08/1992
Switzerland	17/09/1975
United Kingdom	29/05/1984

Except for Ireland, Luxembourg, and Monaco, Western European countries have been very active in the World Heritage Committee. France has had four mandates, Germany three, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, one each. Committee membership has generally followed closely after accession to the *Convention*.

Table 2. Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee.

State Party	Years of Mandate to the World Heritage Committee	Total years
Austria		
Belgium	1999-2003	4 years
France	1976-1978 ; 1978-1985 ; 1987-1993 ; 1993-1999	21 years
Germany	1977-1978 ; 1980-1987 ; 1991-1997	15 years
Ireland	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-
Monaco	-	-
The Netherlands	2003-2007	4 years
Switzerland	1978-1985	7 years
United Kingdom	2001-2005	4 years

Several World Heritage Committee sessions were hosted in Western Europe. France hosted the first session of the Committee in Paris in 1977. Germany organized the 19th session of the Committee in Berlin in 1995. Furthermore, seven sessions took place at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris: 1980 (4th session), 1982 (6th session), 1985 (9th session), 1986 (10th session), 1987 (11th session), 1988 (12th session), and 2003 (27th session).

2.2 Identification of World Heritage in the Sub-Region

2.2.1 Regional and sub-regional cooperation, harmonization of Tentative Lists

According to World Heritage data, all States Parties of the Western European sub-region but one (Monaco) have submitted Tentative Lists. Most Tentative Lists have been revised, up to three times by some States Parties. However, according to the States Parties' information given in the reports, two other States Parties have not submitted a Tentative List: Luxembourg, and Switzerland. The latter submitted a Tentative List in April 2005.

Table 3 Submissions and revisions of Tentative Lists based on the data provided by the reports and the World Heritage Centre.

	First submission	Revisions
Austria	1994	2002, 2003
Belgium	1997	1998, 1999, 2002

France	1979	1996, 2002, 2003
Germany	1990	1993, 1999, 2003
Ireland	1992	-
Luxembourg ¹⁹	-	1993
Monaco	-	-
The Netherlands	1994	1995
Switzerland ²⁰		2002
United Kingdom	1986	1999

The total number of properties included in the Tentative Lists of all the countries of the Europe and North America region is 694.

The number of properties included in the Tentative Lists of Western European countries is 112 (i.e. 16,13 %) according to the World Heritage Centre data, and this includes data for Luxembourg and Switzerland²¹. Some States Parties report that they wish to revise and update their Tentative List in the near future, probably in view of submitting a nomination.

Table 4: Number and types of properties on the Tentative Lists of Western European States Parties (World Heritage Centre data) which have not been inscribed

	A	B	F	G	I	L	M	N	S	UK	Total
Cultural	9	6	25	14	3	2		12		13	84
Natural	1		6		3				1	3	14
Mixed		1	8	1	2					2	14
Total	10	7	39	15	8	2	0	12	1	18	112

75% (84 sites) of the total number on the Tentative Lists of nine Western European countries are cultural properties, 12,5% (14 sites) are natural and 12.5% (14 sites) are mixed. Countries with a large number of sites on their Tentative Lists are coinciding with the countries which also have the highest numbers of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List (see below for detail). A considerable majority of sites on the Tentative Lists of this sub-region, as on the World Heritage List, continue to be cultural sites (WHL: 91.38% ; TL: 75%). However, natural and mixed sites have increasingly been included on the Tentative Lists, almost three times more (WHL: 8.62% ; TL: 25%). Four States Parties have no natural sites on their Tentative Lists.

¹⁹ The State Party reports that it has not submitted any Tentative List; however, two sites are recorded in the WHC Tentative List data record: n° 412, submitted 01/10/1993, “Ville et chateau de Vianden” ; n°413 submitted 01/10/1993, “Ville et abbaye d’Echternach”.

²⁰ The State Party submitted a Tentative List in April 2005.

²¹ See Tentative List table footnote for detail.

During the preparation of this report, all properties on the Tentative List and those not inscribed were attributed to different categories in order to analyse Tentative Lists in a chronological and typological way. The chronological and typological analysis of the Tentative Lists and of inscribed properties was based on the categories proposed by ICOMOS.²² It should be stressed that this categorisation may not reflect the vision of States Parties and was undertaken only for purposes of this report.

There are a high number of cultural properties on the Tentative Lists of the sub-region, but the sub-categories underline to what extent cultural heritage is diverse. Despite this high number of Historic Monuments/ Architectural Ensemble, Historic Towns/Urban Ensemble, there clearly is an attempt by States Parties (especially France, Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom) to vary the types of cultural properties that could be submitted. If one adds up the number of modern or industrial sites, these amount to more than half of all cultural properties. Even though they have not been indicated as a specific category, some properties are serial sites and cover large areas. The fairly larger number of mixed sites and cultural landscapes underlines this trend towards a more territorial approach to heritage. It is also noteworthy to underline that there are several sites located in overseas territories submitted by the United Kingdom (2) and France (3). In general, there is an attempt to *fill in the gaps* and select different types of properties, of different epochs and in different geographical areas of a country, such as overseas. The Tentative Lists also account for a few transboundary properties.

Table 5: Number and percentage of different categories of properties

Category	Number of properties	Percentage
Cultural	84	75%
Historic Monuments/ Architectural Ensemble	20	24,0%
Historic Towns/Urban Ensemble	15	18,0%
Modern Heritage/Memorials	14	16,5%
Cultural Landscapes	11	13,0%
Archaeological Sites	10	12,0%
Industrial Heritage	11	13,0%
Gardens	3	3,5%
Mixed	14	12,5%
Historic Monuments/Ecosystems	4	28%
Cultural Landscapes/Ecosystems	10	72%
Natural	14	12,5%
Ecosystems	7	50%

²² ICOMOS, *The World Heritage List: Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future*, ICOMOS, February 2004, 98 pages, Annex 2 and Annex 3, pp. 68-81. Aka *ICOMOS Analysis of the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists and follow-up action plan WHC/28.COM/INF.13A*

Geological/Palaeonthological Sites	7	50%
TOTAL	112	100%

States Parties mostly underline how responsibilities are shared between central government agencies and federal, or regional, local agencies or departments, and to what extent or not there was public consultation and a grassroots process. The United Kingdom for example has particularly underlined the public consultation process. Other States Parties, such as The Netherlands have given some information on categories of heritage that have received special attention when the List was revised (focus on archaeological sites followed a year later by a list of non archaeological sites) or underlined their wish to select complex sites on their future (revised) Tentative Lists (Switzerland).

The analysis of the Tentative Lists show that there are attempts to harmonize the Lists (as to the balance of cultural/natural/mixed properties), thus an attempt to follow the Global Strategy recommendations. Very few States Parties have commented on the number of properties on the Tentative List (United Kingdom points out that it has too many properties). The Netherlands underline the danger of a possible damage to the concept of outstanding universal value at the political level if too many sites are inscribed.

The overall impression is that the use of the Tentative List -- why it exists, what is it for -- is understood quite differently from one country to the other, and especially in countries which have a long tradition in heritage conservation, prior to World Heritage, as the Tentative List process does not fit directly into a national heritage and conservation tools. An extreme example is the discrepancy of information between the World Heritage Centre and States Parties, such as Luxembourg regarding whether or not a Tentative List was even submitted.

Beyond the facts and figures of statistical data, several questions remain: as to what extent the properties selected on the Lists are true to the notion of outstanding universal value and representative of different types and categories of heritage; how to appreciate the balance or rather imbalance between the high number of cultural properties *vis à vis* the low number of natural properties, and at what level the balance should be.

Some States Parties are working together at sub-regional and regional levels on transboundary nominations, such as the *Frontiers of the Roman Empire* ("Limes" in Germany; *Hadrian's Wall* in the United Kingdom), *Le Corbusier's work* (Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, France, etc.), *Belfries of Flanders* (Belgium, France), *Alpi Marittime* (Italy, France).

States Parties could be encouraged, especially because the Periodic Reporting exercise carries on in Section II, to favour exchanges between countries on these matters and more specifically regarding the harmonisation of the Tentative Lists.

However, the harmonisation of Tentative Lists would not be effective at the sub-regional level, and should be implemented at a European level. One must bear in mind that there are a number of cultural and heritage programmes and cooperation carried out by States Parties outside of World Heritage, this will be examined in more detail in chapter 2.5.

2.2.2 The World Heritage List

A total of 788 properties are inscribed on the World Heritage List (as of July 2004) with 611 cultural, 154 natural and 23 mixed properties in 134 States Parties. Western Europe has 116 properties (three of which are transboundary) inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The first inscription was made in 1978 and the most recent in 2004. Western Europe together with the Mediterranean sub-region has the highest number of properties on the World Heritage List. The only Western European State Party without inscribed properties is Monaco.

Out of ten countries, almost two thirds of the properties (84) are located in Germany (30), France (29) and the United Kingdom (26).

Table 6: Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage Properties

	World		Europe & North America		Western Europe	
		%		%		%
Cultural	611	77%	328	86%	106	91,38%
Natural	154	20%	47	12%	9	7,76%
Mixed	23	3%	8	2%	1	0,86%

Table 7: Number and percentage of properties by country

	A	B	F	G	I	L	M	N	S	UK	Total
Cultural	7 + 1*	8	26	28 + 1*	2	1	0	7	4	21	106
Natural	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	9
Mixed	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	8	28	30	2	1	0	7	6	26	116
%	6,9 %	6,9 %	24,10 %	25,90 %	1,70 %	0,90 %	0	6,00 %	5,20 %	22,40 %	100 %

*= transboundary sites

Of the total number of 116 inscribed properties in Western Europe, over 90% are cultural. The share of natural sites in Western Europe (7,7%) is lower than in the Europe & North America region (12%) and worldwide (20%). There is one mixed property in Western Europe.

Table 8 Increase in number of World Heritage properties inscribed per country in Western Europe from 1978 to 2004

COUNTRY	A 1992	B 1996	F 1975	G 1976	I 1991	L 1983	M 1978	N 1992	S 1975	UK 1984	Trans - bound .	W E	WORL D
1978				1								1	12
1979			5									5	45
1980-1984			9	4				3				1 6	128

1985-1989			2	3						14		1 9	134
1990-1994			3	7	1	1						1 2	119
1995-1999	5	4	6	7	1			6		4	1	3 4	191
2000-2003	2	4	2	5				1	3	7	1	2 5	125
2004				2						1	1	4	34
Total	7	8	27*	29*	2	1	0	7	6	26	3	1 1 6	788

The first inscriptions on the World Heritage List were made in 1978 at the 2nd session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Washington (USA). German and French properties were among the first ones to be inscribed in Western Europe in 1978 and 1979.

A first nomination generally followed shortly after the State Party had signed the *Convention*, and a large number of a country's properties were inscribed within the first few years of membership. This is a major trend worldwide and is true for most Western European countries except for Monaco that has not submitted any nominations, and for Luxembourg and Switzerland that waited several years before nominating properties (1994 and 1983). This is also true for united Germany that suddenly increased the number of its nominations after the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989, and chose properties in the Eastern part of the country (Quedlinburg, Dessau, Berlin, etc.).

In the last ten years, there has been a small increase (less than 1%) in the percentage of World Heritage properties located in the Europe and North America region that still holds almost half of the World Heritage nominations (around 48%).

At the regional level, there has been an increase in the percentage of inscribed properties located in Western Europe, rising from 27% to a little over 30%. Additionally, at least 26 nominations have been deferred, referred or withdrawn, some of which have eventually been inscribed.

There was a very high increase of nominations in the sub-region in the mid-1990s, a period when all countries of the sub-region had signed the *Convention*. Yet, the percentage of increase in nominations is even higher between 2000-2004 although the number of inscriptions is lower: countries which had signed the *Convention* at an early stage did not slow down (except in cases of incomplete nomination dossiers), and those countries which signed the *Convention* in the mid-1980s and early 1990s which were in the process of submitting their first nominations.

Table 9: Comparison of increase in number of World Heritage properties during the last ten years in Western Europe with global region's and worldwide dynamics

	1994	2004
Western European sub-region	53	116
Europe & North America region	196	383
World	410	788

One of the reasons why there has been an increase in nominations is probably because “new” categories of heritage have been taken into account, thus encouraging States Parties to focus on these for nominations. The success of the *Convention* has also probably led to rise in interest for World Heritage status, and through an increase in regional incentives to a high political pressure that has fostered more nominations.

The first part of this analysis will look into chronological categories (see table below). Finally the criteria under which properties are inscribed will be examined.

Table 10: Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage Properties

	Western Europe	
		%
Cultural	106	91,38%
Natural	9	7,76%
Mixed	1	0,86%

Table 11: Distribution of World Heritage properties according to types

		B	F	G	I	L	M	N	S	UK		
Cultural (106)												
Monuments	1	4	12	18				2	2	12	51	48%
Groups of buildings	3	3	7	5		1		1	1	5	26	25%
Sites/Cultural landscapes	4*	1	7	6*	2			4	1	4	29	27%
Mixed (1)												
Cultural Landscapes/ Geological/ Ecosystem			1*								1	100%
Natural (9)												
Ecosystems			1							3	4	44%
Geological/ Palaeonthological Sites				1					2	2	5	56%
Total	8*	8	28*	30*	2	1		7	6	26	116	

Of 106 cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List:

- 51 (48%) are historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles,
- 26 (25%) are historic towns/urban ensembles and
- 29 (27%) are sites and among those 10 are cultural landscapes (more or less 9%).

Of nine natural sites:

- 4 (56%) are ecosystems and
- 5 (44%) geological/palaeonthological sites.

The absolute majority of cultural properties, almost half of the total, are historic monument(s)/architectural ensembles. While the number of urban ensembles and sites is balanced, the number of cultural landscapes has been increasing rapidly.

Natural sites are represented with relatively equal numbers of ecosystems and geological sites.

The earliest nominations are cultural heritage properties and mainly *unica*, famous medieval or classic historic monuments, Aachen Cathedral (Germany), Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France), etc. They mostly represent the major chronological categories of “classical” Western Art History. The exception is the United Kingdom which is the only State Party of the sub-region to have chosen a natural site amongst its first nominations (Giant’s Causeway and Causeway Coast and Saint-Kilda). Some States Parties seem to have also favoured a national geographical balance in the choice of properties. For example, the three first sites nominated by Belgium are located respectively in Flanders (Flemish Béguinages), in Wallonia (The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, la Louvière and Le Roeulx in Hainault) and Brussels (La Grande Place, Brussels).

The United Kingdom not only nominated (1986) a natural site as one of its first properties, but also chose a varied typology of monuments and sites which include a castle and a cathedral (Durham), but also an icon of industrial heritage (Ironbridge Gorge), a garden, and an archaeological site. The Netherlands inscribed first an archaeological site which includes a prehistoric settlement and a 19th military site, both have in common the mastery over water and land.

Furthermore, since the late 1990s, heritage overseas has been recognized, thus broadening the cultural map. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom have each towns in overseas territories (Historic area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles; Historic Town of St George and related fortifications, Bermuda) inscribed. France submitted a nomination for a natural site in New Caledonia but the nomination was incomplete and not examined at the World Heritage Committee.

In the 1990s, the focus for different areas and categories of heritage grew, as did an interest for a more thematic and serial approach to heritage. There is a gradual shift from the monument to whole series or territories. Monuments are still a major category but may be considered as a series. Belgium for example has nominated the major works of the Art Nouveau architect Victor Horta, and a series of Belfries.

One of the main responses to this change occurred in 1992, when the World Heritage Committee recognised cultural landscapes²³ as a category of the Operational Guidelines. Not only are there more and more properties inscribed under the cultural landscapes category, but there are also revisions of the category of formerly inscribed properties. A monument such as the Château and Estate of Chambord which was inscribed on the List as a single monument is now included in a larger entity, as part of the Loire Valley cultural landscape.

The first cultural landscapes in the Western Europe region were inscribed in 1997, from Austria (Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape) and France (Pyrénées-Mont Perdu).²⁴

Section II of the Periodic Report will permit a more thorough analysis of the sites and properties, and may result in proposals by States Parties for modifications of categories or boundaries.

The following tables will present the different categories of heritage in more detail.

²³ For a comprehensive study on World Heritage and cultural landscapes one should refer to: P.J.Fowler, *World Heritage Cultural Landscapes 1992-2002*, Paris, UNESCO, World Heritage Centre, 2004, World Heritage papers n°6, 133 p.

²⁴ Peter Fowler *op. cit.*, p. 40.

Heritage in the sub-region can be analysed according to seven chronological categories (see table below).

Table 12: Chronological categories

Categories	Number of occurrences
Prehistoric	10
Roman Rule	14
Middle Ages	53
Renaissance to 18 th century	38
French Revolution To World War I	33
World War I to World War II	18

The total number of occurrences is higher than the total number of World Heritage properties because several properties belong simultaneously to different categories. As underlined in the ICOMOS study, there is a very important number of properties connected to the Middle Ages, this is particularly true for religious monuments, castles and most historic towns. Thirty-two properties belong to that category, if one does not take into account properties which overlap.

In chronological order, out of the ten occurrences counted in the prehistoric category, six properties belong *stricto sensu* to that group.

In the Roman Rule category four properties *per se* belong to that group.

Even if one does not take into account towns and long- term settlements, the Renaissance to the 18th century group is very important and comes after the Middle Age category. The 19th century group is also quite important, more than in the ICOMOS study and that illustrates the trend set by Western European countries which have focused quite early on “modern heritage”, be it industrial or strictly architectural.

Around twenty different typological categories have been selected to help give an overview of the different types of heritage (see table below). Many properties belong to different categories, urban areas, vernacular architecture as well as religious buildings, public architecture, etc. Only the main element has been listed below as a thematic category.

Table 13: Typological categories of Western Europe World Heritage properties

Countries	A	B	F	G	I	L	M	N	S	UK
Cultural										
Roman Monuments			x	x						x
Religious properties		x	x	x	x				x	x

Castles, Palaces	x		x	x						x
Public buildings				x						x
Architectural Ensembles/ Site	x	x	x	x						
Overseas architectural ensembles								x		x
Historic Towns/Urban Ensembles	x	x	x	x		x			x	x
Gardens				x						x
Military properties								x	x	x
Cultural Landscapes	x		x	x						x
Vernacular architecture	x			x				x		
Modern Heritage		x		x				x		
Agricultural/Industrial Heritage	x	x	x	x				x		x
Memorials				x						
Cultural routes Pilgrimages, railways, canals	x		x							
Archaeological Sites		x	x	x	x			x		x
Rock art sites			x							
Mixed										
Historic Monuments/ Ecosystems										
Cultural Landscapes/ Ecosystems				x						
Natural										
Ecosystems			x							x
Geological/ Palaeontological Sites				x					x	x

An analysis of the application of cultural and natural criteria²⁵ demonstrates that cultural criterion (iv) and natural criterion (iv) are attributed to 35% and 36% of sites respectively.

Criteria (ii) and (iv), especially, are the most frequently applied criteria for cultural heritage. The criterion attributed most frequently for natural sites is (iii). The one most attributed for geological sites is criterion (i), for ecosystems both criteria (iii) and (iv) are the most frequent.

Table 14: The application of cultural criteria to different types of sites

Category	(i)		(ii)		(iii)		(iv)		(v)		(vi)	
	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
Historic Monuments/ Architectural Ensemble	25	20%	33	27%	14	11%	39	31%	0	0%	13	11%
Historic Towns/ Urban Ensemble	5	9%	18	32%	4	7%	23	41%	1	2%	5	9%
Sites/Cultural Landscapes	14	19%	14	19%	14	19%	22	30%	5	6.5%	5	6.5%
Total	44		65		32		84		6		23	

Table 15: The application of natural criteria to different types of sites

Category	(i)		(ii)		(iii)		(iv)	
	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
Ecosystems			1	14%	3	43%	3	43%
Geological Sites	5	45%	1	9%	3	28%	2	18%
Total	5		2		6		5	

2.2.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

There is one property of the Western European sub-region inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger: Cologne Cathedral (Germany) was inscribed at the 28th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2004.

The Committee decided that the visual integrity of the property was threatened by a development project conducted by the City of Cologne which includes high rise building in an area next to the Cathedral. The site lacks a proper buffer zone, and as often in urban areas is submitted to development pressure. The World Heritage Committee requested the City of Cologne to reconsider and review the current building plans with regard to their visual impact on Cologne Cathedral. The State Party has been requested to provide a detailed report on the situation for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session in July 2005.

²⁵ In the revised *Operational Guidelines*, which entered into force on 2 February 2005, the numbering of criteria has been changed (*Operational Guidelines*, II.D 77).

2.3 Examination of the State of Conservation

2.3.1 Reactive monitoring

Reactive monitoring of the properties' state of conservation is a key element of the *Convention* work. A high number of state of conservation reports was requested from and submitted by Western European States Parties. Although the Committee constantly warns against threats to the value, authenticity and integrity of properties - some sites have been reported on for many years - only one property has been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger so far.

The detailed analysis of monitoring missions and the issues regarding the site's conservation will be addressed in Section II of the report, but it is nonetheless interesting to point out the relatively small number of reactive monitoring missions compared to the high number of state of conservation reports, and to briefly analyze the main conservation and management issues addressed in these reports.

Only few natural catastrophes such as storms (1999), floods (2002), or fires, have constituted serious threats to properties. The main issues are man-made: lack of maintenance (bad conservation, threat of collapse), removal of *in situ* findings on a property (mural paintings, or archaeological findings), development pressures (e.g. tourism) mostly acute in urban areas (threat to cityscape, high rise buildings, destruction of historic urban fabric, roof extensions), negative visual impacts, or infrastructure pressures (e.g. building of roads or dams), pollution. For natural sites, issues such as predatory activities (industrial fishing), or the consequences of mining or oil exploration are important threats, the introduction of alien species may also endanger the ecological balance of a site. In most cases, the threat is acute because of the lack of adequate integrated management mechanisms, lack of statutory development plans, lack of assessment of cumulative impact, lack of monitoring, of proper enclosure, equipment for visitors, lack of mapped boundaries and buffer zones.

2.4 Cooperation for World Heritage

2.4.1 International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

International Assistance (IA) is not very important in the Western Europe sub-region. Four States Parties out of ten have had approved International Assistance requests (Austria, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom). The total amount is less than 200 000 US \$. Around 80% of these approved requests concern cultural sites. Except for the International Assistance for natural sites, these were granted in the 1990s and onwards.

Table 16: Approved International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

	IA approved for mixed heritage		IA approved for natural heritage		IA approved for cultural heritage		Total amount per country
Austria	1	5 000			3	90 000,00	95 000
Belgium	2	5 000					5 000
France							

Germany					2	25 000	25 000
Ireland							
Luxembourg							
Monaco							
The Netherlands							
Switzerland							
United Kingdom			2	28 000	2	28 630	56 630
Total W E	3	10 000	2	28 000	7	143 630	181 630

2.4.2 Bi- and Multilateral Cooperation

States Parties of the sub-region have developed wide ranging cooperation at bi- or multilateral level within the framework of World Heritage and outside of it, especially through the European Union, and Council of Europe programmes. Eight out of ten of the Western European sub-region's States Parties are members to the European Union (see fact sheet table per country in chapter 1). All the countries of the sub-region are members of the Council of Europe.

A variety of partnerships and projects have been developed and implemented at a European level between cultural institutions, through European programmes such as the 'L'Europe de l'Air project' concerned with the study and protection of historic airports (sites studied include Berlin-Tempelhof, Liverpool-Speke and Paris-Le Bourget) or a joint industrial heritage study programme carried out by Italy, France and the United Kingdom. Most of them do not directly concern World Heritage, but will be examined nonetheless because they are part of a wide range of cultural exchanges between States Parties and also represent an important source of funding. European funding will be described more in detail in the next chapter.

Some States Parties have also developed cooperation agreements directly with UNESCO to help support and develop conservation and management of heritage, and some local authorities have fostered the creation of foundations.

Also, numerous meetings and technical cooperation regarding World Heritage have been hosted or organized by State Parties on heritage conservation, and many countries have provided expertise.

Several cities in the sub-region are members of the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC).

Moreover, as it is mentioned in chapter 2.3.1, several States Parties have or are currently preparing joint trans-national nominations.

A) Overview of European programmes

The European Union and the Council of Europe have launched a series of initiatives and programmes to protect and enhance cultural heritage and foster public access to culture.

The Culture 2000 Programme supports projects for conserving European heritage of exceptional importance and also provides support for cooperation projects in the heritage field - such as the Art Nouveau Network - which can cover projects involving, among others,

training, the exchange of experience and the development of cultural multimedia products. It also supports the "Europa Nostra" awards, which are granted to heritage restoration projects.

The European Union uses its education and training programmes and its joint information campaigns with the Council of Europe to foster public access to cultural heritage. The SOCRATES Programme supports educational projects in the field of cultural heritage which involve schools and museums, for example the Leonardo da Vinci Programme finances, among others, training in traditional crafts and in the restoration and development of cultural heritage.

The Council of Europe and the European Union are also working together to organise European Heritage Days, which have been held since 1991.

The European Union and UNESCO have cooperated to include World Heritage in the European Heritage Network and share information focused on cultural heritage, particularly on architectural and on archaeological heritage. The project is currently on hold but several States Parties in their reports have underlined their wish to continue the partnership and to revive the project.

Protection and enhancement of cultural heritage extends beyond Europe's borders through cooperation with international organizations and non-member countries within the framework of specific programmes and funds.

B) Co-operation agreements and Funds-in-Trust, foundations

Several countries have signed cooperation and Funds-in-Trust agreements. Some are framework agreements with UNESCO at large and involve several sectors of the Organization (France, Belgium). Other agreements are signed with the World Heritage Centre, and focus on the implementation of the *Convention*: promote the Global Strategy, or improve site management through the implementation of specific projects. All these agreements provide funds, and some provide also in kind expertise and aim to foster further partnerships. Some countries have also developed foundations to support World Heritage.

Regarding cooperation agreements, France was the first State Party to sign a cooperation agreement with UNESCO in 1997, followed by The Netherlands, Belgium, and the Flemish authorities, and the United Kingdom.

a) The France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement (Convention France-UNESCO pour le patrimoine).

The France-UNESCO Cooperation Agreement for heritage is a technical and financial treaty which aims to support UNESCO's effort in the management, conservation and enhancement of monumental, urban and natural heritage and provide preparatory assistance for inscription on the World Heritage List. It is a novel framework which allows UNESCO to benefit from technical support of experts from the French Government, French institutions, and local authorities and associations. It is not just a funds-in-trust, as one of the aims is to initiate the development of cooperation agreements and projects financed by multilateral or bilateral funds (MFA-PSF, FDA, European Union, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank; Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, etc.).

Since 1999, the France-UNESCO Agreement has implemented more than 90 projects around the world, in fifty different countries and helped mobilize important funds. It has helped draft new nominations, protect and manage World Heritage, strengthen legal and administrative frameworks, train heritage conservation professionals whilst seeking to create leverage in order to bring out existing potential in developing countries which lack financial means and technical capability and encourage the establishment of decentralized cooperation with French local and territorial communities in the domain of heritage.

b) The UNESCO/Netherlands Funds-in-Trust (NFiT)²⁶

The UNESCO/Netherlands Funds-in-Trust (NFiT) co-operation to support the *World Heritage Convention* was established in 2001 by the State Secretary for Education, Culture and Sciences, who is currently Representative for the Netherlands in the World Heritage Committee. Under this Funds-in-Trust arrangement the Government of the Netherlands made available an amount of €450,000 annually over a period of four years (2001-2004) to reinforce the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The NFiT Co-operation Agreement was extended in 2004 for another four years.

The aim of the contribution is to promote the implementation of the 1972 *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* through activities within four main areas: Implementation of the Global Strategy; Education/World Heritage in Young Hands; Technical Cooperation; and Periodic Reporting on World Heritage sites.

c) Belgium

c.i) Cooperation agreement and Funds-in-Trust

Since 2000, the Government of Belgium has signed a long term agreement with UNESCO that is periodically renewed. Within this framework agreement the Belgium Government also supports World Heritage. The projects are negotiated regularly on an annual basis and on a project basis. For the 2002-2008 period the priority is given to biodiversity in Central Africa.

Furthermore, the Belgium Government has also agreed to a Funds-in-Trust since 2002 which aims to implement the *Convention* through the safeguarding and sustainable assistance development of cultural and natural resources, promote the Global Strategy, strengthen the World Heritage capacity to assist, prevent and mitigate risk affecting World Heritage.

c.ii) Flemish Funds-in-Trust

Under the UNESCO Flanders FIT a project was carried out on “World Heritage Reporting in Europe and the Arab States” with an overall budget of 530.805 US\$. Joint activities with the Council of Europe (HEREIN Programme) were carried out, including a meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus in 2003. The focus of the project was the development of the on-line Periodic Reporting tool used for the European region for the first time. The Flemish authorities supported the development of World Heritage management capacity in the Arab States with US \$332,310 for this project part.

The objectives of the project were:

- To make available updated information relative to the *Convention* to World Heritage site managers in the Arab region and the general public; and
- To assist in capacity building on World Heritage information management within the Arab States, including data collection, production of maps and monitoring systems, in order to improve the management and conservation of World Heritage sites in the region.

d) The United Kingdom - UNESCO Memorandum of Understanding

Since October 2003, a cooperation agreement has been signed between UNESCO and the United Kingdom (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, DCMS) to enhance the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. The Caribbean has been identified as the main beneficiary region with potential additional activity in south Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

²⁶ Information provided by WHC webpage : <http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=150>

e) The German World Heritage Foundation

In 2001, the Hanseatic Towns of Stralsund and Wismar decided to establish the World Heritage Foundation.

The aim of the Foundation is to support UNESCO in implementing the *World Heritage Convention* in order to preserve and protect the cultural and natural heritage of the world and more specifically to contribute to the balance of the World Heritage List and to assist endangered World Heritage sites. The Foundation is open for national and international co-operation with municipalities, associations, companies and individuals who wish to support the World Heritage idea. Its members aim to endorse and develop the most effective means for the world-wide protection of cultural and natural diversity. For German World Heritage sites the Foundation developed the project-sponsorship scheme.

C) Secondment of staff and volunteers

The World Heritage Centre has benefited from the provision of staff of limited duration, secondment, or under the Associate Experts scheme. The following States Parties are currently providing such assistance: Belgium, France, The Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Austria and Germany have done so in the past.

More specifically, several Western European countries have developed volunteer cooperation programmes which involve young students or retired professionals (France: Association des Volontaires du Progrès, or the French senior volunteers ECTI; United Kingdom: National Trust Volunteering; Germany: the United Nation's Volunteer Programme which is based in Bonn). These programmes are either run by ministries or NGOs. Although these programmes more often focus on civil rights and education and development, some volunteers are also involved in heritage conservation.

D) Meetings, experts

A great number of experts from the sub-region have been invited either by UNESCO, or by States Parties to provide expertise on different issues regarding World Heritage sites, conservation and management.

A number of expert meetings have taken place in the sub-region either organized at the initiative of a country or by UNESCO.

E) Twinning of sites

Several World Heritage sites of the sub region are twinned with other sites in the world. More information on this aspect will be provided in Section II of the Periodic Report.

F) European Union funding for World Heritage

The protection of World Heritage is also addressed in the agreements concluded with the EU's partner countries: EUROMED Heritage is a regional programme which fosters the development of cultural heritage in the European Mediterranean area; it forms part of the cooperation programme with the Mediterranean countries (MEDA). France for example within the framework of the Delta programme is currently working with Algeria and several other partners on a series of sustainable heritage development pilot projects in the Mediterranean, one of which is the World Heritage site of the M'zab Valley.

The ASIA-URBS Programme, now replaced by the Asia-ProEco Programme, supports urban development projects launched jointly by Asian and European cities. For example Chester (United Kingdom) in partnership with Feltre (Italy) has participated in urban management and economic development in the sub-metropolitan City of Lalitpur and the Village development area of Khokana, in Nepal. Lille (France) and Turin (Italy) have partnered with the Thua

Thien Huê Province, Vietnam, to work on a housing policies project in the historic centre of Huê. Under the framework of the France-UNESCO cooperation agreement, Chinon (France) and Hoffheim-am-Taunus (Germany) have partnered with Luang Prabang (Laos) to enhance, protect and manage the World Heritage site and develop an urban conservation plan.

Participation in such programmes not only encourage important EU funds of several thousand euros to help manage and develop World Heritage sites but help develop partnerships with other international stakeholders and banks. Above all, it fosters capacity-building and the enhancement of local governance through the twinning of cities and the exchange of expertise.

Furthermore, Member States to the European Union may also benefit from the regional development programmes (operational programmes or single programming documents) and Structural Funds co-financing within the framework of the priority regional Objectives.

More specific information regarding Western European properties benefiting from European Funds is to be expected in Section II of the Periodic Report.

2.4.3 Cooperation with other international instruments and charters

Many countries of the sub-region have accessed or ratified other international instruments and charters. The ratification and implementation of the conventions are mostly the responsibility of the central government with more or less involvement of regions, states or provinces for federal States. In some cases, the ratification of conventions has resulted in changes in national legislation or at least in the integration of the conventions into the national policies on heritage protection and planning.

Table 17: Participation in international cultural heritage conventions

Cultural heritage conventions											
State Party	UNESCO						Council of Europe				Unidroit 1995
	Convention 1954	Hague Protocol 1954	Convention 1970	Hague 2nd Protocol 1999	Convention 2001	Convention 2003	Convention 1969	Convention 1985	Convention 1985	Convention 1992	
Austria	Rat	Rat		Rat			Rat		Sig		
Belgium	Rat	Rat					Rat		Rat	Sig	
France	Rat	Rat	Rat				Den		Rat	Rat	Sig
Germany	Rat	Rat					Den		Rat	Rat	
Ireland									Rat	Rat	
Luxembourg	Rat	Rat					Rat		Sig	Sig	
Monaco	Rat	Rat								Rat	
Netherlands	Rat	Rat							Rat	Sig	Sig

s											
Switzerland	Accs	Accs	Accp	Rat			Den		Rat	Rat	Sig
United Kingdom			Accp				Den		Rat	Rat	

Regarding natural heritage conventions, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitats (Ramsar Convention 1971), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES 1973) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention or CMS 1979) Basel, the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (1989), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) are ratified by most countries of Western Europe. One State Party, Monaco, because of its size and specificity, has not accessed or signed any of these conventions.

Table 18: Participation in international natural heritage conventions

Natural heritage conventions								
	UNESCO	Council of Europe		UNEP				
State Party	Ramsar Convention 1971	Bonn Convention 1979	Bonn Convention 2000	CITES 1973	Bonn Convention 1979	Basel Convention 1989	Biodiversity Convention 1992	Waste Convention 1991
Austria	Accs	Rat		Accs		Rat	Rat	Rat
Belgium	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
France	Rat	Rat	Sig	App	Rat	App	Rat	Rat
Germany	Accs			Accs	Rat	Accs	Accs	
Ireland	Rat	Rat		Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat
Luxembourg	Accs	Rat	Sig	Accs	Rat	Rat	Rat	
Monaco								
Netherlands	Accs	Accs		Accs	Rat	App	Rat	
Switzerland	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	
United Kingdom	Rat			Rat	Rat	Rat	Rat	

2.5 World Heritage Education and Training

2.5.1 Training and meetings of site managers and heritage decision-makers

Western European countries have an important network of schools, universities, institutes, either public or private, which train heritage conservation professionals. Some institutions and

schools are not only amongst the oldest schools and universities in Europe and the world but have helped shape the concept even of heritage and history and also some of the currently used conservation and preservation techniques and policies.

Western European countries have developed training in numerous fields, ranging from Art History to Biology to Architecture to highly specialized restoration. Specialized experts in the field of heritage identification, as well as heritage conservation experts and skilled technicians are trained, as well as heritage and tourism specialists. The range of trades and skills involved in heritage is extremely varied. Training can be provided at the national, regional or local level through public or private institutions.

Although there is a wide range of training institutions, a specific body of particular significance is rarely singled out.

Most countries have not singled out specific training needs, nonetheless, Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom have identified training needs in areas such as the preservation and enhancement of traditional know-how.

This is especially an important issue since it opens onto the much broader field of sustainability and integrated management of heritage. If heritage is to be an entry point for sustainable development and not become just a picture façade, it is a major issue for Western countries to raise awareness of the need to maintain traditional know-how and crafts especially in large sites, urban or rural, where conservation should rely not only on high-tech expertise for the preservation of major elements, but also on the revitalization and maintenance of more “modest” types of heritage which may not be witness to major technological outbreaks but, on the contrary conservatories of uses and techniques which give the specific value to most properties. It is essential to extend the practice of conservation to all the trades and crafts involved.

Moreover, training opportunities on site management are also of special importance where often World Heritage sites do not necessarily have integrated management bodies and specific management mechanisms.

2.5.2 Education, Information and Awareness Raising

Most of the Western European sub-region are participating in the UNESCO's *Associated Schools Project Network* (ASPnet) launched in 1953 to coordinate and encourage experimental activities aimed at developing education for international understanding and cooperation. Seven out of ten countries have appointed national coordinators (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and Switzerland).

Coordinated jointly by ASPnet and the World Heritage Centre, the *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project* gives students a chance to voice their concerns and to become involved in the protection of cultural and natural heritage. The project features the experimentation of the World Heritage Education Kit and the conduct of World Heritage Youth Fora and International Workshops on World Heritage Education, and teacher training Workshops and Seminars.

Several workshops were organized by the World Heritage Centre in Europe; four were organized in the sub-region.

International Workshops on World Heritage Education: France (Chartres, 24-28 February 1999) and Austria (Graz, 7-12 October 2000).

Teacher training Workshops and Seminars: France (Strasbourg, 29-30 January 2003), and United Kingdom (Ironbridge Gorge, 28 March 2003).

The World Heritage in Young Hands Educational Kit is available in English, French and German.

2.6 Conclusion

The history of participation of the ten countries of the Western European sub-region in the *World Heritage Convention* covers more than twenty-five years. During this period, 116 cultural and natural sites were inscribed on the World Heritage List (some 112 properties on Tentative Lists are intended to be nominated in the future).

As for the implementation of the Global Strategy for a representative World Heritage List, the properties inscribed, as well as the sites identified as possible World Heritage sites, do not represent adequately the rich cultural and natural variety of heritage of the sub-region. This is particularly true regarding natural heritage but also regarding heritage “practice”, there is a definite shift in the way properties are being encompassed, from the unique monument to the broader ensembles of cultural landscapes. The harmonisation of Tentative Lists, at the European level (including overseas territories) is a concern of State Parties and an important step to be undertaken henceforth.

Despite the fact that only one site has been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the Western European sub-region, there are serious concerns about the state of conservation of some properties that are subject to threats such as development and infrastructure pressure, political pressure, tourism.

Few International Assistance requests were approved in the past twenty-five years, but in general States Parties do not request assistance from the World Heritage Fund.

Considering the economic wealth and the capacities of the Western European sub-region, international cooperation at the bilateral or multi-lateral levels could be enhanced and more particularly by expertise sharing and partnerships with local authorities and regions which are increasingly responsible for managing World Heritage sites. Funding from the European Union should also be encouraged.

3. THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN WESTERN EUROPE

3.1 Introduction and Methodology of Analysis

All States Parties of the Western European sub-region have submitted Section I of Periodic Reports in a timely manner. The responsibilities for the preservation of natural and cultural heritage are shared between different institutions in the sub-region's States Parties.

There is a discrepancy in the quantity and type of information provided by States Parties in the Periodic Reporting Questionnaires. Some States Parties have provided extensive data and elements of analysis, describing mechanisms, procedures and regulations, administration involved at the local or regional level, whilst other States Parties gave general information. It is to be noted that complementary detailed information and data is issued on the Council of Europe's heritage network (HEREIN).

Chapter 3 of this synthesis report is based mostly on the information provided by States Parties. Statistical analysis was conducted using the Evaluation Tool prepared by the World Heritage Centre. The results are presented in table form.

3.2 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

The absolute majority (nine out of ten) of periodic reports involved the ministries of culture or relevant departments. Four reports were officially jointly prepared by more than one institution (Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Belgium; Ministry of Culture and National Commission for Luxembourg) and among these only the French and Swiss reports officially involved the competent institutions in charge of natural heritage. Heritage conservation's history can account for the over pre-eminence of cultural agencies involved because of the important number of cultural properties listed, but overall, even though institutions in charge of cultural heritage are officially more involved in the preparation of periodic reports, one must underline also that specialized agencies or institutions in charge of natural heritage were also very much consulted at the national level and at the regional level (i.e. Germany, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom). The institutions *per se* as well as their initiatives or activities are mentioned in the reports. Austria specifically reported on cultural issues, but refers to natural heritage when commenting on regional initiatives. Ireland hardly refers to natural heritage but gives some information on specific legislation such as the Wildlife Acts.

More detailed and specific information on the role of natural heritage agencies will be contained in Section II of the report.

3.3 Identification of the cultural and natural heritage properties

3.3.1 National Inventories

Most countries refer to cultural heritage inventories, and many specify different types of inventories. There is a clear lack of information regarding natural heritage inventories. Complementary relevant information on inventories regarding both cultural and natural heritage is to be found in chapters 5 and 6 of the questionnaires.

All States Parties but one have established inventories at a national, regional or local level. Monaco intends to create a “heritage subcommittee” in 2005 under the responsibility of the Department of Cultural Affairs in charge of the establishment of a cultural, natural and artistic survey.

Out of the material analysed, three types of inventories can be differentiated; they vary depending on type of intended use:

- a) Inventories as records or registers of listed and protected properties or sites. These inventories have a statutory and legal value. They often are under the responsibility of national authorities, but may also be devolved to regional entities or states (United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium). Depending on the degree of protection these statutory lists can be divided into sub categories such as a list of protected properties and a supplementary inventory (France, also Luxembourg but information was not provided in the report). Records of cultural properties have been in existence since the early 19th century (France, Germany, also United Kingdom but this is not specified in the report) and mostly since the beginning of the 20th century, and are implemented through a relevant protection and conservation law. Natural site records are established later and are generally implemented as from the 20th century.

Inventories, or studies which focus on the identification of heritage. These inventories are more often prepared at the federal/national level but can also be undertaken at the state/regional level; their purpose is to provide a comprehensive survey of heritage that can be used to document protected properties or sites, or they may have a declaratory value and are used as a means to identify tentative elements of national/regional interest. In several countries, especially for cultural heritage all properties prior to a given epoch are automatically declared of interest. These inventories can be fundamental surveys carried out on a long-term basis, and on a topographical basis. Some more specific surveys, short-term studies are carried out on a thematic basis and concern mostly “newer” categories of cultural heritage (modern heritage, gardens, etc.) or specific environments or natural heritage (trees, hedges, specific fauna and flora, etc.). Long-term national surveys are carried out by competent national administrations often in partnership with universities (France, The Netherlands). Local authorities and especially major cities have their own survey and list of monuments of interests. Specialized NGOs are often involved in carrying out thematic surveys. Many general national surveys were launched in the 1960s and 70s and this is even more so for natural heritage. Several countries refer to the Council of Europe’s standards.

- c) Inventories which are carried out in view of management and planning. This concerns large areas and is mostly true for environment and archaeology but also for urban historic areas (the latter is especially true for France). Many countries have an archaeological mapping survey system which is connected to development policies and preventive conservation legislations. Environmental studies or specific surveys of natural areas are carried out also as a means to help planning decisions through a better knowledge of the environment and what needs to be protected.

Six out of nine countries which have established national inventories have used them as a basis for the identification of World Heritage (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom).

Almost all States Parties have underlined that the competent organisation in charge of the inventories, heritage departments and agencies have changed and evolved with time; this is particularly true for those countries whose institutions have been in existence for more than a

century. Some changes occurred following reorganisation of the State itself and even quite recently mainly due to decentralisation or restructuring process.

Statistical Analysis Table 1

	QUESTION	Western Europe			
		Total of States Parties: 10			
		YES		NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.02.01	Has the State Party established inventories of cultural and natural properties?	9		1	100%
I.02.02	If so, at what level(s) are they compiled and maintained?				90%
	National	8			
	Regional	5			
	Local	5			
	Other	0			
I.02.03	If yes, have they been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites?	6		3	90%

3.3.2 Tentative Lists

A majority of Tentative Lists in Western Europe have been prepared at the national level with often a regional consultation. This is true for federal states, but beyond the political organization there is a will to involve regional authorities and even open the process to public consultation. This can be seen as a success of World Heritage and an attempt to take into consideration the demands of local and regional authorities.

Several countries wish to revise their Tentative Lists, to update or revise it so as to ensure a better balance of the sites selected (Nature/Culture, monuments/complex sites, etc.) in the spirit of the Cairns decision. Those countries which have not revised their list report that they plan to launch specific studies in order to do so.

According to their States Parties' reports, three States Parties have not submitted any Tentative List (Monaco, Switzerland, and Luxembourg).

Statistical Analysis Table 2

	QUESTION	Western Europe				
		Total of States Parties: 10				
		YES	YES	NO	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.03.01	Has the State Party submitted a Tentative List since it became a	7		3		100%

	contracting party to the World Heritage Convention?					
I.03.04	How was your Tentative List prepared?					80%
	National	7				
	Regional	6				
	Local	3				
	Public consultation	3				

3.3.3 Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List

Responsibility for nomination and the actual preparation process has to be differentiated.

In six out of nine countries of the sub-region (excluding Monaco) the nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List are strictly the responsibility of the central government (Austria, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom). In federal States such as Belgium and Germany, it is the responsibility of the regions. In Switzerland it is a combination of both.

Except for Ireland and Luxembourg, where the State is responsible for the nomination and the preparation, the preparation of the nomination generally involves local authorities or site owners, and also site managers in centralized States. Several countries involve experts to prepare the nomination. More information on the nomination process will surely come out of Section II of the periodic report. Local authorities are much more involved now than in the early stages of the Convention. This is quite true in France, and the United Kingdom where there is a responsibility and management shift to regional entities through the decentralisation process.

As States Parties report it, the most important motivation for nominating a site is conservation, then comes honour and prestige. Relatively few countries report that the most important motivation is increase in funding and lobbying.

The perceived benefits of World Heritage listing are conservation of site and honour and prestige, and also working in partnership. Sites in danger are not reported as one of the main reasons for nomination because a good set of conservation regulations exists in the sub-region. Rather, countries underline how inscriptions have lead to “cohesive site management” and “created a new awareness for the common heritage” be it in terms of a better implementation of existing conservation regulations, or in terms of fostering new scientific studies. Also, many countries underline the double sided coin of tourism increase following to World Heritage inscription.

States Parties indicate that they encountered difficulties in the preparation of nominations. This was due to the nomination format (multiple changes of the format, difficulty in implementing buffer zones, or management plans which do not exist in the national legislations), lack of cooperation between public institutions due to changes in these institutions or between state and regional agencies, or between public institutions and private owners. Urban and development pressure were also underlined as a major difficulty encountered during the nomination preparation.

3.4 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

3.4.1 General Policy Development

Specific heritage legislation exists in all countries of the sub-region. For the most part, there are separate framework laws for cultural and natural heritage. Most countries have a national legislation and a set of regional and local regulations especially for planning, except for Belgium and Germany who have regional laws. However, Germany has a federal legislation for natural properties. No country has a specific World Heritage legislation, properties are protected by the national legislation. Two countries have specific planning regulations for World Heritage (Germany, Switzerland) and some created specific agencies to manage complex sites (France) or have given special attention to World Heritage sites (Belgium). France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (and the Netherlands for natural sites) request management plans. Section II will provide more detailed information on this issue.

Germany (for cultural heritage only), Ireland (review of National Act and Heritage Act), and the United Kingdom (new system of heritage protection) plan to change their current legislation, whilst Switzerland intends to change its funding system. France has not planned to change its legislation but has created an inter-ministerial French World Heritage National Committee to follow up on World Heritage issues, and develop a comprehensive national policy.

Table 3 : Statistical Analysis

	QUESTION	Western Europe				
		Total of States Parties: 10				
		YES	YES	NO	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.05.01	Does your country have specific legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate your country's national heritage?	10	100,00%	0	0,00%	100%
I.05.03	If yes, are local communities involved?	9	90,00%	2	28,57%	100%
I.05.05	Is there specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites in your country?	2	20,00%	6	60,00%	100%
I.05.07	Are management plans required (or do they exist) in your country for cultural and natural heritage?	4	40,00%	6	60,00%	100%
I.05.10	Are there any plans to change current legislation and/or planning?	7	70,00%	3	30,00%	100%

3.4.2 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Most States Parties reported that their competent institutions in charge of heritage preservation and conservation provide their services from national to local levels. Western European countries have a wide variety of departments, specialized agencies, in charge of heritage, or that at some point are related to it.

For cultural heritage, many countries not only have a monument and site department but also, a town planning and/or building and an archaeological department, and relevant specialized natural heritage departments. Federal states and some countries which have undergone a decentralisation process have regional or devolved administrations. Regional and local services are numerous.

The complexity of the organization of the specialized departments in each country is impossible to summarize in a paragraph, and for more detailed information one should refer to the country fact sheets. Some countries are currently introducing new planning regulations. Most countries wish to develop management plans for sites, especially those that were inscribed at an early stage. More specific information will be provided in Section II of the Periodic Report.

In most countries, conservation of cultural and natural heritage is institutionally integrated except in Monaco, the Netherlands and parts of the United Kingdom (it is not integrated in England, Scotland and Wales but it is in Northern Ireland and the Crown dependencies).

More specifically in those countries where heritage conservation is not institutionally integrated, Western Europe has an important network of NGOs, specialized private institutions, trusts, societies, foundations, which are sometimes very old and part of the history of heritage conservation itself. These ensure conservation and/or management (e.g. the English National Trust was set up in 1895; the Federation of German History and Antiquarian Societies dates back to 1852, the German Community and Environment League dates back to 1904).

Many of these NGOs receive public funds and work very closely with public agencies and may be consulted. Some important foundations do their own fund raising or are funded through lotteries. Depending on the type legislative framework, some NGOs are even responsible for conservation and management of properties.

Several States Parties have financial and fiscal mechanisms to help and motivate private owners to conserve heritage.

The number and type of institutions involved varies according to the type, scale and ownership of the heritage involved be it World Heritage or not. The more complex the site, the more complex the network of partners.

Table 4 : Statistical Analysis

	QUESTION	Western Europe	
		Total of States Parties: 10	
		YES	NO
I.06.3	At what level do these organisations provide their services		
	National	9	
	Regional	6	

	Local	6	
	Combination of above	3	
	Other	1	
I.06.0 4	Is conservation of the cultural and natural heritage institutionally integrated in your country?	7	3
I.06.0 6	Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	6	4
I.06.0 8	Are local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	9	1
I.06.1 0	Are non-governmental organisations (NGO's) involved in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?	9	1

3.4.3 Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Seven out of ten States Parties listed in their reports different scientific studies and research of general or site-specific character conducted by different state academic institutions, NGOs, Universities. Monaco and Ireland have not provided any information, and Luxembourg will provide it in Section II of the periodic report.

In most Western European countries, outstanding scientific and professional know-how has been developed and research is extremely active. Studies range from those on heritage itself, conservation methodology, conservation techniques, or restoration techniques, on site management, and visitor management.

Important scientific literature is available and circulates internationally. Some of this information, or reference to studies, is also available on line.

Some States Parties have specifically underlined fields in which sustaining know how would be a priority (for example, Germany stresses a loss in craftsmanship).

3.4.4 Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation

The same remark can be made regarding measures for funding as for status of protection. There is a constellation of funding sources and measures for conservation, which vary according to the type of heritage, ownership, and the types of partners involved. Here again, the more complex the site, the more complex the number of partners and measures involved. Intervention in an urban area, on private inhabited property will be very different to an intervention on a State-owned monument, though even that is not always very straightforward. More information on the measures for conservation, protection and rehabilitation will be provided in Section II. The nature of information is so complex that it could have been worthwhile to break down the information in the questionnaire or consider asking State Parties for more specific information on these issues in Section II.

The general pattern is that there are often multiple sources of funding in Western Europe even though there is hardly any specific World Heritage budget allowance.

Western European countries the budget for heritage is very important and several States Parties have underlined that there had been an increase in the budgets devoted to heritage.

The main source of funding of World Heritage sites in all countries of the Western European sub-region is public funds, mostly the States Parties' budget allowance (eight out of nine, Monaco having no sites). Funds from regional and local authorities are also very important (seven out of ten). Ireland and Luxembourg are the only two countries for which funds only come from the State. Belgium, because of its very strong federal organization, has no funds coming from the State. The private sector is also quite important (six out of nine countries). It is important to note that, more often than not, governments do not identify specific funds for World Heritage sites. Hardly any countries have helped create foundations for World Heritage sites (only Germany and Switzerland) but private foundations exist in the heritage sector. NGOs are not very involved either, but this does not mean they are not financially involved in supporting major heritage properties. Even though there are no specific World Heritage European Union programmes, the EU is nonetheless also a source of funding for World Heritage sites within the broader framework of EU programmes.

Three States Parties have made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund, and five have made contributions to help preserve and enhance World Heritage outside of the Fund, through support to specific projects or through cooperation agreements and Funds-in-Trust.

3.4.5 Training

The quantity and type of information provided here again varies from one report to another.

Most States Parties (seven out of ten) do not stress in their reports the necessity of training for institutions and individuals involved in the management, protection and conservation of World Heritage sites. They underline mostly the existence of a wide range of training institutions plus the possibility for continuing professional development. A few countries do have specific World Heritage training, such as Germany where a Master's degree in World Heritage studies is delivered through the UNESCO chair of Cottbus University.

Several countries have underlined the necessity to reinforce traditional crafts skills and know-how. Initiatives to identify the areas in which skills and crafts are needed is underway in Germany for example, this should lead to also to exchange and expand co-operations in the field of heritage at the national and international level.

Courses that may lack in some countries can be complemented by training obtained through courses organized by international institutions (ICOMOS).

Many countries consider national and regional training as important as well as the involvement of international bodies. Several States Parties underline the importance of the international organizations such as ICCROM and ICOMOS.

Some States Parties wish to make an analysis of the training needs in order to develop a national further training programme (Germany). Others wish to open their specialized higher education institutions to foreign specialists in order to share know-how, expertise and skills (France).

3.5 International Cooperation and Fund-raising

Almost all States Parties of the sub-region have signed bi- and multi-lateral agreements in the field of heritage preservation and conservation.

The private sector is quite active in many countries, and even active in the field of international cooperation.

States Parties have hosted/attended international training courses and seminars, distributed materials and information and have supported measures to avoid damage to World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties.

Many States Parties have contributed extra funds to World Heritage, either by a complementary contribution to the World Heritage fund or by supporting country-UNESCO cooperation programmes.

3.6 Education, Information and Awareness Raising

All the States Parties of the sub-region that answered the question promote their World Heritage properties at the national level. Most of them also promote it at local and regional levels depending on the role of the regions. Different media are used to promote World Heritage, books, internet, films, postcards, etc.

Only two States Parties out of nine (The Netherlands and the United Kingdom), reported that the presentation and awareness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites is not adequate in their countries and have underlined the necessity of further improvement.

Few countries have reported offering specific curriculum in schools dealing with this subject, but in many countries considerable incentives have been developed to promote World Heritage to children. The Heritage in Young Hands kit is reported being used by at least three countries. Some have developed special “heritage” classes, not necessarily specific to World Heritage but concerned with heritage at large. Many countries stress that incentives for children have been developed on the sites; More information on this aspect will be presented in Section II of the report.

Several countries take part in UNESCO’s associated schools network, and some countries, such as Germany, have particularly developed an education programme throughout the country in liaison with the National Commission.

Most countries want to develop and enhance education, information and awareness raising, and feel that if general awareness is good there are sometimes discrepancies between the level of awareness between some sites and local levels.

Although there has been a strong rise in awareness in past years, an increase in information is still considered necessary.

Statistical Analysis Table 11

	QUESTION	Western Europe Total of State Parties: 10		
		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWER
I.11.01	How does your country present and promote its World Heritage sites?			90%
	Publications (books, leaflets, magazines)	9		
	Films	6		
	Postcards	7		
	Media campaigns	5		
	Internet	7		
	Postage stamps, medals	5		
Other	6			
I.11.02	Is this at a local, regional, national or international level?			80%
	International	7		
	National	8		

	Regional	6		
	Local	7		
I.11.03	Do you believe the presentation and general awareness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in your country is adequate?	7	2	90%
I.11.04	If no, is the State Party working towards any action or measures to improve it?	2	1	30%

3.7 Conclusions

All States Parties of the Western European sub-region prepared Section I of Periodic Reporting and submitted it to the World Heritage Centre in due time.

The quantity and quality of the information provided by States Parties varies largely from one report to the other. Some States Parties have given detailed information and referred to both cultural and natural heritage, some have concentrated solely on cultural heritage even though the *Convention* concerns both types. Because World Heritage does not have a specific status in Western European countries, States Parties have often given a very detailed overview of heritage conservation, whereas some have submitted general information.

50% of States Parties evaluated the user-friendliness of the Questionnaire as average, one State Party considering it very bad and one considered it very good. States Parties appreciated the World Heritage Centre's availability to answer questions. Most States Parties reported they found the modifications of the online version of the Questionnaire confusing. Appreciation of the Questionnaire *per se* is also varied, one state Party reported it found the questions irrelevant, too formal, and the whole Questionnaire too lengthy. Another considered the Questionnaire did not leave enough room for detailed answers, while another was satisfied that the modification of the Questionnaire included more multiple choice answers. Some States Parties underlined how they found it difficult to adapt their answers to the Questionnaire. Questions were understood in many different ways, and this is reflected in the answers, some are more analytical, some are more factual.

Statistical Analysis Table 12

	QUESTION	Western Europe		
		Total of State Parties: 10		
		YE S	N O	RATE OF ANSWE R
I.13.0 1	How do you assess the information made available during the preparation phase of Periodic Reporting?			100%
	Very good	1		
	Good	6		
	Average	2		
	Bad	0		

	Very Bad	1		
I.13.0 2	How do you assess the clarity and user-friendliness of the questionnaire? 100%			80%
	Very good	1		
	Good	3		
	Average	5		
	Bad	0		
	Very Bad	1		
I.13.0 3	Do you think the Periodic Reporting process will produce any benefits to the State Party?	8	0	80%

Almost all States Parties have developed inventories and studies that serve as a sound basis for World Heritage properties identification. Nevertheless, most States Parties wish to revise and harmonize their Tentative List to shorten and update them and achieve a better balance between cultural and natural heritage and between heritage categories. There is also concern for credibility, to not depreciate the term “Outstanding Universal Value” and to follow the Cairns decisions.

The administrative and legal measures undertaken by States Parties in the field of identification, protection, conservation and presentation of World Heritage is sufficient and most States Parties are taking measures to improve planning policies and integration of management mechanisms for World Heritage sites.

Although States Parties have a wide range of training facilities, for students, individuals and institutions involved in heritage conservation be it World Heritage or not, it is nonetheless deemed necessary to improve training regarding management mechanisms and also enhance traditional know-how. The desire to develop cooperation at national and international levels and to exchange skills and expertise is also expressed. One State Party wishes to develop an Open University scheme for foreign professionals.

Most countries are already very much involved in international cooperation at a bi-lateral or multi-lateral level. Those already involved wish to continue and focus on some more specific aspects, such a site twinning, whereas those not very involved much wish to develop international cooperation. Many would like to promote and develop expertise and scientific interchanges. There is a need to reinforce awareness-building activities, information tools and focus on education at all levels.

Overall, the Periodic Reporting exercise has been undoubtedly successful in the sub-region and all States Parties but one are expecting it to produce concrete benefits. They consider that working on Section I has helped to assess heritage conservation in their countries, to involve different partners, and to identify main strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

As an outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise some States Parties would like feed-back, especially from other countries. Most States Parties wish that the cooperation with the Council of Europe be continued and the information gathered shared with the HEREIN Programme.

Most States Parties hope the Periodic Reporting process will enable the World Heritage Committee to establish an action plan for the future and would like a full assessment of Periodic Reporting by the Committee before the second round is started. The main outcome will be Section II of the report, and some States Parties underline they would wish to modify Section I according to the conclusions and data provided in Section II.

Most States Parties wish to further cooperate at the European level, to the extent of even proposing a World Heritage programme within the European Funds programmes.

4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Strength and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Sub-Region

The following is a synthesis of the dominant elements gathered from the reports.

Strengths

- Strong governmental and public awareness and interest for heritage at large. Increase in interest for World Heritage in the past years. Concern for public consultation.
- Inclusion on the World Heritage List encourages responsibility. World Heritage enhances local dynamics and fosters integrated development schemes.
- Wish to enhance and follow the Global Strategy for a Representative World Heritage List. Willingness to harmonize List of properties at the regional level.
- Sound legal basis and good regulatory tools for protection of cultural and natural heritage. Identification of cultural and natural heritage is secured.
- Logical approach to properties of the Tentative Lists and nominations.
- Support from governments; Good network of professionals involved in heritage conservation, high level of expertise and professionalism. Good training capacities.
- Good subsidy system at different levels. Involvement of the private sector. Fiscal incentives to help renovate and up-keep privately owned heritage.
- Strong international solidarity through international cooperation (national, regional, local level) and active solidarity through exchange of expertise, c-operation agreements. Wish to enhance cooperation, expertise and scientific exchange.
- Measures and incentives to promote information and education on heritage. Wish to improve and enhance information.

Weaknesses

- Too many sites on the List can lead to a form of inflation and a depreciation of “outstanding universal values”. Too much publicity for World Heritage status rather than heritage itself, can lead to misunderstanding and tourism pressure. Universal value sometimes not sufficiently taken into account at the local level.
- There is general awareness concerning heritage matters, but not always a good understanding of the *Convention* and World Heritage.
- Lack of coordination and integration between natural and cultural heritage.
- Need to harmonize List, low number of natural properties.

- Need for better information regarding management plans and buffer zones. Comprehensive guidelines by World Heritage Centre needed.
- Better coordination needed, decentralization of responsibility, difficulty to implement management plans. Lack of action plans.
- Reorganisation of functions and loss of expertise, division of responsibility between central and local governments.
- Lack of local resources, and or irregular resources.
- Improve information and awareness building. World Heritage not incorporated in national curricula.
- Development and infrastructure pressure, extensive harvesting, fishing, mining. Success of World Heritage has developed political pressure.
- Fear of loss of funds and consequences on quality of heritage conservation.

4.2 Conclusions and proposals for Future Actions and Development of a Sub-Regional Strategy

Conclusions

Heritage is an integral part of Western Europe's culture. Developed throughout Europe's history by ways of several renaissances and revivalist movements throughout the Middle Ages to the present times (Carolingian renaissance, late 12th century early 13th century Roman revival, the Renaissance, Neo Classicism, Neo Gothic and eclecticism, Post Modernism to mention a few) the interest for the past was particularly developed in the 18th century through an active interest for archaeology and the development of the notion of history whereas the concept of universality was particularly developed during the Age of Enlightenment. The understanding and knowledge of past cultures has been nurtured by more than three centuries of research. Heritage is also a founding stone of political identity. Western Europe has fostered corpuses of studies, inventoried monuments, conceived conservation tools and techniques developed numerous theories on heritage conservation that are still alive today.

The survey of nature and natural history also stems back hundreds of years and a « museum » of natural sciences such a Kew Gardens, a World Heritage cultural property, is the testimony of a long tradition and interest for nature's wonders. Natural reserves and national parks appeared in Europe in the late nineteenth century and are often at the origin of natural heritage sites.

Many States Parties involved in the creation of UNESCO were amongst the first States Parties implicated in the establishment of the *Convention*. Many of the origins of the *World Heritage Convention* are rooted in European culture. International solidarity, the safeguarding of culture and the preservation of heritage are among the fundamental values that European States Parties support. The specificity of the *World Heritage Convention* is to have united natural and cultural heritage. However, Western European countries still need to bridge in the nature/culture gap. Many Western European States Parties have overseas territories which host some of the richest natural heritage sites.

Heritage awareness, interest for different categories, and new uses have changed tremendously in the past decades and the interest is increasing in new themes such as shared « colonial » heritage, industrial heritage, urban archaeology, cultural landscapes, marine reserves, etc. leading to a more integrated approach to properties and management.

Although World Heritage is well acknowledged by the governments and civil societies of Western European countries, which can count on sophisticated statutory tools, highly qualified staff, a wide range of training institutions and important subsidies, it is nonetheless necessary for those countries to beware of the danger of losing « outstanding universal value » and see heritage sites transformed. The safeguarding of culture and the preservation of heritage, the improvement of quality of life, the enhancement of traditional know-how to foster sustainability, the empowerment of citizens and the civil society are at stake here. Political pressure, development pressure within urban areas or around large sites, mining, drilling, extensive harvesting or fishing are threats which must be addressed through comprehensive management and sustainable development mechanisms.

Many of the Western European sites have been inscribed in the early stages of the *Convention* and their management need to be updated and adapted. Most Western European countries are aware of this new challenge and wish to adapt their heritage conservation traditions to the new necessities and foster a holistic approach to conservation management. Government support and focus on heritage is underlined as essential for a thorough implementation of an affirmative heritage policy. Western European countries have an active civil society which is a dynamic partner in the conservation of heritage. Thorough educational policies, new information tools are also amongst the actions that countries of the sub-region wish to implement to raise awareness and focus on heritage issues.

The wish of Western European countries to promote and develop international solidarity must be encouraged as well as partnerships with UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre to adapt tools and improve the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and the Global Strategy.

The Periodic Reporting exercise has helped States Parties to focus on a number of issues that were slowly being addressed and has probably acted as a catalyst to speed up the assessment of the strengths and weaknesses in each country. Section II of the report is an important challenge that all but one State Parties of the sub-region are currently taking. This information will complete the first overview provided by Section I of the Periodic Report.

Development of a sub-regional strategy

The strategies for future implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* should be elaborated taking into account the specificities of the institutional cultures of each States Party but should focus on the necessity to harmonize actions and properties at a sub-regional or regional level. Both national and European resources should be mobilized equipped in these efforts, which will assist in the implementation of the Global Strategy and probably help consolidate the creation of a European identity.

Recommended Actions

Strategic Objective: *Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List*

Table 1 : Future Actions

Action	Responsibility		
	State Party	UNESCO-WHC	Advisory Bodies
INVENTORY, DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	☒	☒	☒
Regional and sub-regional incentive to promote exchange of expertise and scientific knowledge.	☒	☒	☒
Encourage the study and evaluation of natural sites	☒	☒	☒

States Parties within the framework of the Retrospective Inventory Project to collaborate with the Secretariat on the better documentation of the World Heritage sites.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
States Parties with guidelines to help them develop regulations on the definition of boundaries and buffer/core zones for World Heritage sites. Encourage States Parties to consult the information and documentation available through the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TENTATIVE LISTS			
International expertise to help States Parties in the definition of unified general policies for the sub-region concerning the procedures of revision, up-to-date and harmonisation of Tentative Lists at the European dimension.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NOMINATIONS			
States Parties to work on the definition of general policies in the field of nomination decision-making and on the development of more comprehensive interdepartmental cooperation at the national, regional and local levels.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Encourage the development of transnational nominations and broader categories in view of harmonization of List and safeguarding « outstanding universal values.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Create operational guidelines at the national level to help prepare nominations.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Strategic Objective: *Ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage properties*

Table 2 : Future Actions

Action	Responsibility		
	State Party	UNESCO-WHC	Advisory Bodies
LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS			
States Parties to define integrated policies for both cultural and natural World Heritage conservation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improvement of national conflict management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MANAGEMENT			
Sub-regional programme aiming to help States Parties establish modern management mechanisms for the cultural and natural properties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
States Parties to establish appropriate management plans for all inscribed properties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION			
States Parties to cooperate in the field of protection and conservation of heritage in other countries.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Encourage the create year book of international cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Strategic Objective: *Promote the development of effective Capacity Building in States Parties and international co-operation/fundraising*

Table 3 : Future Actions

Action	Responsibility		
	State Party	UNESCO-WHC	Advisory Bodies
FUNDING			
States Parties to adapt funding and improve staffing for the competent institutions responsible for the heritage preservation and conservation and for the scientific institutions and programmes that would benefit World Heritage properties.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CAPACITY-BUILDING			
Encourage capacity-building for the institutions involved in the heritage management, preservation and conservation activities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRAINING			
Sub-regional programme aiming to create training opportunities for policy and decision makers, site managers, conservation specialists and NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sub-regional programme to enhance traditional know how and sharing of skills	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programme aiming to improve cooperation at the European and global levels and activate circulation of scientific ideas, technological experience and contacts between specialists of different countries involved in the World Heritage related activities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ICCROM to cooperate with States Parties on the development of global training strategy for World Heritage in the sub-region.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provide States Parties with guidelines to help them develop international training courses for heritage conservation professionals or specialized students.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION			
National institutions responsible for heritage protection and competent ministries to define strength and weaknesses of international cooperation in the field of heritage conservation and to develop general policies for future actions in this realm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Develop a European Fund Programme for World Heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Develop partnership with Council of Europe (Herein Programme)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Strategic Objective: *Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World*

Table 4: Future Actions

Action	Responsibility		
	State Party	UNESCO- WHC	Advisory Bodies
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION			
States Parties to improve community participation mechanisms in the heritage preservation and management.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
States Parties to join <i>Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion Project</i> .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDUCATION			
Develop World Heritage enhancement in school curricula	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AWARENESS-RAISING			
Coordinate awareness-raising activities at the national and sub-regional level. World Heritage site network, etc. Publications, web sites, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHAPTER V

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* IN NORDIC AND BALTIC EUROPE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Sub-Regional Co-operation

The Nordic – Baltic Sub-Regional Synthesis Report is co-ordinated by the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF).

1.2 Methodology of the Report

The division of Europe into sub-regions is intended to take account of the specific characteristics of each sub-region and promote sub-regional co-operation in the implementation of the *Convention*.

The Baltic States Parties decided, at a meeting held under the auspices of UNESCO in Kuldiga, Latvia in 2003, to coordinate the Baltic Periodic Reporting with the Nordic States Parties.

The Nordic – Baltic countries met twice under the auspices of NWHF. The first meeting was held in Riga, Latvia, 18-19 September 2003. The meeting agreed on the working procedures of Periodic Reporting, including the Sub-Regional Synthesis Report on Section I and II, using consultants from Finland and Sweden. It was agreed to share the costs of the production of the Synthesis Report according to the number of sites reported on from each State Party. A follow-up meeting was held in Stockholm, Sweden on 14 June 2004.

A meeting on the Nordic-Baltic Sub-Regional Synthesis Report was held in Suzhou, China, in July 2004 to develop a model format and table of contents.

1.3 Structure of the Report

Chapter 1 contains the background to the sub-regional Periodic Reporting exercise and the methodology of the sub-regional synthesis from the Nordic – Baltic countries.

Chapter 2 provides a general survey of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the sub-region.

Chapter 3 gives an analysis of the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the States Parties based on their Section I reports.

Chapter 4 concludes the report with an account of strengths and weaknesses of the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the sub-region, and makes proposals for future actions.

Map of Nordic and Baltic sub-region and summary of facts related to the *World Heritage Convention*



DENMARK

Political system: Constitutional Monarchy
 State Party to the European Union since 1973
 Capital city: Copenhagen
 Total area: 43 094 square kilometre
 Population: 5.3 million
 Currency: Danish Crown
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1979
 Original Tentative List: 1993
 World Heritage properties: 3C, 1N
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

ESTONIA

Political system: Republic
 State Party to the European Union since 2004
 Capital city: Tallinn
 Total area: 45 000 square kilometre
 Population: 1.4 million
 Currency: Estonian Kroon
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since : 1995
 Original Tentative List: 1996
 World Heritage property: 1C
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

FINLAND

Political system: Republic
 State Party to the European Union since 1995
 Capital city: Helsinki
 Total area: 338 000 square kilometre
 To Population: 5.1 million
 Currency: Euro
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1989
 Original Tentative List: 1990
 World Heritage properties: 5C
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: 1997-2003

LATVIA

Political system: Republic
 State Party to the European Union since 2004
 Capital city: Riga
 Total area: 65 000 square kilometre
 Population: 2.4 million
 Currency: Lats
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1995
 Original Tentative List: 19
 World Heritage property: 1C
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

NORWAY

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
 Not a State Party to the European Union
 Capital city: Oslo
 Total area: 324 220 square kilometre
 Population: 4.5 million
 Currency: Norwegian Crown
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1977
 Original Tentative List: 1984
 World Heritage properties: 5C
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: 1983 – 1989, 2003 – 2007

c: Cultural N: Natural M: Mixed

ICELAND

Political system: Republic
 Not a State Party to the European Union
 Capital city: Reykjavik
 Total area: 103 000 square kilometre
 Population: 300 000
 Currency: Icelandic Krona
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1995
 Original Tentative List: 2001
 World Heritage property: 1C
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

LITHUANIA

Political system: Republic
 State Party to the European Union since 2004
 Capital city: Vilnius
 Total area: 65 000 square kilometre
 Population: 3.5 million
 Currency: Litas
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since: 1992
 Original Tentative List: NA
 World Heritage properties: 3C
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: 2003 – 2007

SWEDEN

Political system: Constitutional monarchy
 State Party to the European Union since 1995
 Capital city: Stockholm
 Total area: 450 000 square kilometre
 Population: 9 million
 Currency: Swedish Crown
 State Party to the World Heritage Convention since : 1985
 Original Tentative List: 1989
 World Heritage properties: 11C, 1N, 1M
 Years of Mandates to the World Heritage Committee: NA

2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN THE NORDIC AND BALTIC COUNTRIES

2.1 An Introduction to the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Region

Viewed from the geological perspective, Nordic-Baltic scenery stands out as being both extremely ancient and very young. The evolution of the landscape after the last Ice Age, involving land uplift and subsidence, and movement of unconsolidated materials, has left its mark on large parts of the Nordic region. The mere 10-15.000 years that have passed since then, mean that the landscape is young in an international perspective. The geological formations are, nonetheless, both very old and quite new, ranging from the ancient hard crystalline bedrock belonging to the Precambrian Svecofennian schist belt to the more recent processes seen in Icelandic volcanoes and ongoing coastal erosion and deposition.

Land uplift processes in the North and in the Baltic Sea is causing continuous formation of new islands and land submergence resulting in inundation of archipelagos and development of shallow seas. Here and there along the coastline there exist huge sand dunes, which are characteristic to Denmark. The most remarkable is the elongated sand dune peninsula of Curonian Spit in Lithuania.

The long coastlines, the variety of archipelagos, the high numbers of lakes and rivers and the extensive areas of shallow water are particularly important natural marine and fresh water environments in a Nordic-Baltic perspective. Ties and thought-provoking gradients exist here, including the link between the present-day freshwater archipelago in Lake Saimaan in Eastern Finland, the brackish-water archipelago in the Gulf of Bothnia, the elongated sand dune peninsula of Curonian Spit and the extremely maritime archipelago of Lofoten in Norway.

The topography of the Nordic-Baltic region is mostly very flat. The real mountains belonging to the Fennoscandian mountain chain can only be found in Norway and the Northernmost part of Sweden. Fells give a character to the classical Lappish landscape in Finnish and Swedish Lapland. A hilly landscape is common to the whole region. The end moraines, the first and second Salpausselkä, with eskers are characteristic landscape elements in many parts of Southern Finland.

The dominating natural vegetation embraces the full range from mixed deciduous forests in Denmark and Baltic Countries via the vast coniferous forests of Western taiga in most part of the Scandinavian countries and finally the tundra of the Northernmost part of Scandinavia, Iceland and Greenland. Forests occur mainly in small patches within rural or urban landscape. In Finland and Sweden there are, however, larger forest entities forming real wilderness areas in the North. In combination with a low population density, this has created a sustainable power resource and has also been important for cultural development as such.

Because of the climatic and topographical factors there exist high number and variety of peat bogs both in Scandinavia and Baltic countries. In this region raised bog is the dominant type of peat bog complexes while aapa mires of different kind are also typical for the Northern part of Scandinavia especially for the Northern Finland.

The Baltic Sea together with the Gulf of Bothnia form the largest brackish-water sea area in the world. Their fauna and flora, although restricted in variety and size, has been adapted to the low salinity of the water and therefore includes some endemic species and ice-age relics. The natural conditions in the Nordic and Baltic countries ("Mountains separated and water connected") have been decisive for Nordic cultural history, which, in many ways, is similarly interwoven. Seaways link the Nordic and Baltic countries from Greenland in the West to

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the East. The coastal culture is also prominent, since all the Nordic countries are bound by the enormous stretches of coast which have tied the evolution of the culture to fisheries, hunting, seafaring and trade. The maritime and inland waterways, and, subsequently, paths and tracks through the lowlands and across the mountains, have always been decisive for contact among Nordic peoples.

Advanced shipbuilding techniques facilitated the expansive phase of the Nordic countries in the Viking period and formed an important condition for the Hanseatic League in the Middle Ages.

Throughout the world, building materials used to be of local origin. In those Nordic countries where forests dominate, it is first and foremost the use of log timber that has influenced building methods. In the rest of the region, natural stone, turf, clay and brick have been the most important building materials. The timber architecture has also been characterised by the natural dimensions of the trees. This is, for instance, seen in the modest dimensions of buildings, the traditional wooden churches being a prominent example of this.

The seafaring Nordic peoples have always travelled far beyond the boundaries of the Nordic countries, carrying impulses from one country to another. The Sámi and Inuits have also contributed to the diversity of Nordic cultural history.

In the Nordic landscape, both culture and nature are nearly always present simultaneously. The pure natural landscape, i.e. the coniferous forest, can also express a cultural dimension. This is very present in the oral tradition in the region. For Sámi people and the Inuits a natural landscape can be a cultural landscape with sacred places.

The right of access to the public is part of the Nordic cultural heritage and an important part of the basis for open-air recreation.

Natural resource management in the Nordic countries is today distinguished by attempts to follow up the principles of sustainability embodied in the World Commission for Environment and Development.²⁷

The Nordic-Baltic region has been influenced by both Western (Roman) and Eastern (Byzantine) European Culture. The architecture of different European styles have been adopted and modified by local architects and craftsmen to local materials and local settings. The architectural features are present in the regional cultural heritage, in monuments, urban and rural environments built in brick, clay and timber, i.e. Petäjävesi church in Finland is an example of the interpretation of Renaissance style into local, traditional log building technique. The urban environments in the Nordic countries are also traditionally built of wood. The “Nordic Wooden Town”, with one-two storey residential houses along the street, outbuildings for the cattle and a horse at the backyard surrounded by a fence, and a gate to the street, are typical elements of the 18th-19th century wooden towns in the Nordic Countries. Normally only the church and town hall rose above the very even settlement. The dimension of the timber and the democratic society in the Nordic countries (free man) set out the measures of the individual houses. The socio-political and economic conditions in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have formed different types of rural and urban environments and settings in respective countries. In Estonia and Latvia the urban heritage is mostly built in wood as that of Lithuania is of brick.

The Nordic-Baltic region has also been the Northern-Eastern edge for the three forms of Christianity, the Roman Catholic Church, the Lutheran Church and the Russian Orthodox Church. All of them have left their traces in the cultural heritage of the region. Finland forms

²⁷ The Brundtland Commission: “Our Common Future” 1987.

the territory in the North-East between the Lutheran and Russian Orthodox Church. Lithuania again forms the most Northern edge of the Catholic Church with influences of the Orthodox Church in the East. This can be witnessed in Vilnius where the Catholic and Russian Orthodox Church both are present, with a number of churches and monasteries in the very significant Baroque architecture of the capital.

In the Middle Ages the Hanseatic League had an important economic and political power in the Baltic Sea Region. A number of towns were founded in strategically and geographically important places around the Baltic Sea. These towns still have their medieval town structure, with winding streets, town halls and markets as well as merchants houses. The building types, the building material and architectural details are very similar to one another in the region. Visby in Sweden, Tallinn and Riga are Medieval Hanseatic towns on the World Heritage List. The late 19th Century and Art Nouveau period form an important time of urban expansion in the Baltic Sea Region. The urban architecture of Riga is an excellent example of the Vienna influenced Jugendstil in the region.

Modernism and Functionalism were quickly adopted by architects and designers in the Nordic and Baltic Countries (especially in Estonia and Latvia). A number of significant public and private buildings were designed and constructed. The Woodland Cemetery (Skogskyrkogården) of Stockholm, Sweden, designed by architects Erik Gunnar Asplund and Sigurd Lewerentz is an example of a designed cultural landscape, which blends nature with architectural features.

2.2 The Convention

2.2.1 States Parties

All Nordic – Baltic countries have ratified the *World Heritage Convention*. Norway was the first country in Scandinavia to ratify the *Convention* in 1977 followed by Denmark in 1979, Sweden in 1985, Finland²⁸ in 1987 and Iceland in 1995.

The Baltic countries ratified the Convention in the early 1990s, shortly after attaining independence. The cultural heritage of the region was, however, already listed during the time of the Soviet Union.

The *World Heritage Convention* is the only UNESCO heritage convention ratified by all the States Parties in the sub-region.

Lithuania was the first country in Europe to ratify the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) on 21 January 2005, while Latvia accepted the 2003 Convention on 14 January 2005.

Table 1: Participation in UNESCOs Cultural and Natural Heritage Conventions

Country	Cultural Heritage					Natural Heritage	
	1954	1970	1972	2001	2003	1971	1972
Denmark	2003r	2003r	1979r			1977a/r	1979r
Estonia	1995r	1995r	1995r			1994r	1995r

²⁸ Due to the self-governing administration of Åland Islands (attained in 1922) the *World Heritage Convention* does not apply to the area.

Finland	1994r	1999r	1987r			1974r	1987r
Iceland			1995r			1977a	1995r
Latvia	2003r		1995r		2005a	1995a	1995r
Lithuania	1998r	1998r	1992r		2005r	1993a	1992r
Norway	1961r		1977r			1974s/1975r	1977r
Sweden	1985r	2003r	1985r			1974s	1985r

Cultural Heritage

1954: The Hague Convention, Convention for Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the execution of the Convention, The Hague, 14 May 1954.

1970: Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, Paris, 14 November 1970.

1972: Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 16 November 1972

2001: Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Paris, 2 November 2001.

2003: Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris, 17 October 2003.

Natural Heritage

1971: Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfall Habitat, Ramsar, 2 February. 1971.

1972: Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 16 November 1972

S:signature; r:ratification; a:accession

Source: http://portal.UNESCO.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=12025&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=-471.html

Norway was the first country in the sub-region to be elected member of the World Heritage Committee in 1983. Finland was elected member in 1997 and organised the 25th World Heritage Committee Session in Helsinki in 2001. At the 14th Session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention in 2003, Norway and Lithuania were elected members of the Committee, both for a period of 4 years.

2.3 Identification of World Heritage in the Sub-Region

2.3.1 Regional and sub-regional co-operation, harmonization of Tentative Lists

The Nordic countries have a long tradition in regional cooperation. The Nordic Council of Minister (NCM), founded in 1971, forms the political framework for cooperation. A number of committees under NCM have financially supported the cultural and natural heritage cooperation. Since the 1990s the Baltic countries have also been subject to financial grants for the conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

In 1986, on the initiative of ICOMOS, Norway arranged a meeting in Bergen with experts and state authorities from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden to coordinate Tentative Lists

and nominations. The meeting identified a number of categories and agreed on a preliminary list of cultural heritage typical for the sub-region. The categories identified for the region were: Rock carvings (Bronze Age), cultural landscape, Viking Age town construction (Iron Age), medieval entity (historic town), historic village, castle, manor house, wooden architecture such as wooden town, rural village, rural settlements in the archipelago, cultural landscape and settlements, church and “church town”, industrial heritage and 20th century architecture. A second meeting for harmonizing Tentative Lists was held in Copenhagen in 1988. These two meetings form the initial Nordic World Heritage cooperation.

The nominations to the World Heritage List from Denmark, Finland and Sweden in the early 1990s were based on the outcome of this cooperation. The cooperation on Tentative Lists also served as a first draft of comparative studies for each category in the region.

To strengthen the co-operation on the natural heritage and to revise the former Tentative Lists on cultural heritage, Norway took the initiative, in co-operation with the NCM, for an interdisciplinary Nordic project. In addition to funding from NCM, financial assistance was provided by the Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO) and the UNESCO World Heritage Fund in 1995. There were no natural sites on the World Heritage List from the Nordic countries at this stage, while the number of cultural sites was 15. The report “Nordic World Heritage. Proposals for new areas for the UNESCO World Heritage List” (NCM TemaNord Miljø 1996:31) contains 21 proposals for natural and cultural sites. The majority of the proposals were natural sites and cultural landscapes. Vega in Norway, Ilulissat Icefjord in Greenland/Denmark and Thingvellir in Iceland, all inscribed in 2004, were sites proposed by the working group.

In 1997, NWHO initiated, in cooperation with UNESCO, NCM, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and the Ministry of Environment in Iceland, a meeting between the Nordic States Parties in Iceland. The meeting focused on the Nordic follow-up of the *World Heritage Convention*. The participants agreed to put forward a number of specific recommendations on further Nordic cooperation (Nordic World Heritage, NCM TemaNord Miljø 1997:21).

In 2001, NWHO organised a Nordic meeting in Copenhagen in cooperation with the Danish authorities, for the harmonization of Tentative Lists in the Nordic countries.

As a follow-up to this long-term co-operation, a Nordic seminar was held on Vega, Norway, in 2004. The seminar was organised by NCM, NWHF and the local NGO “Friends of Vega”. The seminar made a number of recommendations contributing to the Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List (Nordic World Heritage 2004, NCM TemaNord 2005:527).

A Baltic coordination meeting was held in 1993 in Riga, Latvia, under the auspices of ICOMOS to discuss potential nominations. In June 2003 the World Heritage Centre organised a meeting for the Harmonization of Tentative List in Kuldiga, Latvia. Representatives of IUCN and ICOMOS were present, as well as NWHF and the German World Heritage Foundation, who also supported the meeting financially.

2.3.2 The World Heritage List

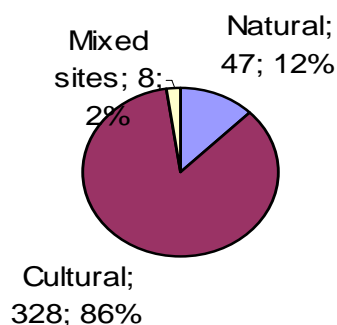
The total number of sites in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region is 33, of these 30 are cultural sites, 2 are natural sites and 1 is a mixed site.

Table 2: World Heritage sites in the Nordic – Baltic sub-region

Country	Number of properties inscribed by the end of 2004			
	Cultural (total)/ Cultural landscape	Natural	Mixed	Total
Denmark	3	1	0	4
Estonia	1	0	0	1
Finland	5	0	0	5
Iceland	1 / 1CL	0	0	1
Latvia	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	3 / 2CL	0	0	3
Norway	5 / 1CL	0	0	5
Sweden	11 / 1CL	1	1	13
Total	30 / 5CL	2	1	33

Figure I: Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed World Heritage Properties

Europe & North America



Nordic Baltic Sub-Region

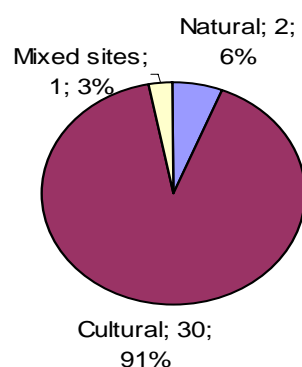


Table 3: Cultural Heritage sites by category

Country	Typology						
	Archaeological Sites	Cultural Landscapes	Historic Monuments	Historic Towns/Urban Ensembles	20 th Century Heritage	Industrial Heritage	Mixed C & N
Denmark	1		2				
Estonia				1			
Finland	1		2	1		1	
Iceland		1					
Latvia				1			

Lithuania		2 ²⁹		1			
Norway	1	1	1	2			
Sweden	2	1	1	3	1	3	1
Total	5	5	6	9	1	4	1

Table 3 shows that historic towns and monuments are well represented in the sub-region, followed by archaeological sites and cultural landscapes. Industrial heritage is represented by 4 sites, while 20th century architecture is represented by 1 site.

There are only two natural heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in the sub-region: the High Coast in Sweden and the Ilulissat Icefjord in Greenland, Denmark. The former was inscribed applying criterion (i) and the latter with criteria (i) and (iii).

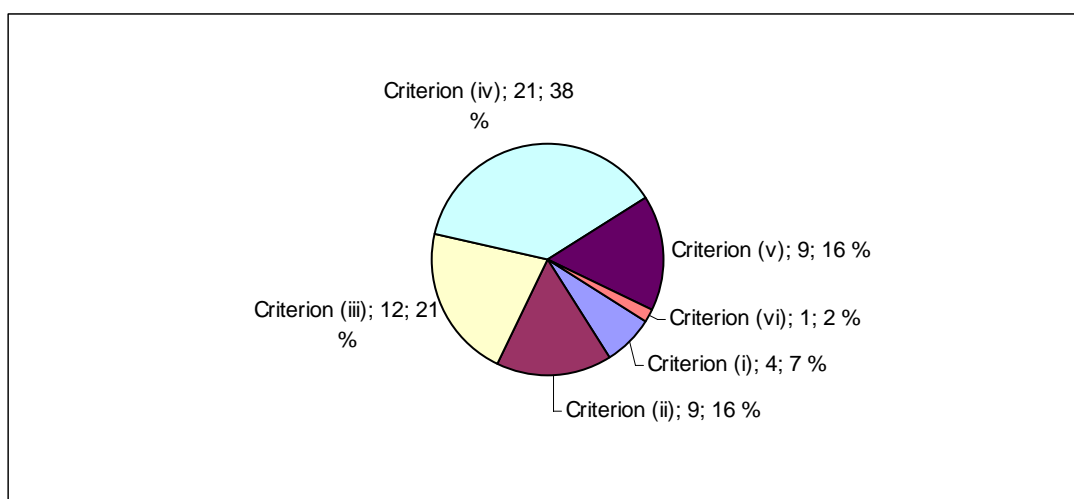


Figure II: Distribution of cultural criteria

Figure II shows that criterion (iv) is the most frequently used criterion for identifying the outstanding universal values of cultural sites, followed by criterion (iii). As table 4 shows, these criteria are often applied to historic monuments and towns or urban ensembles. Criterion (vi) has only been used once in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region, and then together with criterion (iii) to inscribe Thingvellir on Iceland.

Table 4: Application of cultural criteria

Typology	Number of sites	Criterion (i)	Criterion (ii)	Criterion (iii)	Criterion (iv)	Criterion (v)	Criterion (vi)
Archaeological Sites	5	1		5	3		
Cultural Landscapes	5			2	2	3	1
Historic Monuments	6	1	2	1	5		

²⁹ One of the two sites is the Curonian Spit, which is a transboundary site with the Russian Federation.

Historic Towns/Urban Ensembles	9	2	4	2	7	4	
20 th Century Heritage	1		1		1		
Industrial Heritage	4		2	1	3	1	
Mixed C & N	1			1		1	
Total	31	4	9	12	21	9	1

2.3.3 List of World Heritage in Danger

None of the Nordic – Baltic sites have been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The World Heritage Committee has however, due to potential threats posed by oil exploration, discussed the Lithuanian-Russian transboundary site of Curonian Spit and decided to automatically inscribe the site on the List of World heritage List in Danger if both States Parties did not agree to carry out a joint Environment Impact Assessment by 1 February 2005. The submission of a signed agreement by Lithuania and the Russian Federation on 28 January 2005, however, keeps the site off the List of World Heritage in Danger.

2.4 Examination of the State of Conservation

2.4.1 Reactive Monitoring

The state of conservation of the World Heritage sites has become one of the most time-consuming World Heritage Committee agenda items during the last sessions. At its 28th Session held in Suzhou (China) in 2004 the Committee had to examine 147 reports on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties.

There have been several state of conservation missions from UNESCO to World Heritage sites in the Nordic – Baltic sub-region: Rock Drawings of Alta, Norway, Rock Carvings in Tanum, Sweden, and Vilnius Historic Centre, Lithuania, Riga Historic Centre, Latvia, Curonian Spit, Lithuania and Russian Federation..

The World Heritage Committee has at two subsequent sessions considered the state of conservation of Historic Centre of Riga. The request for international monitoring was done by the State Inspection for Heritage Protection in Latvia. The background was a conflict between the authorities of Riga and the state authorities on the construction of a skyscraper within the buffer-zone of the World Heritage site.

2.4.2 Specific Regional Exercises

Some Nordic countries have, instead of bringing the matter to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the Committee for assistance, implemented self monitoring processes. This has been carried out at the Norwegian sites Urnes Stave Church, Bryggen area in Bergen and Røros mining town. The monitoring was carried out by international expert groups in the 1990s. Sweden has carried out self-monitoring processes in Tanum on the Rock Carvings. An evaluation exercise has also been done at Engelsbergs Ironworks. The recommended actions are currently being implemented.

2.5 Co-operation for World Heritage

2.5.1 International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund

International assistance from the World Heritage Fund has been allocated to arrange seminars and conferences in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on requests. The World Heritage Cities in the Baltic countries Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius are experiencing rapid urban development and economic pressures. International dialogue and cooperation is extremely important for the management of the cultural values of these sites and the need for further assistance is foreseen. Considerable assistance from the World Heritage Fund and UNDP was provided to Vilnius in the years 1996 – 1998 for the elaboration of a revitalisation strategy.

On the invitation of the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO and the State Inspection for Heritage Protection of Latvia, in co-operation with the World Heritage Committee, and the Cultural Capital Foundation of Latvia, ICCROM initiated a Regional Conference on Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction in Relationship to Cultural Heritage in Riga, Latvia from 23rd to 24th October, 2000. The main goals were to create tools of implementation of defined principles and criteria of historic reconstruction of monuments and to summarise information on actual conservation/restoration practise in participating countries. The conference was attended by delegations of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine, together with colleagues from ICCROM, Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and adopted the Riga Charter on Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction in Relationship to Cultural Heritage.

The Estonian National Commission for UNESCO organised, with assistance from the World Heritage Fund, an international conference in Tallinn, 16-18 May 2002 on the theme “Alternatives to Historical Reconstruction in UNESCO World Heritage Cities”. The conference was attended by experts from Canada, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden, ICCROM and NWHF. The conference agreed on a final resolution, made available in a report.³⁰

2.5.2 Bi- and Multilateral Co-operation

The departments of development co-operation in Sweden, Norway and Finland³¹ have contributed to the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in Central and South America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific.

Upon requests, NWHF has provided assistance for nomination of Zanzibar (Tanzania), Robben Island (South Africa), Mapungubwe (South Africa) and Lamu, (Kenya). The funding sources of these projects have differed, e.g. funding from the World Heritage Fund for Zanzibar and Lamu, and NORAD funding for Robben Island and Mapungubwe. Financial support has also been granted by the Norwegian Government for the preparation of nomination in Iraq and Kyrgyzstan.

On initiative from NWHF, the development agencies in Sweden, Norway and Finland agreed to finance the ongoing “Africa 2009” programme, which is a training programme for Sub-Saharan Africa, under the co-ordination of ICCROM.

³⁰ Alternatives to Historical Reconstruction in UNESCO World Heritage Cities. International Conference in Tallinn, Estonia, 16-18 May, 2002, Estonian National Commission for UNESCO, 2003, ISBN 9985-78-905-9.

³¹ NORAD/Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA, Department for International Development Co-operation of the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Department for International Development Co-operation at the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs has carried out World Heritage activities in their long-term partner-countries Ethiopia, Egypt, Laos, Peru, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

SIDA, through the Swedish National Heritage Board, is financing a substantial project (2004-2009) for nomination of the Eastern African Slave and Ivory Trade Route through Tanzania. An extension of the project to include neighbouring countries in Central Africa is foreseen.

The Finnish National Land Survey has, through international organisations on land survey, initiated and co-ordinated the serial, transboundary nomination on Struve Geodetic Arc. The Arc extends from the Ice Sea in the North to the Black Sea in the South-East and the nomination involves 10 States Parties. The nomination was sent to World Heritage Centre in January 2004.

2.5.3 European Union Funding for World Heritage

The European Union's programmes for cultural co-operation include cultural heritage. The ongoing Culture 2000 programme has enabled funding for cultural heritage networking, seminars, exhibitions and publications. The ongoing "Art Nouveau Reseau"-project is an example where 13 cities in Europe co-operate to display the diversity of Art Nouveau architecture in Europe through exhibitions, expert seminars, publications, education kits. The city of Riga, Latvia is partner to the project.

The preceding European Union cultural programme "Raphael" granted funding for religious buildings. The conservation works in Petäjävesi Old Church, Finland were carried out by funds from this programme in 1990s.

The structural funds of the European Union form a funding base for cultural heritage co-operation and financing in the region. The city of Røros in Norway is one of the pilot towns in a Baltic Sea Interreg IIIB-financed project on the theme "Sustainable Historic Towns-The Local Heritage as an Asset of Urban Development".

Funding through the structural funds has also been available for preparing World Heritage nomination files. The nomination of the land raising area "Merenkurkku" in Ostrobothnia, Finland has partly been financed through a cross-border Interreg-program.

2.5.4 Co-operation with other International Instruments and Charters/Nordic World Heritage Foundation

The Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF), established in 2002 in Oslo, Norway, was granted the status of a regional centre (category 2) under the auspices of UNESCO by the General Conference in October 2003. The Foundation was formerly named the Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO), established in 1995 as a pilot project. The Office has been evaluated twice by international evaluation teams. The Foundation was established in close co-operation with UNESCO and the Nordic governments. All the Nordic countries and UNESCO are represented in the Board. The Foundation receives its basic funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Environment.

The objectives of the Foundation are to:

- act as a focal point bringing Nordic countries together in their collective attempt to fulfil the intentions and requirements of the *Convention*;
- support the World Heritage Centre by facilitating technical expertise, disseminating information and contributing to innovative projects, all in support of the *Convention* and the Global Strategy approved in 1994, and

- to mobilize funds from bi- and multilateral sources through the Foundation to secure transparency and visibility, and facilitate assistance for natural and cultural World Heritage conservation efforts in developing countries in support of the *Convention*.

As a part of the follow-up of the Global Strategy for a better balanced and more representative World Heritage List, the NWHF mobilises funding for awareness-raising, competence-building and preparatory assistance for nominations in underrepresented areas, and for regional meetings in Africa and Asia. The Foundation makes use of a broad Nordic and international network in carrying out these activities. The network includes funding agencies, official authorities in the recipient countries and international World Heritage experts. All activities are closely coordinated with UNESCO through the World Heritage Centre.

NWHF has initiated or supported projects and programmes in many regions and countries where co-operation on World Heritage has been requested, such as sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia, Central Asia, and the Pacific. Heritage and sustainable tourism has been one main area of activity. Support has also been given to countries in serious conflict situations, such as Iraq. In addition NWHF has during the last 5 years raised funds for travel costs for representatives from underrepresented States Parties to attend World Heritage meetings.

2.6 World Heritage Education and Training

2.6.1 Training and Meetings of Site Managers and Heritage Decision Makers

In the early 1990s, Sweden and Finland initiated a network for World Heritage site managers. Meetings to discuss management issues have since taken place annually. The first meeting was held in Suomenlinna (Finland) in 1995. Iceland will be hosting the meeting in 2005. Inviting site managers from the Baltic States in these meetings is being considered.

2.6.2 Other Training Initiatives - Education

International training programmes, e.g. those of ICCROM, form an excellent framework for training in conservation and management of cultural heritage. A number of experts from the sub-region have taken part in the courses.

ICCROM implements the Integrated Territorial and Urban Conservation Programme (ITUC) in the Baltic States for the period of 1996-2005. Since 2001, the coordinator of the ITUC programme of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is the Cultural Heritage Academy in Vilnius, a public institution, which has organised international seminars and on-duty training courses, focusing on different areas of conservation.

ICCROMs International Course of Wood Conservation Technology, arranged bi-annually in Norway, is of great importance to experts working on management of wooden cultural heritage. A number of craftsmen and architects from the Nordic and Baltic countries working with wooden architecture have participated in the course.

ICCROM has, in co-operation with the Finnish authorities, arranged two training courses on 20th Century Architecture (MARC-99 and MARC-03). The subject have been preservation of architecture or design, and conservation methods of modern building techniques and materials.

2.7 Conclusion

All the countries in the Nordic-Baltic region have ratified the *Convention* and, with the inscriptions of Thingvellir in Iceland, all the countries in the sub-region have sites on the

World Heritage List. There are, however, still several categories of sites underrepresented on the World Heritage List in the sub-region.

The long-term co-operation on cultural and natural heritage between the Nordic countries has been highly beneficial and the support of NCM essential. The Baltic countries have in recent years been included in this cooperation. The extension of the European Union to 10 new member countries, including the Baltic countries, opens up new possibilities for EU-financed projects in heritage preservation, management and co-operation.

3. THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN THE NORDIC AND BALTIC COUNTRIES

3.1 Introduction and Methodology of Analysis

All the States Parties in the Nordic – Baltic sub-region submitted their reports to the World Heritage Centre by the deadline 31 December 2004.

Responsibilities for safeguarding natural and cultural heritage are normally shared between different institutions. The preparation of integrated Reports has been co-ordinated at the national level.

Chapter 3 of the Nordic – Baltic Synthesis Report was prepared by means of generalisation of information provided by States Parties in their Periodic Reports on Section I, on which conclusions and proposals for future actions are based.

A draft of the Sub-Regional Synthesis Report has been sent to the countries concerned and NWHF for comments. The final draft is based on the proposed amendments.

3.2 Agencies Responsible for the Preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

The national cultural and natural heritage authorities have been responsible for Periodic Reporting in most of the countries, except for Estonia where the Tallinn City Government has prepared the national report. In Iceland the National Committee for World Heritage has participated in the reporting.

3.3 Identification of the Cultural and Natural Heritage Properties

The identification of cultural and natural heritage by means of national inventories, Tentative Lists and nomination of properties of outstanding universal value, is one of the corner stones of the *Convention* (see Articles 4 and 11 of the *Convention*). It forms the basis for actions and measures the States Parties may take for the protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of its heritage to future generations.

3.3.1 National Inventories

National inventories on cultural heritage are established in all Nordic and Baltic countries. In Iceland special attention is given to the archaeological remains, which will be identified and incorporated in masterplans by 1 June 2008.

The cultural heritage in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania has been identified through lists of cultural monuments under state protection during the Soviet Union period. These lists have been reviewed and supplemented in the 1990s by the States Parties.

National inventories on Natural Heritage have been established in the Nordic countries and Estonia.

National inventories on cultural and natural heritage have been used for selecting World Heritage Sites in all countries, except Denmark whose long national tradition in this area form the basis for the selection of World Heritage Sites.

3.3.2 Tentative Lists

All countries in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region have submitted Tentative Lists, and most countries in the region have submitted revised Lists. The Lists provided in the 1980s and 1990s covered cultural heritage only, as Tentative Lists for natural heritage were not obligatory at that time. The revised Lists of the Nordic countries reflect the results and recommendations of the Nordic study completed in 1996.³²

The transboundary nomination of Struve Geodetic Arc, submitted to UNESCO in January 2004, made it necessary to revise Tentative Lists in a number of countries.

The original Tentative Lists were prepared by national authorities, with the exception of Denmark, where the List was prepared by the National ICOMOS Committee. The revised Lists have been compiled by national, regional and local authorities, as well as NGOs (e.g. national ICOMOS Committees). In Estonia the National Commission to UNESCO has been a partner in revising the List.

Table 5: Tentative Lists submitted to the World Heritage Centre

Country	Submission of original Tentative List	Revised Tentative List
Denmark	28 Sept. 1993	29 Jan. 2003
Estonia	22 April 1996	6 Jan. 2004
Finland	13 Sept. 1990	22 Jan. 2004
Iceland	18 Dec. 2001	
Latvia	1995	2002
Lithuania	10 August 1993	2 Dec. 2003
Norway	19 Dec. 1984	1 Oct 2002/1 April 2004
Sweden	1 June 1989	

Table 6: Number of sites on the Tentative Lists by country

Country	Nr. of sites	Cultural	Natural	Cult/Nat
Denmark	6 ³³	4	1	1
Estonia	5 ³⁴	2	1	2

³² See point 2.3.1. on regional co-operation.

³³ Three sites on the Tentative List are situated in Greenland (including Ilulissat Icefjord).

³⁴ The "Struve Geodetic Arc" is included in the total number of sites for Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden.

Finland	8	6	2	
Iceland	10	4	3	3
Latvia	6	6		
Lithuania	2	1		1
Norway	4	1	1	2
Sweden	2	2		

Table 6 shows the number of sites on the current Tentative Lists.³⁵ The revised Tentative Lists contain an increased number of natural and mixed sites. If inscribed, these sites will improve the balance between cultural and natural sites in the sub-region. A number of sites also represent underrepresented categories. Iceland and Greenland are part of the Nordic Arctic region, which is underrepresented on the List. One site in Greenland refers to the Inuits cultural landscape and one in Finland to a sacred place of the Sámi people.

The Harmonization of Tentative Lists has been a key objective in the long-term Nordic World Heritage co-operation. The co-operation has taken due notice of the Global Strategy and developed better balanced and more representative Tentative Lists. Future nominations from the Nordic region could thus strengthen the integrity and credibility of the World Heritage List.

3.3.3 Nominations for Inscription on the World Heritage List

All the Nordic and Baltic countries have nominated cultural and/or natural properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. The first nominations were made by Norway. Denmark, Finland and Sweden presented many nominations from the early 1990s, motivated by the Nordic co-operation in the 1980s. Sweden has submitted nominations almost every year, and has the highest number of sites in the sub-region. Iceland's first nomination, Tingvellir, was accepted by the Committee in June 2004

The Baltic Countries submitted nominations soon after ratifying the Convention. The three capital cities Tallinn in Estonia, Riga in Latvia and Vilnius in Lithuania were inscribed in the mid 1990s. The above mentioned nominations from the Baltic countries have not been subject to discussions in a regional context, as have those from the Nordic countries.

The majority of nominations from the sub-region have been inscribed on the World Heritage List. Only two sites, Abava Valley and Jurmala wooden heritage, were not inscribed by the World Heritage Committee. As of 2004 there is only one nomination from the region, which is deferred (Kurressare Fortress in Estonia, 2004) and one is pending for additional information (Hauensuoli rock carvings, Finland).

The transboundary nomination of Struve Geodetic Arc, which includes 6 countries in the Nordic-Baltic sub-region, was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2004.

Most of the Nordic nominations in the 1980s and early 1990s were prepared exclusively by state authorities and based on the co-operation on Tentative Lists on a state level in the Nordic countries. In Denmark the National ICOMOS Committee was in charge of preparing the materials for the first nominations. The involvement of local communities, regional and local authorities, as well as NGOs, have increased in recent years.

³⁵ There is no distinction made to the sites that have been examined by the committee (deferred or referred).

Honour/prestige and conservation of the sites are the strongest motivating factors for nominating a site to the World Heritage List. Other motivating factors are increased funding, lobbying/political pressure, and working in partnership. "Site in Danger" is considered a less powerful motivator.

Lack of funding and staff is a major problem for a number of countries in preparing nominations. Co-operation between the authorities can also be improved.

Most countries consider honour/prestige as the most important benefit of World Heritage status, followed by conservation of the site and working in partnership. Sweden considers increased funding as the most significant benefit.

Identification and regional co-operation on natural heritage in the sub-region has been slower than that on cultural heritage and needs to be improved.

3.4 Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

3.4.1 General Policy Development

		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.05.01	Does your country have specific legislation and policies to identify, protect, conserve and rehabilitate your country's national heritage?	8	0	100%
I.05.03	If yes, are local communities involved?	8	0	100%
I.05.05	Is there specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites in your country?	2	6	100%
I.05.07	Are management plans required (or do they exist) in your country for cultural and natural heritage?	7	1	100%
I.05.10	Are there any plans to change current legislation and/or planning?	6	2	100%

Specific heritage legislation exists in all countries in the sub-region. For the most part, there are separate framework laws on the cultural and natural heritage as well as the general provisions on heritage in Constitutions. In few cases, the specific administrative acts and decrees were adopted for some single properties.

Sustainable development is considered important in implementing planning and land-use strategies in the Nordic countries.

3.4.2 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.06.03	At what level are services for protection, conservation and presentation provided?			100%
	National	7		
	Regional	5		
	Local	5		
	Combination of above	4		

	Other		0	
I.06.04	Is conservation of the cultural and natural heritage institutionally integrated in your country?	5	3	100%
I.06.06	Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	6	2	100%
I.06.08	Are local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?	8	0	100%
I.06.10	Are non-governmental organisations (NGO's) involved in the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?	8	0	100%

There is national legislation for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage in all the Nordic – Baltic countries. State authorities are responsible for implementing the legislation and have professional national heritage institutions organized under the Ministry of Culture/Ministry of Education/Ministry of Environment. In Lithuania the organisation is connected to the Ministry of Culture as a Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

The national legislation and strategic policy documents on cultural and natural heritage protections have taken into account the requirements of the international conventions ratified by the States Parties concerned.

A special problem is raised in the Lithuanian report were the complexity of Acts, with little coordination of roles and responsibilities between state authorities and municipalities, has led to problems. Minor municipalities with little or no expertise are particularly exposed. The recently adopted Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (2004), which more clearly defines the responsibility between the State and municipalities, will hopefully clarify the situation. The privatization of state owned cultural heritage property has also caused problems for protection management.

Management plans are required for natural sites in all the Nordic – Baltic countries. In Iceland they are required for both cultural and natural sites. In Norway and Sweden management plans have been made for cultural heritage sites to serve as strategic tools for heritage protection and strengthen the involvement of different authorities and stakeholders.

Concerning other UNESCO Conventions, the Nordic - Baltic countries have signed and/or ratified most of them. The exceptions are the recently adopted Conventions on Underwater Heritage and Intangible Heritage.

The Nordic-Baltic countries have also been active in ratifying the European Conventions on Heritage Protection (Council of Europe). The international Charters of ICOMOS are also well known to the Nordic - Baltic States and they form a professional kit for cultural heritage experts on preservation and management³⁶.

The Nordic and Baltic countries have ratified a majority of the international conventions on Natural Heritage protection, but only the Nordic countries in the sub-region are members of IUCN.

Regional and local authorities (municipalities and museums) are in charge of the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage in the Nordic countries. These activities are undertaken within the framework of planning processes

³⁶ There are ICOMOS National Committees in all the Nordic and Baltic Countries.

on land-use. In these processes (regional-, master- and detail-plans) both cultural and natural environments are subject to preservation. The aim is to identify larger areas and whole entities, which can include built areas, parks and gardens and so on. The tradition on listing buildings is still new in the Baltic countries. Lists of historical monuments are approved by the Ministry of Culture (e.g. Latvia). Larger cultural heritage areas can be included in environmental protection programmes.

The local communities can intervene in the planning processes (concerning cultural and natural heritage) in the Nordic-Baltic countries. The NGOs are also involved in the natural and cultural conservation processes. They act as members of national/thematic working groups on e.g. preparation of legislation and heritage protection programmes. They are also commentators on hearings and sometimes act as pressure groups. They organise workshops and are active partners in restoration works and on information on cultural and natural heritage protection.

The national, regional or local authorities also provide technical services and information on heritage protection for institutions and individual heritage owners.

The national authorities provide financial support for conservation activities of private owners, but funding is considered insufficient by most countries.

3.4.3 Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

The information provided by the States Parties in the National reports differs. Some countries (Finland and Iceland) have interpreted *significant studies of a generic nature* in a strict sense, while others have used a wider interpretation. The studies listed comprise heritage protection and management in general, and World Heritage management in particular.

An heritage survey method, SAVE (Survey of Architectural Values in the Environment), has been developed and implemented by the Danish Government.

In recent years a number of studies related to the World Heritage sites have been carried out in Sweden. In Tanum (Rock carving area) studies on the documentation methods of damages were initiated in the mid 1990s. Following that initiative, two EU co-financed projects of the Scandinavian and Baltic Interreg programs have been implemented. One of the European Cultural Heritage Laboratories – RockCare Tanum, has also been set up within the framework of the Raphael and Culture 2000 programmes of the European Commission. Studies on the impact of tourism have also been made in a number of sites.

Norway reports on the Rock Art project (1996-2005), the Stave Church programme (2002-2012) and the National Register for Valuable Cultural Landscapes.³⁷ Lithuania has listed a number of studies carried out in Vilnius Old Town.

3.4.4 Measures for Identification, Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Rehabilitation

Table 9	Funding	YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
		I.08.01	How are World Heritage sites funded in your country?	
	State-Party budget allowance		8	
	Local/regional authority budget allowance		6	
	Fundraising		1	

³⁷ Full list is available in the Periodic Report of Norway.

	Non-governmental organisations	1		
	Private sector	3		
	International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund	2		
	Combination of above	1		
	Other	6		
I.08.02	Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage?	1	7	100%
I.08.05	Has the State Party made additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund?	0	8	100%

Funding for World Heritage Sites is usually highly prioritised and allocated through the State Budgets. Regional and local authorities can provide financial support to World Heritage in most of the countries. The private sector is a financial partner in 3 countries (Estonia, Finland and Lithuania). Private owners at World Heritage Sites (Estonia, Finland, Norway, Sweden) can get financial support from the state authorities. A Cultural Heritage Fund was established in Norway in 2002. Latvia has a foundation called “The State Culture Capital Foundation” operating at a national level. Local foundations are connected to individual sites such as Historic Centre of Riga Foundation.

Latvia and Lithuania have received assistance from the World Heritage Fund.

In Finland and Sweden a number of restoration and/or management projects have been carried out by funding from the European Community.³⁸

3.4.5 Training

States Parties are encouraged to establish or develop national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, and to encourage scientific research in this field.

Table 10 Training		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.09.01	Have training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites been identified?	5	3	100%
I.09.03	Have staff received heritage training in or outside your country?	5	3	100%

Training needs for institutions and individuals for the conservation of World Heritage sites are recognized in the majority of the Nordic – Baltic countries. In Norway special courses for craftsmen on traditional building techniques have been carried out. Workshops in restoration of wooden architecture have been arranged in Latvia. Finland has focused on training of local authorities (bodies permitting building activities). In Lithuania emphasis is on training in legislation-management, comprehension of sustainable development e.g. the balance of heritage protection and development priorities.

³⁸ See point 2.5.3. European Union Funding for World Heritage

The various training activities undertaken in the broad field of protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage also serve the purpose of conservation and management of World Heritage sites.

In all the countries in the sub-region Technical Universities or High Schools, Academies of Fine Arts and Schools of Conservation have studies in the field of conservation and restoration (both theoretical and practical education). The courses at ICCROM are also mentioned as important international training programmes.

Latvia mentions that there is a special certification system in the field of restoration and conservation for architects, engineers, restorers and craftsmen.

EU-directives on toxic materials are a special issue that needs to be discussed at European and international level in the future.

3.5 International Co-operation and Fund-raising

The Nordic – Baltic countries are active in international co-operation in the field of heritage protection. The activities are based on bi- and multi-lateral agreements, hosting and attending international training courses, financial support and exchange of expertise.

Table 11 International co-operation		YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
I.10.01	Has your country co-operated with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories?	7	1	100%
I.10.02	If yes, please indicate the type of co-operation that best describes your activities.			87.50%
	Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements	3		
	Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars	7		
	Distribution of material/information	2		
	Financial support	4		
	Experts	6		
	Other	3		
I.10.03	What measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties?			62.50%
	Foundations for international co-operation	1		
	Participation in other UN programmes	0		
	Contributions to private organisations	0		
	Other	4		
I.10.04	Do you have World Heritage sites that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?	3	5	100%

Cultural heritage co-operation between the Nordic countries has been extended to the Baltic States, and is carried out on bilateral basis and through the Council of Europe. The Nordic

Council of Ministers' programmes and financing also include the Baltic States and the North-West Russia (St. Petersburg's region). Through the enlargement of EU in 2004 to include Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the programmes of the Union for co-operation in the field of cultural and natural heritage have been made available to these countries.

Ministers of Culture in the Baltic Sea Region agreed in 1997 to promote Cultural Heritage Co-operation in the region. A Monitoring group for the implementation of the decision was set up. The secretariat was provided by the Swedish Government (Ministry of Culture) from 1998 to 2003. Since 2004 the secretariat is in Germany (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern). The co-operation concerns both immovable and movable cultural heritage. The Monitoring Group has initiated four working groups: Underwater Heritage, Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage, Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice, and Sustainable Historic Towns. The working group Sustainable Historic Towns has received Interreg IIIB funding. Besides working groups, regional Heritage Forums will take place every second year. The first was organised in Gdansk, Poland and the second will be held in Helsinki in June 2005 under the theme "Urban Heritage – Collective Privilege".

All the Nordic and Baltic countries have participated in Council of Europe's Cultural Heritage Committee (CD-PAT). Norway and Latvia have chaired the committee. Norway and Lithuania are members of the Bureau of the CD-PAT. The close co-operation has provided improvement of legislative norms in the field of heritage protection. The countries are also partners to the Councils Heritage Information Network, HEREIN.

There are National ICOMOS Committees in all the countries in the sub-region. Beside national activities, ICOMOS also holds regional and European meetings every year.

There are two examples from the sub-region of twinning between World Heritage sites. Visby in Sweden has a twinning agreement with Tallinn (best practise on heritage management by seminars and workshops) and Stone Town Zanzibar. The twinning with Zanzibar is financed by SIDA. Bergen, Norway again has a co-operation agreement with Island of Mozambique, financed by NORAD.

Through bi-lateral co-operation, Norway, Sweden and Finland³⁹, have allocated funds and sent expertise to the recipient countries in South America, Africa and Asia. The activities comprise both cultural and natural (management of natural parks and natural areas) heritage projects.

NWHF was established in 2002 to strengthen the implementation of Global Strategy for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in developing countries.⁴⁰

3.6 Education, Information and Awareness Raising

Table 12	Information and awareness raising	YES	NO	RATE OF ANSWERS
		I.11.01	How does your country present and promote its World Heritage sites?	
	Publications (books, leaflets, magazines)	8		
	Films	6		

³⁹ NORAD/Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway, SIDA in Sweden, and the Department for International Development Co-operation in Finland.

⁴⁰ See 2.5.4. for further information on NWHF.

	Postcards	7		
	Media campaigns	4		
	Internet	7		
	Postage stamps, medals	6		
	Other	4		
I.11.02	Is this at a local, regional, national or international level?			100%
	International	6		
	National	8		
	Regional	6		
	Local	7		
I.11.03	Do you believe the presentation and general awareness about the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in your country is adequate?	4	4	100%
I.11.04	If no, is the State Party working towards any action or measures to improve it?	4	1	62.50%

World Heritage is promoted through publications, films, media campaigns, postcards, stamps and the internet. NWHO published a book entitled “Nordic World Heritage” by Leif Anker and Ingalill Snitt on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the *Convention*.

The Swedish Post has annually published stamps on World Heritage in Sweden, with information from the National Heritage Board. The series continues with Varberg Radio Station in 2005.

In a number of countries there are special programmes for school children on World Heritage. Activities for young children and students are developed at Røros, Norway, and through the Finnish project “The Oak of Finland”. The latter is a nationwide co-operation project between the National Board of Education and National Board of Antiquities.

3.7 Conclusions

Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The national cultural and natural heritage has been effectively identified in the Nordic and Baltic countries. These inventories and actions also strengthen the identification of World Heritage sites in the sub-region. In Iceland and Finland there are national World Heritage Committees with members of different Ministries and national authorities.

The Nordic countries have a long tradition in regional co-operation. The harmonization of Tentative Lists has been a key objective in this work. As a result, the sites on the Nordic Tentative Lists are increasingly representative of the Nordic natural and cultural heritage. It is thus reasonable to expect a better balance among World Heritage sites in the Nordic region in the future.

In the Nordic countries, the regional and local authorities, and the stakeholders are actively participating in the different World Heritage processes, while there is less local involvement in the Baltic countries. The information to the local communities on the *Convention* is not

always adequate (Estonia). There is also a need for translation of documents to national languages. Lack of funding for the preparation of nominations is also seen as a shortcoming in the implementation of the *Convention*.

Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

The Nordic and Baltic countries have in general an adequate set of legislation for the implementation of the general obligations of the *Convention*, both cultural and natural heritage. The countries have also ratified most international conventions on cultural and natural heritage protection.

In a number of countries Acts are approved for individual World Heritage sites, such as Riga and Thingvellir (Iceland). Lack of funding is seen as a major shortcoming in restoration and management activities. Improvement of information, especially to the local communities and stakeholders, is an objective for future activities. On the other hand, local NGOs play an important role in the management of the sites.

International co-operation and fundraising

The Nordic countries have long traditions in international co-operation. The Nordic Council of Ministers has been an important forum for co-operation and fundraising in the sub-region. The development agencies (SIDA, NORAD/MoFA) have included heritage protection as a theme in the bi- and multilateral co-operation, also supporting NWHF.

After independence, the Baltic States have taken part in the activities of the Council of Europe and have since May 2004 been members of the European Union. The co-operation with the Nordic countries is also strengthened. The joint Nordic – Baltic reporting processes will further reinforce future co-operation in the sub-region.

Education, information and awareness building

A number of activities are carried out to increase awareness of the *Convention* in the region. The media at large (TV; broad-casting, newspapers, magazines, internet) has been involved in different projects for promoting the *Convention*. The travel agencies are also very keen on marketing the attractions of World Heritage Sites. Educational projects for teachers and students on cultural and natural heritage protection have been developed.

4. SUB-REGIONAL REFLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Strength and Weaknesses of the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the Sub-Region

Strength

- All the Nordic –Baltic countries have ratified the *World Heritage Convention*.
- The Nordic-Baltic countries have adopted appropriate national legal systems for protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage. The different Acts give an adequate framework for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.
- All countries have Inventories on cultural and natural heritage, compiled through regional and/or national co-operation and all countries, except Denmark, use them as background for Tentative Lists.
- All States Parties in the Nordic – Baltic sub-region have one or more properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

- The Nordic countries' long-term cooperation for the harmonization of Tentative Lists has given good results.
- Most of the sites on the current Tentative Lists belong to categories that are underrepresented on the World Heritage List. Future inscriptions from the sub-region will accordingly contribute to a more representative and balanced World Heritage List.
- In the Nordic countries, NGOs are playing an active role in promoting World Heritage.
- The establishment of the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF) has been a substantial contribution to the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Weaknesses

- Lack of funding remains a subject of concern, especially in the Baltic countries.
- Several countries need to strengthen capacity building at different levels for improved management of the World Heritage sites.
- Communication with the local communities needs to be improved at several sites.
- Co-ordinated use of media has not been fully utilised.
- The Baltic countries experience difficulties in implementing the legal instruments due to lack of co-ordination among authorities, and lack of understanding among different stakeholders.
- There is a need for better harmonization of Tentative Lists in the Baltic region.
- NGOs in the Baltic countries have been active, but have not yet gained the position to be an opinion makers.

4.2 Conclusions and Proposals for Future Actions and Development of a Sub-Regional Strategy

Future actions and development of a sub-regional strategy in the Nordic-Baltic region are based on the four Cs of the Budapest Declaration adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 26th session in 2002:

- Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List
- Ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties
- Promote the development of effective Capacity Building in States Parties
- Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication

5. PROPOSAL FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

- **Strengthen the Credibility of the World Heritage List.**
 - Harmonize the Tentative Lists in the sub-region;
 - Encourage the sub-regional cooperation in identifying categories of cultural and natural heritage (i.e. traditional coastal archipelago historic settlements) that are underrepresented on the World Heritage List;

- Strengthen the implementation of the national legislation on heritage protection in general (i.e. territorial planning) concerning the process of market economy and privatization (Baltic States).
- **Ensure the effective Conservation of World Heritage Properties.**
 - Promote fundraising for heritage conservation activities;
 - Prepare and implement management plans for World Heritage sites;
 - Monitor the state of conservation by recognising the threats such as tourism, damages, wear and tear, of the World Heritage Sites. Cross-sector activities involving local authorities, private owners etc. should be encouraged;
 - Arrange cross-sectoral training courses for site managers (building conservation, tourism management).
- **Promote the development of effective Capacity Building in States Parties.**
 - Provide better coordination/exchange of information between state authorities, NGOs, site managers for the implementation of the *Convention* (i.e. by forming a National Committee of World Heritage);
 - Promote partnership co-operation with other sectors of the society;
 - Provide information on the *World Heritage Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines* in national languages;
 - Organize interdisciplinary meetings in heritage preservation, conservation and management at international, regional and national levels;
 - Organize annual meetings for site managers in the Baltic States and organize bi-annual meetings for site managers for the whole sub-region;
 - Encourage the development of twinning between World Heritage sites in the sub-region;
 - Encourage the co-operation between state authorities and the universities and research institutes;
 - Encourage further support for NWHF's work.
- **Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication**
 - Provide more information to local communities, during nomination process and post inscription;
 - Regular media campaigns for awareness raising on heritage protection and World Heritage sites.