

**QUESTIONING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD  
HERITAGE CONVENTION:  
A VALUE-BASED ANALYSIS OF PURPOSEFULLY SAMPLED  
NOMINATION DOSSIERS**

**Volume 2**

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## **APPENDIX 1: CONSTITUTION OF UNESCO**

**CONSTITUTION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

Adopted in London on 16 November 1945 and amended by the General Conference at its second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth sessions.

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The Governments of the States Parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare:

That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these reasons, the States Parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.



*Article I*

Purposes and functions

1. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.
2. To realize this purpose the Organization will:
  - a. Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;
  - b. Give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture;  
By collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities;  
By instituting collaboration among the nations to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social;  
By suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;
  - c. Maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge;  
By assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions;  
By encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information;  
By initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them.
3. With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States members of this Organization, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

*Article II*

Membership

1. Membership of the United Nations Organization shall carry with it the right to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. Subject to the conditions of the Agreement between this Organization and the United Nations Organization, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not members of the United Nations Organization may be admitted to membership of the Organization, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.
3. Territories or groups of territories which are not responsible for the conduct of their international relations may be admitted as Associate Members by the General Conference by a two-thirds majority of Members present and voting, upon application made on behalf of such territory or group of territories by the Member or other authority having responsibility for their international relations. The nature and extent of the rights and obligations of Associate Members shall be determined by the General Conference.
4. Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organization shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization.
5. Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations Organization shall automatically cease to be members of this Organization.
6. Any Member State or Associate Member of the Organization may withdraw from the Organization by notice addressed to the Director-General. Such notice shall take effect on 31 December of the year following that during which the notice was given. No such withdrawal shall affect the financial obligations owed to the Organization on the date the withdrawal takes effect. Notice of withdrawal by an Associate Member shall be given on its behalf by the Member State or other authority having responsibility for its international relations.

*Article III*

Organs

The Organization shall include a General Conference, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

*Article IV*

The General Conference

A. Composition

1. The General Conference shall consist of the representatives of the States members of the Organization. The Government of each Member State shall appoint not more than five delegates, who shall be selected after consultation with the National Commission if established, or with educational, scientific and cultural bodies.



## **B. Functions**

2. The General Conference shall determine the policies and the main lines of work of the Organization. It shall take decisions on programmes submitted to it by the Executive Board.
3. The General Conference shall, when it deems desirable and in accordance with the regulations to be made by it, summon international conferences of States on education, the sciences and humanities or the dissemination of knowledge; non-governmental conferences on the same subjects may be summoned by the General Conference or by the Executive Board in accordance with such regulations.
4. The General Conference shall, in adopting proposals for submission to the Member States, distinguish between recommendations and international conventions submitted for their approval. In the former case a majority vote shall suffice; in the latter case a two-thirds majority shall be required. Each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.
5. Subject to the provisions of Article V, paragraph 5(c), the General Conference shall advise the United Nations Organization on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter; in accordance with the terms and procedure agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two Organizations.
6. The General Conference shall receive and consider the reports sent to the Organization by Member States on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in paragraph 4 above or, if it so decides, analytical summaries of these reports.
7. The General Conference shall elect the members of the Executive Board and, on the recommendation of the Board, shall appoint the Director-General.

## **C. Voting**

8.
  - a. Each Member State shall have one vote in the General Conference. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Constitution, or of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference. A majority shall be a majority of the Members present and voting.
  - b. A Member State shall have no vote in the General Conference if the total amount of contributions due from it exceeds the total amount of contributions payable by it for the current year and the immediately preceding calendar year.
  - c. The General Conference may nevertheless permit such a Member State to vote, if it is satisfied that failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member State.

#### D. Procedure

9.
  - a. The General Conference shall meet in ordinary session every two years. It may meet in extraordinary session if it decides to do so itself or if summoned by the Executive Board, or on the demand of at least one-third of the Member States.
  - b. At each session the location of its next ordinary session shall be designated by the General Conference. The location of an extraordinary session shall be decided by the General Conference if the session is summoned by it, or otherwise by the Executive Board.
10. The General Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall at each session elect a President and other officers.
11. The General Conference shall set up special and technical committees and such other subordinate organs as may be necessary for its purposes.
12. The General Conference shall cause arrangements to be made for public access to meetings, subject to such regulations as it shall prescribe.

#### E. Observers

13. The General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a two-thirds majority may, subject to its rules of procedure, invite as observers at specified sessions of the Conference or of its Commissions representatives of international organizations, such as those referred to in Article XI, paragraph 4.
14. When consultative arrangements have been approved by the Executive Board for such international non-governmental or semi- governmental organizations in the manner provided in Article XI, paragraph 4, those organizations shall be invited to send observers to sessions of the General Conference and its Commissions.

### *Article V*

#### Executive Board

##### A. Composition

1. The Executive Board shall be elected by the General Conference from among the delegates appointed by the Member States and shall consist of fifty-one members each of whom shall represent the Government of the Member State of which he is a national. The President of the General Conference shall sit ex officio in an advisory capacity on the Executive Board.
2. In electing the members of the Executive Board the General Conference shall endeavour to include persons competent in the arts, the humanities, the sciences, education and the diffusion of ideas, and qualified by their experience and capacity to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. It shall also have regard to the diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution. Not more than one national of any Member State



shall serve on the Board at any one time, the President of the Conference excepted.

3. Members of the Board shall serve from the close of the session of the General Conference which elected them until the close of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that election. They shall not be immediately eligible for a second term. The General Conference shall, at each of its ordinary sessions, elect the number of members required to fill vacancies occurring at the end of the session.
4.
  - a. In the event of the death or resignation of a member of the Executive Board, his replacement for the remainder of his term shall be appointed by the Executive Board on the nomination of the Government of the Member State the former member of the Board represented.
  - b. The Government making the nomination and the Executive Board shall have regard to the factors set forth in paragraph 2 of this Article.
  - c. When exceptional circumstances arise, which, in the considered opinion of the represented State, make it indispensable for its representative to be replaced, even if he does not tender his resignation, measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) above.
  - d. In the event of the withdrawal from the Organization of a Member State a national of which is a member of the Executive Board, that member's term of office shall be terminated on the date the withdrawal becomes effective.

#### B. Functions

5.
  - a. The Executive Board shall prepare the agenda for the General Conference. It shall examine the programme of work for the Organization and corresponding budget estimates submitted to it by the Director-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article VI and shall submit them with such recommendations as it considers desirable to the General Conference.
  - b. The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Conference. In accordance with the decisions of the General Conference and having regard to circumstances arising between two ordinary sessions, the Executive Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure the effective and rational execution of the programme by the Director-General.
  - c. Between ordinary sessions of the General Conference, the Board may discharge the functions of adviser to the United Nations, set forth in Article IV, paragraph 5, whenever the problem upon which advice is sought has already been dealt with in principle by the Conference, or when the solution is implicit in decisions of the Conference.
6. The Executive Board shall recommend to the General Conference the admission of new Members to the Organization.



7. Subject to decisions of the General Conference, the Executive Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its officers from among its members.
8. The Executive Board shall meet in regular session at least twice a year and may meet in special session if convoked by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the request of six members of the Board.
9. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall present, on behalf of the Board, to each ordinary session of the General Conference, with or without comments, the reports on the activities of the Organization which the Director-General is required to prepare in accordance with the provisions of Article VI.3(b).
10. The Executive Board shall make all necessary arrangements to consult the representatives of international organizations or qualified persons concerned with questions within its competence.
11. Between sessions of the General Conference, the Executive Board may request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the field of the Organization's activities.
12. Although the members of the Executive Board are representative of their respective Governments they shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Conference on behalf of the Conference as a whole.

#### *Article VI* Secretariat

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director-General and such staff as may be required.
2. The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years, under such conditions as the Conference may approve. The Director-General may be appointed for a further term of six years but shall not be eligible for reappointment for a subsequent term. The Director-General shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.
3.
  - a. The Director-General, or a deputy designated by him, shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Conference, of the Executive Board, and of the Committees of the Organization. He shall formulate proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board, and shall prepare for submission to the Board a draft programme of work for the Organization with corresponding budget estimates.
  - b. The Director-General shall prepare and communicate to Member States and to the Executive Board periodical reports on the activities of the Organization. The General Conference shall determine the periods to be covered by these reports.
4. The Director-General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the General Conference. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible.
5. The responsibilities of the Director-General and of the staff shall be exclusively international in character. In the discharge of their duties they shall



not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each State member of the Organization undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

6. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Organization from entering into special arrangements within the United Nations Organization for common services and staff and for the interchange of personnel.

#### *Article VII*

##### National Co-operating Bodies

1. Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.
2. National Commissions or National Co-operating Bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.
3. The Organization may, on the request of a Member State, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that State, in order to assist in the development of its work.

#### *Article VIII*

##### Reports by Member States

Each Member State shall submit to the Organization, at such times and in such manner as shall be determined by the General Conference, reports on the laws, regulations and statistics relating to its educational, scientific and cultural institutions and activities, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4.

#### *Article IX*

##### Budget

1. The Budget shall be administered by the Organization.
2. The General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States members of the Organization subject to such arrangement with the United Nations as may be provided in the agreement to be entered into pursuant to Article X.
3. The Director-General may accept voluntary contributions, gifts, bequests, and subventions directly from Governments, public and private institutions, associations and private persons, subject to the conditions specified in the Financial Regulations.



*Article X*

Relations with the United Nations Organization

This Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations Organization, as soon as practicable, as one of the Specialized Agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. This relationship shall be effected through an agreement with the United Nations Organization under Article 63 of the Charter, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the General Conference of this Organization. The agreement shall provide for effective co-operation between the two Organizations in the pursuit of their common purposes, and at the same time shall recognize the autonomy of this Organization, within the fields of its competence as defined in this Constitution. Such agreement may, among other matters, provide for the approval and financing of the budget of the Organization by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

*Article XI*

Relations with other Specialized International Organizations and Agencies

1. This Organization may cooperate with other specialized inter governmental organizations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes. To this end the Director- General, acting under the general authority of the Executive Board, may establish effective working relationships with such organizations and agencies and establish such joint committees as may be necessary to assure effective co-operation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organizations or agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.
2. Whenever the General Conference of this Organization and the competent authorities of any other specialized intergovernmental organizations or agencies whose purpose and functions lie within the competence of this Organization, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organization, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for this purpose.
3. This Organization may make appropriate arrangements with other intergovernmental organizations for reciprocal representation at meetings.
4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organizations concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks. Such co-operation may also include appropriate participation by representatives of such organizations on advisory committees set up by the General Conference.

*Article XII*

Legal status of the Organization

The provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations Organization concerning the legal status of that Organization, its privileges and immunities, shall apply in the same way to this Organization.



*Article XIII*

Amendments

1. Proposals for amendments to this Constitution shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Conference by a two-thirds majority; provided, however, that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organization or new obligations for the Member States shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force. The draft texts of proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director-General to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference.
2. The General Conference shall have power to adopt by a two-thirds majority rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article.

*Article XIV*

Interpretation

1. The English and French texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as equally authoritative.
2. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitral tribunal, as the General Conference may determine under its rules of procedure.

*Article XV*

Entry into force

1. This Constitution shall be subject to acceptance. The instrument of acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.
2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom. Signature may take place either before or after the deposit of the instrument of acceptance. No acceptance shall be valid unless preceded or followed by signature. However, a State that has withdrawn from the Organization shall simply deposit a new instrument of acceptance in order to resume membership.
3. This Constitution shall come into force when it has been accepted by twenty of its signatories. Subsequent acceptances shall take effect immediately.
4. The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all Members of the United Nations of the receipt of all instruments of acceptance and of the date on which the Constitution comes into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

In faith whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Constitution in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Done in London the sixteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, of which certified copies will be communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments of all the Members of the United Nations.



**APPENDIX 2: CONVENTION CONCERNING THE  
PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL  
HERITAGE**

## **Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage**

**THE GENERAL CONFERENCE** of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972, at its seventeenth session,

Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

Considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific, and technological resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions,

Considering that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto,

Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,

Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,



Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

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**I. DEFINITION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Article 1**

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

**Article 2**

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "natural heritage":

natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

**Article 3**

It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 above.

## **II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

### **Article 4**

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

### **Article 5**

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

1. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;

2. to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

3. to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;

4. to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

5. to foster the establishment or development of 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.

### **Article 6**

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.

2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and



## *Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.

3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

### **Article 7**

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

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## **III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

### **Article 8**

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee", is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It shall be composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The number of States members of the Committee shall be increased to 21 as from the date of the ordinary session of the General Conference following the entry into force of this Convention for at least 40 States.

2. Election of members of the Committee shall ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.

3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

### **Article 9**

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its third subsequent ordinary session.



## *Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.

3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

### **Article 10**

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.

2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.

3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

### **Article 11**

1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.

2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List," a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.

3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.

4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "List of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused



## *Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

by accelerated deterioration, large- scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.

5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.

7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

### **Article 12**

The fact that a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage has not been included in either of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 shall in no way be construed to mean that it does not have an outstanding universal value for purposes other than those resulting from inclusion in these lists.

### **Article 13**

1. The World Heritage Committee shall receive and study requests for international assistance formulated by States Parties to this Convention with respect to property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage, situated in their territories, and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the lists mentioned referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11. The purpose of such requests may be to secure the protection, conservation, presentation or rehabilitation of such property.

2. Requests for international assistance under paragraph 1 of this article may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property defined in Articles 1 and 2, when preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified.

3. The Committee shall decide on the action to be taken with regard to these requests, determine where appropriate, the nature and extent of its assistance, and authorize the conclusion, on its behalf, of the necessary arrangements with the government concerned.

4. The Committee shall determine an order of priorities for its operations. It shall in so doing bear in mind the respective importance for the world cultural and natural heritage of the property requiring protection, the need to give international assistance



## *Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

to the property most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and the history of the peoples of the world, the urgency of the work to be done, the resources available to the States on whose territory the threatened property is situated and in particular the extent to which they are able to safeguard such property by their own means.

5. The Committee shall draw up, keep up to date and publicize a list of property for which international assistance has been granted.

6. The Committee shall decide on the use of the resources of the Fund established under Article 15 of this Convention. It shall seek ways of increasing these resources and shall take all useful steps to this end.

7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations having objectives similar to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.

8. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

### **Article 14**

1. The World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and the agenda of its meetings and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.

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## **IV. FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

### **Article 15**

1. A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Fund", is hereby established.



*Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

1. compulsory and voluntary contributions made by States Parties to this Convention,

2. Contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:

1. other States;

2. the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;

3. public or private bodies or individuals;

3. any interest due on the resources of the Fund;

4. funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the fund; and

5. all other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.

4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project. No political conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

## **Article 16**

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions, the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States Parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1% of the contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. However, each State referred to in Article 31 or in Article 32 of this Convention may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. A State Party to the Convention which has made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may at any time withdraw the said declaration by notifying the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. However, the withdrawal of the declaration shall not take effect in



*Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

regard to the compulsory contribution due by the State until the date of the subsequent General Assembly of States parties to the Convention.

4. In order that the Committee may be able to plan its operations effectively, the contributions of States Parties to this Convention which have made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which they should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

5. Any State Party to the Convention which is in arrears with the payment of its compulsory or voluntary contribution for the current year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible as a Member of the World Heritage Committee, although this provision shall not apply to the first election.

The terms of office of any such State which is already a member of the Committee shall terminate at the time of the elections provided for in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

#### **Article 17**

The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

#### **Article 18**

The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15 for this purpose.

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### **V. CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE**

#### **Article 19**

Any State Party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided for in Article 21 as it has in its possession and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision.

#### **Article 20**

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, sub-paragraph (c) of Article 22 and Article 23, international assistance provided for by this Convention may be granted only to property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee has decided, or may decide, to enter in one of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11.



## **Article 21**

1. The World Heritage Committee shall define the procedure by which requests to it for international assistance shall be considered and shall specify the content of the request, which should define the operation contemplated, the work that is necessary, the expected cost thereof, the degree of urgency and the reasons why the resources of the State requesting assistance do not allow it to meet all the expenses. Such requests must be supported by experts' reports whenever possible.

2. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reasons of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate, priority consideration by the Committee, which should have a reserve fund at its disposal against such contingencies.

3. Before coming to a decision, the Committee shall carry out such studies and consultations as it deems necessary.

## **Article 22**

Assistance granted by the World Heritage Committee may take the following forms:

1. studies concerning the artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 of this Convention;

2. provisions of experts, technicians and skilled labour to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out;

3. training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage;

4. supply of equipment which the State concerned does not possess or is not in a position to acquire;

5. low-interest or interest-free loans which might be repayable on a long-term basis;

6. the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

## **Article 23**

The World Heritage Committee may also provide international assistance to national or regional centres for the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage.

## **Article 24**

## *Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

International assistance on a large scale shall be preceded by detailed scientific, economic and technical studies. These studies shall draw upon the most advanced techniques for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the natural and cultural heritage and shall be consistent with the objectives of this Convention. The studies shall also seek means of making rational use of the resources available in the State concerned.

### **Article 25**

As a general rule, only part of the cost of work necessary shall be borne by the international community. The contribution of the State benefiting from international assistance shall constitute a substantial share of the resources devoted to each programme or project, unless its resources do not permit this.

### **Article 26**

The World Heritage Committee and the recipient State shall define in the agreement they conclude the conditions in which a programme or project for which international assistance under the terms of this Convention is provided, shall be carried out. It shall be the responsibility of the State receiving such international assistance to continue to protect, conserve and present the property so safeguarded, in observance of the conditions laid down by the agreement.

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## **VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

### **Article 27**

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavor by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

### **Article 28**

States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the role played by such assistance.

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## **VII. REPORTS**

### **Article 29**

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action



*Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.

2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.

3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

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## **VIII. FINAL CLAUSES**

### **Article 30**

This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.

### **Article 31**

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

### **Article 32**

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

### **Article 33**

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

### **Article 34**

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

1. with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the

## *Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States parties which are not federal States;

2. with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons that are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

### **Article 35**

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.

2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

### **Article 36**

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 32, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, or accession provided for in Articles 31 and 32, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 35.

### **Article 37**

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.

2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

### **Article 38**

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.



*Appendix 2: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*

Done in Paris, this twenty-third day of November 1972, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the seventeenth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 31 and 32 as well as to the United Nations.

*Appendix 3: The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World  
Heritage List*

**APPENDIX 3: THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR A BALANCED,  
REPRESENTATIVE AND CREDIBLE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**



*Appendix 3: The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List*

**Expert Meeting on the "Global Strategy" and thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List**  
(UNESCO Headquarters, 20-22 June 1994)

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**I. Background and objectives**

A document (WHC-93/CONF.002/8) on the current situation and the prospects of the "Global Study" and thematic studies was presented by the Secretariat to the Committee at its 17th Meeting in Cartagena (Colombia). After this document had been studied by the Committee, the Delegate of the United States of America urged ICOMOS and the Centre to continue this activity, taking into account the work that had already been carried out.

To this end, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS organized a working group meeting at the UNESCO Headquarters on 20-22 June 1994 to concentrate on the representative nature of the World Heritage List and the methodology for its definition and implementation, to which experts from Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Niger, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia were invited (the list of participants is annexed to this report).

Many high-quality attempts had been made over the past decade to consider the best ways of ensuring the representative nature, and hence the credibility, of the World Heritage List in the future, but they had failed to achieve a consensus among the scientific community, despite the fact that all the component bodies and partners of the Convention were conscious of its weaknesses and imbalances. Since the adoption of the Convention by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, moreover, the concept of cultural heritage had also developed considerably in meaning, depth, and extent. The object of this meeting was therefore to carry out an examination in depth of all the studies made of this question over the last ten years and to arrive at concepts and a common methodological procedure as a result of a detailed analysis of the different approaches adopted.

All the earlier contributions to this debate, which had been brought together and analysed in the ICOMOS document Framework for a Global Study, were therefore studied in the initial phase of the meeting:

- 1984: Efforts by the Secretariat to put forward initial thoughts, which were both thematic and centred on architecture.
- 1987-1988: Expert groups convened by the Sri Lankan Ambassador to study the concept of a "Global Study" and its frame of reference, with several thematic studies
- 1991: Recommendation by the World Heritage Bureau that a combined temporal, cultural, and thematic approach should be adopted for the Global Study.



### *Appendix 3: The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List*

- 1992: ICOMOS proposal based on the idea of "cultural provinces" and proposal from the USA and Greece to expand the ICOMOS proposal by developing a three-dimensional "time-culture-human achievement" grid and implementing this by means of numerous thematic studies.
- 1992: Proposal by M. Léon Pressouyre, in his publication *La Convention du patrimoine mondial vingt ans après*, that there should be a thematic approach oriented towards categories of property that are little or not at all represented on the World Heritage List.
- 1993: ICOMOS expert meeting in Colombo (Sri Lanka) during which the approach involving the three-dimensional grid and "cultural provinces" was reaffirmed. The results of this meeting gave rise to many discussions in the expert community.

#### II. The content of the meeting

The three days of in-depth discussions by the experts led to unanimous agreement being reached on a number of observations.

It was apparent to all the participants that from its inception the World Heritage List had been based on an almost exclusively "monumental" concept of the cultural heritage, ignoring the fact that not only scientific knowledge but also intellectual attitudes towards the extent of the notion of cultural heritage, together with the perception and understanding of the history of human societies, had developed considerably in the past twenty years. Even the way in which different societies looked at themselves - their values, history, and the relations that they maintained or had maintained with other societies - had developed significantly. In 1972 the idea of cultural heritage had been to a very large extent embodied in and confined to architectural monuments. Since that time, however, the history of art and architecture, archaeology, anthropology, and ethnology no longer concentrated on single monuments in isolation but rather on considering cultural groupings that were complex and multidimensional, which demonstrated in spatial terms the social structures, ways of life, beliefs, systems of knowledge, and representations of different past and present cultures in the entire world. Each individual piece of evidence should therefore be considered not in isolation but within its whole context and with an understanding of the multiple reciprocal relationships that it had with its physical and non-physical environment.

Against this background, therefore, it was appropriate to set aside the idea of a rigid and restricted World Heritage List and instead to take into account all the possibilities for extending and enriching it by means of new types of property whose value might become apparent as knowledge and ideas developed. The List should be receptive to the many and varied cultural manifestations of outstanding universal value through which cultures expressed themselves.

This process of reflection should thus be continuous, pragmatic, and evolutionary in nature, based on systematic reference to the international scientific community; it



### *Appendix 3: The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List*

should also be at all times prepared to identify the gaps in the List and to organize studies of those gaps.

A number of gaps and imbalances were already discernible on the World Heritage List:

- Europe was over-represented in relation to the rest of the world;
- historic towns and religious buildings were over-represented in relation to other types of property;
- Christianity was over-represented in relation to other religions and beliefs;
- historical periods were over-represented in relation to prehistory and the 20th century;
- "elitist" architecture was over-represented in relation to vernacular architecture;
- in more general terms, all living cultures - and especially the "traditional" ones -, with their depth, their wealth, their complexity, and their diverse relationships with their environment, figured very little on the List. Even traditional settlements were only included on the List in terms of their "architectural" value, taking no account of their many economic, social, symbolic, and philosophical dimensions or of their many continuing interactions with their natural environment in all its diversity. This impoverishment of the cultural expression of human societies was also due to an over-simplified division between cultural and natural properties which took no account of the fact that in most human societies the landscape, which was created or at all events inhabited by human beings, was representative and an expression of the lives of the people who live in it and so was in this sense equally culturally meaningful.

In order to ensure for the future a World Heritage List that was at the same time representative, balanced, and credible, the expert group considered it to be necessary not only to increase the number of types, regions, and periods of cultural property that are under-represented in the coming years, but also to take into account the new concepts of the idea of cultural heritage that had been developed over the past twenty years. To achieve this it was advisable for there to be a process of continuous collaborative study of the development of knowledge, scientific thought, and views of relationships between world cultures. In addition, the expert group preferred the more dynamic, continuous, and evolutionary concept of a "Global Strategy" to the term "Global Study", which conjured up the idea of a study that was rigid, unique, and definitive.

This global strategy should take the form of an action programme covering several phases over at least five years. It should be based on a methodological technique designed to identify the major gaps relating to types of property, regions of the world, cultures, and periods in the List.



### *Appendix 3: The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List*

It would result in comparative studies that would call upon the skills and ideas of the international scientific community and in a strategy for encouraging nominations of types of property and from regions that were under-represented on the List and would, if necessary, make proposals for changes in the criteria for inscription and in the Operational Guidelines.

Two initiatives must therefore be undertaken concurrently: rectification of the imbalances on the List between regions of the world, types of monument, and periods, and at the same time a move away from a purely architectural view of the cultural heritage of humanity towards one which was much more anthropological, multi-functional, and universal.

For example, 20th century architecture should not be considered solely from the point of view of "great" architects and aesthetics, but rather as a striking transformation of multiple meanings in the use of materials, technology, work, organization of space, and, more generally, life in society. This new approach would naturally require something more than a "world prize" for architects in the development of a methodology that would make it possible to identify a battery of objective criteria and operational procedures that would reveal the significant characteristics of this category of cultural property so as to produce selections that were truly relevant.

Themes other than 20th century architecture were also identified by the group in moving from a "monumental" and static view to a more comprehensive and diversified perception of the wealth of human cultures. The world heritage should thus consider the products of culture by means of several new thematic approaches: modes of occupation of land and space, including nomadism and migration, industrial technology, subsistence strategies, water management, routes for people and goods, traditional settlements and their environments, etc.

Only by means of this thematic approach would it be possible to appreciate cultural properties in their full range of functions and meanings. The three-dimensional time-culture-human achievement grid might in this sense be considered as a stage in the process of reflection which had been of great value but which should give way to a process of reflection that was more anthropological and global.

In order to pursue this process of reflection on the new dimensions of the world heritage in greater depth and in this way to ensure that the representative nature and credibility of the List are maintained, it would be necessary to proceed not by subcontracting the work exclusively to a single NGO, which could not guarantee the diversity of approaches and disciplines required, nor by means of large conferences, which would certainly be costly and largely unproductive, but rather through a small number of thematic studies, carefully targeted and forward-looking, and concentrating on new or little known aspects of the heritage, especially that of under-represented regions such as Africa or the Pacific (rather than categories of property that were already extensively covered in the scientific literature), and organized as regional or



### *Appendix 3: The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List*

sub-regional meetings. These meetings should bring together regional experts, experts from the international scientific community in the relevant disciplines, and countries in the region which were States Parties to the Convention and those which had not yet joined. These meetings, each of which would be organized with reference to its specific objective, would be convened by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS, the latter drawing upon its network of experts and preparing a document that explained the meaning and content of the Convention so as to assist those experts who had so far not been involved with it to work within the framework that it provided.

The expert group was convinced that these different approaches and initiatives were such as to make a major contribution to the balance, the representative nature, and therefore the credibility of the World Heritage List, which the World Heritage Committee in 1992 identified as lying at the heart of several of the major goals of its strategic guidelines for the future.

#### III Recommendations

##### State of the World Heritage List (cultural)

The group judged that the current state of the World Heritage List (for cultural and mixed sites) did not meeting the original concept of heritage as set forth in the World Heritage Convention (I, article 1). The List in its present form suffers from geographical, temporal, and spiritual imbalances. With its emphasis still on architectural monuments, the World Heritage List projects a narrow view of cultural heritage and fails to reflect living cultures, ethnographic and archaeological landscapes, and many of the broad areas of human activity which are of outstanding universal value.

This assessment of the state of the World Heritage List makes it imperative that steps be taken to achieve a representative, balanced, and credible List. The group therefore recommends for the consideration of the World Heritage Committee the following:

1. Building on previous discussions connected with the global study, the group proposes to pass from a typological approach to one that reflects the complex and dynamic nature of cultural expression. They therefore propose that the project should be renamed "Global Strategy for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention".
2. In order to redress the imbalances in the current List, some areas have been identified as having high potential to complete gaps in representation. Areas such as these should be considered in their broad anthropological context through time:

##### HUMAN COEXISTENCE WITH THE LAND

- Movement of peoples (nomadism, migration)
- Settlement
- Modes of subsistence



*Appendix 3: The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List*

- Technological evolution

**HUMAN BEINGS IN SOCIETY**

- Human interaction
- Cultural coexistence
- Spirituality and creative expression.

3. In order to encourage nominations from under-represented regions, the group strongly preferred a series of regional meetings to the proposal for a large scientific conference. Regional meetings for States Parties and for regional experts should be organized, using as working documents the areas identified in recommendation 2 as well as analyses of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List. In addition, in preparation for such regional meeting, States Parties are encouraged to develop tentative lists of properties for inscription as an additional working document.

4. In order to benefit from the wealth of scientific activity under way in all parts of the world, systematic approaches should be made to international scientific organizations to determine their interest in contributing to these reflections.

5. In an effort to achieve a representative List, the World Heritage Centre should actively encourage the participation of States Parties that have never nominated properties to the List, as well as countries that have not yet signed the Convention.

6. In the short term, after considering the list of proposed comparative studies needed to address current nominations to the List, the group noted that work is under way on industrial heritage, cultural landscapes, and 20th century architecture. In its conviction that comparative studies should be targeted to gaps in the List, the group recommends support for studies on protohistoric sites (especially in sub-Saharan Africa) as well as properties in the Caucasian region. The group strongly suggested that comparative studies on areas already well covered in the international scientific literature, such as brick Gothic architecture and fortified towns, should only be undertaken with the participation of the States Parties involved in relevant nominations.

7. In order to encourage inscriptions of properties that would fill gaps in the List, the group recommends the modification of the cultural criteria (Operational Guidelines, paragraph 24) as follows:

Criterion (i) Remove "unique artistic achievement" from the English version so that it corresponds with the French;

Criterion (ii) Re-examine this criterion so as to reflect better the interaction of cultures, instead of the present formulation, which suggests that cultural influences occur in one direction only;

Criterion (iii) Removed "which has disappeared", since this excludes living cultures;



*Appendix 3: The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World  
Heritage List*

**Criterion (v)** Remove the phrase "especially when it has irreversible change," since this favours cultures that have disappeared;

**Criteria (vi)** Encourage a less restrictive interpretation of this criterion.

## **APPENDIX 4: NARA DOCUMENT ON AUTHENTICITY**



## **The Nara Document on Authenticity**

### **Preamble**

1. We, the experts assembled in Nara (Japan), wish to acknowledge the generous spirit and intellectual courage of the Japanese authorities in providing a timely forum in which we could challenge conventional thinking in the conservation field, and debate ways and means of broadening our horizons to bring greater respect for cultural and heritage diversity to conservation practice.

2. We also wish to acknowledge the value of the framework for discussion provided by the World Heritage Committee's desire to apply the test of authenticity in ways which accord full respect to the social and cultural values of all societies, in examining the outstanding universal value of cultural properties proposed for the World Heritage List.

3. The Nara Document on Authenticity is conceived in the spirit of the Charter of Venice, 1964, and builds on it and extends it in response to the expanding scope of cultural heritage concerns and interests in our contemporary world.

4. In a world that is increasingly subject to the forces of globalization and homogenization, and in a world in which the search for cultural identity is sometimes pursued through aggressive nationalism and the suppression of the cultures of minorities, the essential contribution made by the consideration of authenticity in conservation practice is to clarify and illuminate the collective memory of humanity.

### **Cultural Diversity and Heritage Diversity**

5. The diversity of cultures and heritage in our world is an irreplaceable source of spiritual and intellectual richness for all humankind. The protection and enhancement of cultural and heritage diversity in our world should be actively promoted as an essential aspect of human development.

6. Cultural heritage diversity exists in time and space, and demands respect for other cultures and all aspects of their belief systems. In cases where cultural values appear to be in conflict, respect for cultural diversity demands acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the cultural values of all parties.

7. All cultures and societies are rooted in the particular forms and means of tangible and intangible expression which constitute their heritage, and these should be respected.

8. It is important to underline a fundamental principle of UNESCO, to the effect that the cultural heritage of each is the cultural heritage of all. Responsibility for cultural heritage and the management of it belongs, in the first place, to the cultural community that has generated it, and subsequently to that which cares for it. However, in addition to these responsibilities, adherence to the international charters and conventions developed for conservation of cultural heritage also obliges consideration of the principles and responsibilities flowing from them. Balancing their own requirements with those of other cultural communities is, for each community,



highly desirable, provided achieving this balance does not undermine their fundamental cultural values.

#### **Values and authenticity**

9. Conservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and historical periods is rooted in the values attributed to the heritage. Our ability to understand these values depends, in part, on the degree to which information sources about these values may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, is a requisite basis for assessing all aspects of authenticity.

10. Authenticity, considered in this way and affirmed in the Charter of Venice, appears as the essential qualifying factor concerning values. The understanding of authenticity plays a fundamental role in all scientific studies of the cultural heritage, in conservation and restoration planning, as well as within the inscription procedures used for the World Heritage Convention and other cultural heritage inventories.

11. All judgements about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. It is thus not possible to base judgements of values and authenticity within fixed criteria. On the contrary, the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.

12. Therefore, it is of the highest importance and urgency that, within each culture, recognition be accorded to the specific nature of its heritage values and the credibility and truthfulness of related information sources.

13. Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, its cultural context, and its evolution through time, authenticity judgements may be linked to the worth of a great variety of sources of information. Aspects of the sources may include form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors. The use of these sources permits elaboration of the specific artistic, historic, social, and scientific dimensions of the cultural heritage being examined.

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#### **Appendix 1**

##### **Suggestions for follow-up (proposed by H. Stovel)**

1. Respect for cultural and heritage diversity requires conscious efforts to avoid imposing mechanistic formulae or standardized procedures in attempting to define or determine authenticity of particular monuments and sites.

2. Efforts to determine authenticity in a manner respectful of cultures and heritage diversity requires approaches which encourage cultures to develop analytical processes and tools specific to their nature and needs. Such approaches may have several aspects in common:



\* efforts to ensure assessment of authenticity involve multidisciplinary collaboration and the appropriate utilisation of all available expertise and knowledge;

\* efforts to ensure attributed values are truly representative of a culture and the diversity of its interests, in particular monuments and sites;

\* efforts to document clearly the particular nature of authenticity for monuments and sites as a practical guide to future treatment and monitoring;

\* efforts to update authenticity assessments in light of changing values and circumstances.

3. Particularly important are efforts to ensure that attributed values are respected, and that their determination included efforts to build, as far as possible, a multidisciplinary and community consensus concerning these values.

4. Approaches should also build on and facilitate international co-operation among all those with an interest in conservation of cultural heritage, in order to improve global respect and understanding for the diverse expressions and values of each culture.

5. Continuation and extension of this dialogue to the various regions and cultures of the world is a prerequisite to increasing the practical value of consideration of authenticity in the conservation of the common heritage of humankind..

6. Increasing awareness within the public of this fundamental dimension of heritage is an absolute necessity in order to arrive at concrete measures for safeguarding the vestiges of the past. This means developing greater understanding of the values represented by the cultural properties themselves, as well as respecting the role such monuments and sites play in contemporary society.

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## **Appendix II**

### **Definitions**

**Conservation:** all efforts designed to understand cultural heritage, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard and, as required, its presentation, restoration and enhancement. (Cultural heritage is understood to include monuments, groups of buildings and sites of cultural value as defined in article one of the World Heritage Convention).

**Information sources:** all material, written, oral and figurative sources which make it possible to know the nature, specifications, meaning and history of the cultural heritage.

**APPENDIX 5: ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE 106  
SELECTED PROPERTIES**



**APPENDIX 6: RESULTS OF THE DATA ANALYSES:  
FREQUENCY COUNTS OF THE CATEGORIES AND SUB-  
CATEGORIES**

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*  
*European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art,	of secular buildings, works of art,	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Urnes Stave Church (Norway, 1977)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	2	10	5	0	0
Aachen Cathedral, (Germany, 1978)	9	4	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	1	14	0	1	0	0	2	18	11	0	0
Chartres Cathedral, (France, 1979)	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	25	0	1	0	0	2	23	5	0	0
Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France, 1979)	7	8	0	0	0	2	17	7	1	3	5	7	3	0	0	3	40	2	0	3
Vézelay, Church and Hill (France, 1979)	4	12	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	21	0	2	1	0	2	31	4	1	1
The Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with 'the Last Supper' by Leonardo da Vinci, (Italy, 1979)	1	7	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	4	16	7	0	0
Amiens Cathedral, (France, 1980)	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	27	0	1	0	0	0	18	7	3	0



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*  
*European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (France, 1980)	1	7	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	2	28	1	0	0	0	1	22	5	1	2	0
Speyer Cathedral, (Germany, 1980)	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	0	1	0
Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (France, 1982)	2	10	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	30	3	0	0	0
Pilgrimage church of Wies, (Germany, 1982)	0	13	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	0	1	1
Burgos Cathedral, (Spain, 1983)	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	5	1	2	0
Monastery and site of the Escorial, Madrid (Spain, 1983)	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	21	0	1	0	0	1	9	3	2	0	0

Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.  
European religious group

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim, (Germany, 1984)	1	17	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	3	62	0	3	0	0	1	61	9	1	0	0
Durham Castle and Cathedral, (United Kingdom, 1985)	13	44	0	2	0	4	143	2	11	2	115	83	5	2	0	11	210	16	0	2	0
Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey, (United Kingdom, 1986)	2	8	0	2	1	6	63	1	0	0	67	59	2	1	1	3	91	25	1	0	47
Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy, 1986)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	1	2	0	2	17	3	0	0	48



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*

*European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church, (United Kingdom, 1987)	124	44	0	0	0	14	112	46	0	5	102	135	13	1	0	14	224	22	2	0	2
Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church (United Kingdom, 1987)	16	50	0	0	1	12	70	3	3	7	129	6	5	1	0	34	157	19	4	1	0
Poblet Monastery, (Spain, 1988)	3	7	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	13	3	0	0	1	3	22	7	0	0	0
Skogskyrkogården (Sweden, 1989)	0	17	0	0	1	0	42	8	0	1	53	0	1	0	0	1	19	1	3	2	25
Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France, 1990)	25	71	0	0	0	0	43	4	0	1	188	6	1	5	0	1	89	13	2	5	0
Petäjävesi Old Church, (Finland, 1990)	0	4	0	0	2	0	5	0	2	4	46	0	2	0	0	0	23	9	5	9	0

Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.  
European religious group

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Maulbronn Monastery Complex, (Germany, 1991)	12	18	0	0	1	0	22	2	2	3	17	15	3	4	1	27	143	10	0	0	53
Bourges Cathedral, (France, 1991)	4	39	0	0	0	5	51	28	0	5	190	2	2	2	21	13	176	19	5	3	0
Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (Slovakia, 1991)	4	4	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	10	10	10	2	2	0	5	42	5	0	4	5
Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, (Germany, 1991)	7	13	0	0	0	1	12	4	0	1	8	5	2	0	2	7	41	4	1	0	0
Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe (Spain, 1992)	7	16	0	2	0	0	10	15	0	7	10	4	0	1	0	4	29	18	0	0	0
Route of Santiago de Compostela, (Spain, 1992)	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	9	8	0	0	2



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.  
European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora (Czech Republic, 1993)	0	117	0	0	1	0	62	13	3	1	226	0	10	0	2	27	84	17	1	2	4
Cologne Cathedral, (Germany, 1995)	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	17	0	2	0	0	6	24	7	0	1	0
Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (Sweden, 1995)	12	27	0	0	8	0	6	25	79	74	14	34	7	8	0	11	246	18	0	17	4
Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna, (Italy, 1995)	64	285	0	0	0	11	92	35	2	5	516	25	19	5	26	36	223	46	23	31	5
San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries, (Spain, 1996)	5	11	0	0	0	1	10	4	1	2	14	0	3	4	0	10	36	7	0	0	0

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*

*European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena, (Italy, 1996)	10	22	0	0	0	11	79	23	5	2	102	21	1	8	3	28	130	22	15	4	0
Flemish Béguinages, (Belgium, 1997)	5	26	3	0	6	39	9	4	1	56	115	25	8	3	2	7	151	10	1	9	2
Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (France, 1997)	41	619	2	0	21	47	513	128	17	188	1841	131	154	38	14	200	1643	125	39	37	15
Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park, (Poland, 1998)	6	159	0	0	5	16	50	36	44	88	96	22	19	17	9	53	226	29	36	133	123
Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai, (Belgium, 1999)	9	23	0	0	1	1	43	15	12	23	370	0	6	2	9	92	261	37	10	37	0



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.  
European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and other Franciscan Sites (Italy, 1999)	9	301	0	0	2	7	249	37	25	111	394	141	12	55	28	62	509	31	3	6	30
Monastic Island of Reichenau, (Germany, 1999)	23	48	0	0	2	1	43	14	7	22	89	13	4	8	5	30	165	46	1	0	11
Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (Spain, 2000)	7	91	0	0	37	0	41	13	140	94	693	137	25	55	30	84	441	39	14	22	25
Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, (Poland, 2000)	21	75	0	0	0	2	44	23	26	9	216	0	7	7	2	12	159	13	2	32	7

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the sit . European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Urnes Stave Church (Norway, 1977)	4	8	0	0	0	0
Aachen Cathedral, (Germany, 1978)	5	7	4	0	0	1
Chartres Cathedral, (France, 1979)	5	7	2	0	0	4
Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France, 1979)	4	18	2	2	0	5
Vézelay Church and Hill (France, 1979)	2	12	3	0	0	0
Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with 'the Last Supper' by Leonardo da Vinci, (Italy, 1979)	0	9	2	0	0	3
Amiens Cathedral, (France, 1980)	2	7	5	0	0	1
Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (France, 1980)	5	7	1	1	0	0
Speyer Cathedral, (Germany, 1980)	5	10	0	4	0	0
Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (France, 1982)	2	8	6	0	0	0
Pilgrimage church of Wies, (Germany, 1982)	0	6	1	0	0	0
Burgos Cathedral, (Spain, 1983)	0	16	1	0	0	3
Monastery and site of the Escorial, Madrid (Spain, 1983)	5	14	0	0	0	1
St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim, (Germany, 1984)	13	17	8	12	0	1
Durham Castle and Cathedral, (United Kingdom, 1985)	32	16	11	5	18	5



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the sit . European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey, (United Kingdom, 1986)	9	40	4	0	4	1
Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy, 1986)	3	10	3	1	0	4
Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church, (United Kingdom, 1987)	49	24	15	11	10	1
Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church (United Kingdom, 1987)	14	37	2	6	0	1
Poblet Monastery, (Spain, 1988)	1	6	4	0	0	0
Skogskyrkogården (Sweden, 1989)	2	7	1	0	0	0
Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France, 1990)	19	15	20	6	0	1
Petäjävesi Old Church, (Finland, 1990)	7	17	0	1	0	1
Maulbronn Monastery Complex, (Germany, 1991)	20	152	27	4	12	6
Bourges Cathedral, (France, 1991)	11	48	50	5	0	7
Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (Slovakia, 1991)	3	33	1	3	0	4
Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, (Germany, 1991)	3	18	3	0	0	0
Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe (Spain, 1992)	4	6	8	0	0	0

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Route of Santiago de Compostela (Spain, 1992)	7	12	0	0	0	2
Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora (Czech Republic, 1993)	20	21	11	2	0	4
Cologne Cathedral, (Germany, 1995)	4	14	1	0	0	6
Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (Sweden, 1995)	25	63	1	2	1	2
Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna, (Italy, 1995)	23	55	45	4	0	14
San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries, (Spain, 1996)	3	18	8	0	2	6
Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena, (Italy, 1996)	8	22	38	1	0	14
Flemish Béguinages, (Belgium, 1997)	30	69	25	10	18	7
Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (France, 1997)	99	585	213	61	13	26
Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park, (Poland, 1998)	30	135	0	4	1	29
Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai, (Belgium, 1999)	69	54	45	10	1	23
Assisi, the basilica of San Francesco and other Franciscan Sites (Italy, 1999)	32	94	39	12	11	16



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the sit . European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Monastic Island of Reichenau, (Germany, 1999)	17	76	3	4	3	0
Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (Spain, 2000)	87	210	57	6	1	20
Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, (Poland, 2000)	21	81	7	0	0	0

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*  
*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Ellora Caves, (India, 1982)	2	17	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	35	0	1	0	0	4	11	8	0	2	0
Ajanta Caves, (India, 1982)	2	10	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	27	0	1	1	0	0	23	5	0	2	0
Churches and Convents of Goa, (India, 1982)	4	11	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	24	0	1	1	1	0	21	1	3	1	0
Khajuraho Group of Monuments, (India, 1982)	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	0	1	0	0	0	19	2	0	0	0
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, (India, 1982)	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
Sun Temple, Konarak (India, 1982)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Ruins of São Miguel das Misões, (Brazil, 1982)	0	5	0	0	3	0	24	5	3	13	15	4	0	3	8	3	35	6	1	1	0



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.  
Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Elephanta Caves, (India, 1982)	0	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	16	2	0	1	0
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, (India, 1983)	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	19	0	1	0	4	0	11	5	0	0	0
Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas, (Brazil, 1984)	1	198	0	0	3	0	84	14	3	254	5	5	6	0	27	81	24	11	14	2
Mogao Caves, (China, 1986)	1	19	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	22	3	2	0	0	19	38	8	2	0	0
Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan, (Mexico, 1986)	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	13	9	3	2	1	1	10	25	9	0	0	0
Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur, (India, 1987)	7	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	1	1	0	0	14	4	0	0	0

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*

*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development in the region/country/world	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza, (Mexico, 1987)	0	11	0	0	0	0	6	4	1	24	35	23	2	3	0	15	32	9	0	0	0
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, (India, 1989)	2	8	0	0	0	1	10	1	0	0	27	1	1	1	0	3	30	6	1	0	0
Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos, (Bolivia, 1989)	3	4	0	0	4	0	5	7	8	3	0	0	3	0	1	3	8	1	0	1	0
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (India, 1992)	18	4	0	0	0	0	18	0	2	1	29	5	3	0		0	25	4	0	0	0



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*

*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Earliest 16 <sup>th</sup> Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl, (Mexico, 1993)	0	29	0	0	6	0	3	14	4	11	67	8	0	0	0	2	50	10	0	0	1
Temple and Cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China, 1993)	34	90	0	0	0	3	44	32	3	2	139	38	6	3	0	24	123	54	2	1	12
Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China, 1993)	26	28	0	0	5	0	20	18	2	12	81	25	1	0	0	3	55	18	0	0	5
Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (China) :																					
- The Potala Palace (1993)	29	35	0	0	0	2	24	4	2	9	63	5	2	0	0	4	51	18	0	0	2
- Jokhang Temple Monastery (1999)	32	61	0	0	0	16	39	3	9	6	119	4	10	4	0	0	70	23	6	2	0
- Norbulingka (2000)	27	36	0	0	1	0	21	1	5	0	41	0	10	6	0	0	36	20	4	3	20

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*

*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE							
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements	
Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing, (China, 1997)	6	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	4	38	2	3	0	0	7	27	15	0	0	7
Fuerte de Samaipata, (Bolivia, 1997)	0	4	0	0	1	0	13	1	8	3	14	0	1	0	2	19	19	12	0	1	4	
Dazu Rock Carvings (China, 1998)	2	137	0	0	3	0	13	10	7	8	255	14	11	12	11	80	185	31	3	3	7	
Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture, (Bolivia, 1999)	3	6	0	0	1	2	7	8	12	9	26	17	5	8	6	33	25	17	2	5	2	
Longmen Grottoes, (China, 1999)	30	86	0	0	0	8	15	22	14	20	144	12	16	9	7	61	166	40	6	5	6	
Yungang Grottoes, (China, 2000)	11	61	0	0	0	0	9	13	19	4	150	2	12	12	7	59	177	26	12	1	6	
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, (India, 2002)	13	106	0	0	0	0	35	14	7	5	96	0	25	47	26	64	119	40	0	10	16	



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Non-European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Ellora Caves, (India, 1982)	2	13	0	1	0	1
Ajanta Caves, (India, 1982)	3	15	2	0	0	3
Churches and Convents of Goa, (India, 1982)	0	16	0	0	0	10
Khajuraho Group of Monuments, (India, 1982)	3	15	4	1	0	0
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, (India, 1982)	1	11	1	0	0	1
Sun Temple, Konarak (India, 1982)	2	8	0	0	0	0
Ruins of São Miguel das Misões, (Brazil, 1982)	4	36	1	0	0	2
Elephanta caves, (India, 1982)	3	13	0	0	0	1
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, (India, 1983)	0	21	0	0	0	9
Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas, (Brazil, 1984)	13	32	11	1	0	2
Mogao Caves, (China, 1986)	1	32	0	0	0	15
Pre-Hispanic city of Teotihuacan, (Mexico, 1986)	0	17	0	1	0	4
Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur, (India, 1987)	1	24	0	0	0	2
Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza, (Mexico, 1987)	1	25	3	0	0	5

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Non-European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, (India, 1989)	1	13	1	0	0	0
Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos, (Bolivia, 1989)	0	9	4	0	0	0
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (India, 1992)	3	12	1	0	0	1
Earliest 16 <sup>th</sup> - Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl, (Mexico, 1993)	7	24	1	0	0	1
Temple and Cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China, 1993)	9	44	0	9	0	7
Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China, 1993)	9	48	0	0	0	7
Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (China) :						
- The Potala Palace (1993)	17	28	0	4	0	4
- Jokhang Temple Monastery (1999)	17	73	0	0	0	9
- Norbulingka (2000)	5	42	0	0	0	7
Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing, (China, 1997)	3	40	1	1	0	0
Fuerte de Samaipata, (Bolivia, 1997)	4	28	0	0	0	2



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Non-European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Dazu Rock Carvings (China, 1998)	19	240	2	1	1	20
Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture, (Bolivia, 1999)	3	38	5	0	0	30
Longmen Grottoes, (China, 1999)	20	137	0	0	0	37
Yungang Grottoes, (China, 2000)	19	178	6	4	1	25
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, (India, 2002)	25	153	13	1	0	23

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*  
*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Wieliczka Salt Mine (Poland, 1978)	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	3	0	0	8	0	3	0	0	0
Røros (Norway, 1978)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	9	0	0	2	1	0	18	1	0	1	0	1
Historic Town of Ouro Preto (Brazil, 1979)	4	3	0	0	2	0	6	5	9	11	5	0	1	0	2	1	19	0	2	0	1	0
Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (France, 1981)	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	12	9	1	5	0	0	24	3	7	0	1	0
Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) (France, 1984)	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	34	3	0	0	4	28	7	8	0	2	1
Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct (Spain, 1985)	9	5	0	0	0	1	18	4	3	4	11	7	2	0	0	3	57	1	10	2	0	3
Ironbridge Gorge (United Kingdom, 1985)	0	1	0	0	7	0	13	8	0	25	4	8	6	10	1	10	73	7	21	0	0	1



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*

*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE								
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements	
City of Potosí (Bolivia, 1986)	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	1	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	4	10	0	0	0	0
Historic town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (Mexico, 1987)	5	8	0	0	2	0	4	6	6	17	10	7	3	2	6	4	8	44	0	6	0	2	1	
Engelsberg Ironworks (Sweden, 1989 )	1	0	0	0	8	0	4	4	0	3	0	58	7	2	0	0	2	57	11	5	0	0	5	
Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (Germany, 1991)	13	0	0	0	5	0	4	3	0	7	6	8	3	0	1	2	7	38	0	14	0	1	2	
Banska Stiavnica (Slovakia, 1991)	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	7	4	7	3	0	0	0	10	34	2	12	0	2	1	
Historic Centre of Zacatecas (Mexico, 1992)	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	5	15	17	5	0	1	8	4	2	36	0	15	0	1	0	

Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.

Industrial heritage group

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Völklingen Ironworks (Germany, 1993)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	3	11	1	49	6	21	0	0	0
Crespi d'Adda (Italy, 1994)	6	0	0	0	20	0	27	10	5	18	1	19	2	0	0	30	27	33	0	3	5	5	1
Kutná Hora: Historic Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec (Czech Republic, 1994)	12	32	0	1	1	0	78	8	8	64	123	97	4	3	6	9	68	315	1	38	2	10	0
Canal du Midi (France, 1995)	35	1	3	1	9	1	140	19	18	66	0	1	63	28	37	39	11	166	16	42	1	6	39
Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (Finland, 1995)	1	0	0	0	10	0	11	7	1	16	0	7	20	1	8	12	2	77	15	9	4	2	6



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*  
*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE							
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Semmering Railway (Austria, 1995)	41	1	1	3	5	9	244	49	9	83	9	176	73	38	51	3	37	316	3	39	15	9	94
Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (Austria, 1996)	50	25	0	0	41	18	157	65	30	113	50	28	14	28	33	0	214	446	48	72	0	1	82
Las Médulas (Spain, 1996)	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	26	0	7	17	2	4	15	13	49	35	13	0	0	11
Mill Network at Kinderdijk- Elshout (Netherlands, 1996)	24	0	0	0	1	2	23	5	9	67	0	21	203	12	9	28	9	330	95	14	0	0	17
18 <sup>th</sup> - Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex (Italy, 1996)	14	0	0	0	1	1	20	2	0	4	3	22	10	6	2	7	2	35	4	3	6	5	20

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*

*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE								
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements	
The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) (Belgium, 1997)	36	0	0	0	7	24	2	132	31	2	91	0	14	230	8	6	29	15	243	260	18	4	32	11
DF Wouda Steam Pumping Station (Netherlands, 1997)	7	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	9	4	37	0	1	80	3	5	13	1	157	69	19	2	5	8
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (India, 1998)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	2	0	0	8	9	5	6	5	35	4	8	0	0	0
Beemster Polder (Netherlands, 1998)	11	5	0	0	0	13	2	95	65	13	245	14	118	15	2	8	54	77	442	64	39	17	7	99
Mount Qincheng and the Duijiangyan Irrigation System (China, 1999)	13	40	0	0	0	6	0	32	10	18	33	8	0	26	7	14	5	26	109	38	40	0	5	6
Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) (Belgium, 1999)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	6	34	76	0	4	61	5	0	30	84	134	66	21	0	34	0



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural and aesthetic, economic and informational values.*

*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE										ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements	
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (United Kingdom, 1999)	0	5	3	5	45	3	78	27	59	111	9	16	38	35	59	83	64	355	54	76	0	46	26	
The Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (Germany, 1999)	0	1	0	0	44	2	21	5	4	53	0	33	69	5	14	19	4	247	33	54	0	0	22	
Saltaire (United Kingdom, 2000)	8	12	0	1	29	7	142	27	37	61	14	106	50	15	59	41	27	209	5	61	5	51	13	
Derwent Valley Mills (United Kingdom, 2000)	1	10	6	13	111	18	448	170	50	115	21	292	206	32	56	60	98	831	72	100	3	73	31	
New Lanark (United Kingdom, 2000)	9	8	6	2	24	7	153	19	28	46	1	124	120	26	61	51	78	524	14	76	0	257	55	
Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun (Sweden, 2000)	6	0	0	2	15	2	22	19	9	14	4	22	40	19	49	9	31	202	3	52	4	13	31	

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Industrial heritage group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Wieliczka Salt Mine (Poland, 1978)	5	6	0	0	0	0
Røros (Norway, 1978)	3	14	1	0	0	5
Historic Town of Ouro Preto (Brazil, 1979)	1	8	3	0	1	5
Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (France, 1981)	3	8	7	0	18	0
Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) (France, 1984)	0	16	4	1	0	1
Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct (Spain, 1985)	6	37	2	0	0	0
Ironbridge Gorge (United Kingdom, 1985)	0	23	8	1	0	0
City of Potosí (Bolivia, 1986)	4	7	4	1	0	0
Historic town of Guanajuato and adjacent mines (Mexico, 1987)	1	9	4	0	3	0
Engelsberg Ironworks (Sweden, 1989)	17	10	1	0	3	1
Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (Germany, 1991)	8	22	5	0	0	0
Banska Stiavnica (Slovakia, 1991)	3	9	0	0	0	0



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Industrial heritage group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Historic centre of Zacatecas (Mexico, 1992)	5	29	3	0	2	1
Völklingen Ironworks (Germany, 1993)	19	31	0	2	1	3
Crespi d'Adda (Italy, 1994)	21	57	1	0	0	8
Kutná Hora: Historic Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec (Czech Republic, 1994)	12	67	8	8	1	1
Canal du Midi (France, 1995)	62	129	4	4	21	20
Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (Finland, 1995)	19	17	0	0	2	0
Semmering Railway (Austria, 1995)	8	22	4	4	1	1
Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (Austria, 1996)	11	39	5	1	2	2
Las Médulas (Spain, 1996)	15	40	3	0	2	7
Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (Netherlands, 1996)	15	271	35	4	2	6
18 <sup>th</sup> - Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli and the San Leucio Complex (Italy, 1996)	4	29	24	0	0	4

*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Industrial heritage group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) (Belgium, 1997)	27	39	1	0	1	3
DF Wouda Steam Pumping Station (Netherlands, 1997)	13	53	1	0	1	0
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (India, 1998)	9	44	0	0	0	6
Beemster Polder (Netherlands, 1998)	28	226	29	0	4	2
Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (China, 1999)	11	148	0	3	0	12
Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) (Belgium, 1999)	6	74	0	0	0	9
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (United Kingdom, 1999)	18	369	3	2	12	11
The Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (Germany, 1999)	20	102	1	0	29	9
Saltaire (United Kingdom, 2000)	42	185	12	1	27	16
Derwent Valley Mills (United Kingdom, 2000)	70	400	17	9	42	50



*Results of the data analyses. Frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Industrial heritage group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
New Lanark (United Kingdom, 2000)	70	359	36	3	28	22
Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun (Sweden, 2000)	16	238	2	3	4	8

**APPENDIX 7: RESULTS OF THE DATA ANALYSES:  
PERCENTAGES OF THE FREQUENCY COUNTS OF THE  
CATEGORIES AND SUB-CATEGORIES**



Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.  
European religious group

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Urnes Stave Church (Norway, 1977)	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	19.6	9.8	0.0	0.0
Aachen Cathedral, (Germany, 1978)	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	15.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	20.0	12.2	0.0	1.1
Chartres Cathedral, (France, 1979)	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	27.7	6.0	0.0	0.0
Mont Saint-Michel and its bay (France, 1979)	5.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	12.2	5.0	0.7	2.2	3.6	5.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	28.8	1.4	0.0	2.2
Vézelay Church, (France,1979)	3.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.8	27.2	3.5	0.9	0.9
Church and Dominican Couvent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with ‘the Last Supper’ by Leonardo da Vinci, (Italy, 1979)	1.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	18.4	8.0	0.0	0.0
Amiens Cathedral, (France, 1980)	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	8.0	3.4	0.0

Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.  
European religious group

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (France, 1980)	1.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	1.1	0.0	2.1	29.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	23.2	5.3	1.1	2.1	0.0
Speyer Cathedral, (Germany, 1980)	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	6.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (France, 1982)	2.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pilgrimage church of Wies, (Germany, 1982)	0.0	18.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	8.6	0.0	1.4	1.4
Burgos Cathedral, (Spain, 1983)	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	9.1	1.8	3.6	0.0
Monastery and site of the Escorial, Madrid (Spain, 1983)	4.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	13.2	4.4	2.9	0.0	0.0



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim, (Germany, 1984)	0.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	28.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	27.6	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Durham Castle and Cathedral, (United Kingdom, 1985)	1.7	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	19.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	15.3	11.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.5	27.9	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Studley Royal Park and the ruins of Fountains Abbey, (United Kingdom, 1986)	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.4	14.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.3	13.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	20.8	5.7	0.2	0.0	10.7
Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy, 1986)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	2.8	0.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	15.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	44.4

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church, (United Kingdom, 1987)	12.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	11.5	4.7	0.0	0.5	10.5	13.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	23.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine' Abbey and St Martin's Church (United Kingdom, 1987)	2.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	12.1	0.5	0.5	1.2	22.3	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	5.9	27.2	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.0
Poblet Monastery, (Spain, 1988)	3.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	27.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skogskyrkogården (Sweden, 1989)	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	22.8	4.3	0.0	0.5	28.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.3	0.5	1.6	1.1	13.6
Cathedral of Notre-Dame, former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France, 1990)	4.9	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	36.5	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	17.3	2.5	0.4	1.0	0.0
Petäjävesi Old Church, (Finland, 1990)	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.5	2.9	33.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	6.6	3.6	6.6	0.0



Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.  
European religious group

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	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Maubronn Monastery Complex, (Germany, 1991)	2.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.1	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	4.9	25.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	9.6
Bourges Cathedral, (France, 1991)	0.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.4	4.1	0.0	0.7	27.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.1	1.9	25.7	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.0
Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (Slovakia, 1991)	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.3	0.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.2	26.9	3.2	0.0	2.6	3.2
Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, (Germany, 1991)	5.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.1	3.0	0.0	0.8	6.1	3.8	1.5	0.0	1.5	5.3	31.1	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe (Spain, 1992)	5.0	11.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	10.6	0.0	5.0	7.1	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.8	20.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Route of Santiago de Compostela, (Spain, 1992)	1.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	17.3	15.4	0.0	0.0	3.8

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Pilgrimage church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora (Czech Republic, 1993)	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	2.1	0.5	0.2	36.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	13.4	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.6
Cologne Cathedral, (Germany, 1995)	2.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	18.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	26.7	7.8	0.0	1.1	0.0
Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (Sweden, 1995)	1.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	3.7	11.5	10.8	2.0	5.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	36.0	2.6	0.0	2.5	0.6
Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna, (Italy, 1995)	4.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.8	2.2	0.1	0.3	32.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.6	2.3	14.0	2.9	1.4	1.9	0.3
San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries, (Spain, 1996)	3.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.9	2.8	0.7	1.4	9.7	0.0	2.1	2.8	0.0	6.9	24.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*European religious group*

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Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena, (Italy, 1996)	1.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	13.9	4.0	0.9	0.4	17.9	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	4.9	22.8	3.9	2.6	0.7	0.0
Flemish Béguinages, (Belgium, 1997)	0.8	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	6.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	8.7	17.9	3.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	23.6	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.3
Routes of Santiago de Compostela, (France, 1997)	0.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	7.5	1.9	0.2	2.8	27.0	1.9	2.3	0.6	0.2	2.9	24.1	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.2
Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park, (Poland, 1998)	0.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	3.7	2.6	3.2	6.4	7.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	3.9	16.5	2.1	2.6	9.7	9.0
Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai, (Belgium, 1999)	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.7	1.3	1.0	2.0	32.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	8.0	22.6	3.2	0.9	3.2	0.0

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and other Franciscan sites (Italy, 1999)	0.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	11.2	1.7	1.1	5.0	17.8	6.4	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.8	23.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.4
Monastic Island of Reichenau, (Germany, 1999)	3.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	6.8	2.2	1.1	3.5	14.0	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	4.7	26.0	7.2	0.2	0.0	1.7
Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boi (Spain, 2000)	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.5	5.9	4.0	29.3	5.8	1.1	2.3	1.3	3.5	18.6	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.1
Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, (Poland, 2000)	2.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.7	3.0	3.4	1.2	28.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.6	20.8	1.7	0.3	4.2	0.9



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Urnes Stave Church (Norway, 1977)	7.8	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aachen Cathedral, (Germany, 1978)	5.6	7.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.1
Chartres Cathedral, (France, 1979)	6.0	8.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.8
Mont Saint-Michel and its bay (France, 1979)	2.9	12.9	1.4	1.4	0.0	3.6
Vezelay Church, (France, 1979)	1.8	10.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Church and Dominican Couvent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with 'the Last Supper' by Leonardo da Vinci, (Italy, 1979)	0.0	10.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.4
Amiens Cathedral, (France, 1980)	2.3	8.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.1
Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (France, 1980)	5.3	7.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Speyer Cathedral, (Germany, 1980)	6.3	12.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0
Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (France, 1982)	2.0	8.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pilgrimage church of Wies, (Germany, 1982)	0.0	8.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burgos Cathedral, (Spain, 1983)	0.0	29.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.5
Monastery and site of the Escorial, Madrid (Spain, 1983)	7.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim, (Germany, 1984)	5.9	7.7	3.6	5.4	0.0	0.5
Durham Castle and Cathedral, (United Kingdom, 1985)	4.3	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.4	0.7

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Studley Royal Park and the ruins of Fountains Abbey, (United Kingdom, 1986)	2.1	9.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.2
Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy, 1986)	2.8	9.3	2.8	0.9	0.0	3.7
Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church, (United Kingdom, 1987)	5.1	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.1
Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey and Saint martin's Church (United Kingdom, 1987)	2.4	6.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.2
Poblet Monastery, (Spain, 1988)	1.3	7.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skogskyrkogården (Sweden, 1989)	1.1	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cathedral of Notre-Dame, former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France, 1990)	3.7	2.9	3.9	1.2	0.0	0.2
Petäjävesi Old Church, (Finland, 1990)	5.1	12.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Maubronn Monastery Complex, (Germany, 1991)	3.6	27.4	4.9	0.7	2.2	1.1
Bourges Cathedral, (France, 1991)	1.6	7.0	7.3	0.7	0.0	1.0
Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (Slovakia, 1991)	1.9	21.2	0.6	1.9	0.0	2.6
Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, (Germany, 1991)	2.3	13.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Royal Monastery of Santa Maria de Guadalupe (Spain, 1992)	2.8	4.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Route of Santiago de Compostela, (Spain, 1992)	13.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Pilgrimage church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora (Czech Republic, 1993)	3.2	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.6
Cologne Cathedral, (Germany, 1995)	4.4	15.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	6.7
Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (Sweden, 1995)	3.7	9.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna, (Italy, 1995)	1.4	3.5	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.9
San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries, (Spain, 1996)	2.1	12.4	5.5	0.0	1.4	4.1
Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena, (Italy, 1996)	1.4	3.9	6.7	0.2	0.0	2.5
Flemish Béguinages, (Belgium, 1997)	4.7	10.8	3.9	1.6	2.8	1.1
Routes of Santiago de Compostela, (France, 1997)	1.5	8.6	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.4
Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park, (Poland, 1998)	2.2	9.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.1
Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai, (Belgium, 1999)	6.0	4.7	3.9	0.9	0.1	2.0
Assisi, the basilica of San Francesco and other Franciscan sites (Italy, 1999)	1.4	4.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.7

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Monastic Island of Reichenau, (Germany, 1999)	2.7	12.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0
Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boi (Spain, 2000)	3.7	8.9	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.8
Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica, (Poland, 2000)	2.7	10.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Ellora Caves, (India, 1982)	1.9	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	10.6	7.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
Ajanta Caves, (India, 1982)	2.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	27.6	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	5.1	0.0	2.0	0.0
Churches and Convents of Goa, (India, 1982)	3.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	19.1	0.9	2.7	0.9	0.0
Khajuraho Group of Monuments, (India, 1982)	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, (India, 1982)	7.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sun Temple, Konarak (India, 1982)	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ruins of São Miguel das Misões, (Brazil, 1982)	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	14.0	2.9	1.7	7.6	8.7	2.3	0.0	1.7	4.7	1.7	20.3	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.0

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Elephanta caves, (India, 1982)	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	3.5	0.0	1.8	0.0
Groupes of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, (India, 1983)	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	24.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	14.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas, (Brazil, 1984)	0.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.6	1.8	0.4	0.0	32.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.4	10.2	3.0	1.4	1.8	0.3
Mogao Caves, (China, 1986)	0.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	13.2	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.4	22.8	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
Pre-hispanic city of Teotihuacan, (Mexico, 1986)	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	6.4	11.9	8.3	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	9.2	22.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur, (India, 1987)	9.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	18.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE							
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development in the region/country/world	Importance and influence of the property	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements	
Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza, (Mexico, 1987)	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	12.1	17.6	11.6	1.0	1.5	0.0	7.5	16.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, (India, 1989)	1.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.8	28.0	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos, (Bolivia, 1989)	4.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.8	10.9	12.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.6	4.7	12.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (India, 1992)	14.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	1.6	0.8	23.0	4.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE					
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Earliest 16 <sup>th</sup> century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepl, (Mexico, 1993)	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.9	1.7	4.6	28.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China, 1993)	5.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.5	4.7	0.4	0.3	20.5	5.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	3.5	18.1	8.0	0.3	0.1	1.8
Ancient building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China, 1993)	7.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.5	5.0	0.6	3.3	22.3	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	15.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
The Potala Palace, Lhasa (China) :																					
- The Potala Palace (1993)	9.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.9	1.3	0.7	3.0	20.8	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	16.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.7
- Jokhang Temple Monastery (1999)	6.4	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.8	0.6	1.8	1.2	23.7	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.9	4.6	1.2	0.4	0.0
- Norbulingka (2000)	9.5	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.4	0.4	1.8	0.0	14.4	0.0	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	12.6	7.0	1.4	1.1	7.0



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*  
*Non-European religious group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE			ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Temple of Heaven: an imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing, (China, 1997)	3.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.1	19.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	13.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.6
Fuerte de Samaipata, (Bolivia, 1997)	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.6	0.7	5.9	2.2	10.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	14.0	14.0	8.8	0.0	0.7	2.9
Dazu Rock Carvings (China, 1998)	0.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	23.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	7.4	17.2	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.7
Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku culture, (Bolivia, 1999)	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	2.6	3.0	4.4	3.3	9.6	6.3	1.9	3.0	2.2	12.2	9.3	6.3	0.7	1.9	0.7
Longmen Grottoes, (China, 1999)	3.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.3	16.7	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	7.1	19.3	4.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Yungang Grottoes, (China, 2000)	1.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.5	18.4	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	7.2	21.7	3.2	1.5	0.1	0.7
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, (India, 2002)	1.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	11.5	0.0	3.0	5.6	3.1	7.6	14.2	4.8	0.0	1.2	1.9

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Non-European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Ellora Caves, (India, 1982)	1.9	12.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Ajanta Caves, (India, 1982)	3.1	15.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Churches and Convents of Goa, (India, 1982)	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Khajuraho Group of Monuments, (India, 1982)	3.9	19.5	5.2	1.3	0.0	0.0
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, (India, 1982)	2.4	26.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Sun Temple, Konarak (India, 1982)	6.9	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ruins of São Miguel das Misões, (Brazil, 1982)	2.3	20.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2
Elephanta caves, (India, 1982)	5.3	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Groupes of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, (India, 1983)	0.0	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5
Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas, (Brazil, 1984)	1.6	4.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mogao Caves, (China, 1986)	0.6	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Pre-hispanic city of Teotihuacan, (Mexico, 1986)	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.7
Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur, (India, 1987)	1.4	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza, (Mexico, 1987)	0.5	12.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.5



Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, (India, 1989)	0.9	12.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos, (Bolivia, 1989)	0.0	14.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (India, 1992)	2.4	9.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Earliest 16 <sup>th</sup> -century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepl, (Mexico, 1993)	2.9	10.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China, 1993)	1.3	6.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0
Ancient building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China, 1993)	2.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
The Potala Palace, Lhasa (China) :						
- The Potala Palace (1993)	5.6	9.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
- Jokhang Temple Monastery (1999)	3.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
- Norbulingka (2000)	1.8	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Temple of Heaven: an imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing, (China, 1997)	1.5	20.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Fuerte de Samaipata, (Bolivia, 1997)	2.9	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Non-European religious group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Dazu Rock Carvings (China, 1998)	1.8	22.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9
Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku culture, (Bolivia, 1999)	1.1	14.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.1
Longmen Grottoes, (China, 1999)	2.3	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Yungang Grottoes, (China, 2000)	2.3	21.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	3.1
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, (India, 2002)	3.0	18.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.7



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*  
*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE								
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements	
Wieliczka Salt Mine (Poland, 1978)	5.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	8.6	5.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Røros (Norway, 1978)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.7	3.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	27.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5
Historic Town of Ouro Preto (Brazil, 1979)	4.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	6.5	5.4	4.3	9.7	11.8	5.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	20.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (France, 1981)	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.9	3.5	0.0	10.5	7.9	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	21.1	2.6	6.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Pont du Gard (France, 1984)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	23.0	5.7	6.6	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8
Old town of Segovia and aqueduct (Spain, 1985)	4.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.1	1.8	1.3	1.8	17.0	4.9	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	25.6	0.4	4.5	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.3
Ironbridge Gorge (United Kingdom, 1985)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.2	3.2	0.0	10.0	1.6	3.2	9.2	2.4	4.0	0.4	4.0	29.2	2.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE								
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements	
City of Potosí (Bolivia, 1986)	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	3.1	1.5	9.2	3.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	16.9	6.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Historic town of Guanajuato and adjacent mines (Mexico, 1987)	3.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.5	3.8	3.8	10.8	6.3	4.4	1.9	1.3	3.8	2.5	5.1	27.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.6	
Engelsberg Ironworks (Sweden, 1989 )	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	29.1	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	28.6	5.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	
Mines of Rammelsberg and historic town of Goslar (Germany, 1991)	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.0	4.7	4.0	5.4	2.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	4.7	25.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.7	1.3	
Banska Stiavnica (Slovakia, 1991)	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.0	1.0	6.9	3.9	6.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	33.3	2.0	11.8	0.0	2.0	1.0	
Historic centre of Zacatecas (Mexico, 1992)	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	3.1	9.4	10.7	3.1	0.0	0.6	5.0	2.5	1.3	22.6	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE							
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Völklingen Ironworks (Germany, 1993)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.6	1.9	6.9	0.6	30.6	3.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crespi d'Adda (Italy, 1994)	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	9.0	3.3	1.7	6.0	0.3	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	9.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.3
Kutná Hora: Historic Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec, Czech Republic (Czech Republic, 1994)	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.8	0.8	6.6	12.6	9.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	7.0	32.2	0.1	3.9	0.2	1.0	0.0
Canal du Midi (France, 1995)	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	14.3	1.9	1.8	6.7	0.0	0.1	6.4	2.9	3.8	4.0	1.1	16.9	1.6	4.3	0.1	0.6	4.0
Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (Finland, 1995)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.5	2.8	0.4	6.5	0.0	2.8	8.1	0.4	3.2	4.9	0.8	31.2	6.1	3.6	1.6	0.8	2.4

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE								ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE							
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Semmering Railway (Austria, 1995)	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	18.1	3.6	0.7	6.2	0.7	13.1	5.4	2.8	3.8	0.2	2.7	23.4	0.2	2.9	1.1	0.7	7.0
Hallstatt/Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (Austria, 1996)	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.1	10.0	4.1	1.9	7.2	3.2	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.1	0.0	13.6	28.3	3.0	4.6	0.0	0.1	5.2
Las Médulas (Spain, 1996)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.9	9.5	0.0	2.5	6.2	0.7	1.5	5.5	4.7	17.8	12.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.0
Mill Network at Kinderdijk- Elshout (Netherlands, 1996)	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.7	5.6	0.0	1.7	16.9	1.0	0.7	2.3	0.7	27.5	7.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
18 <sup>th</sup> Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli and the San Leucio Complex (Italy, 1996)	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	8.8	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.3	9.6	4.4	2.6	0.9	3.1	0.9	15.4	1.8	1.3	2.6	2.2	8.8



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*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
The four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roueulx (Hainault) (Belgium, 1997)	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.2	10.4	2.4	0.2	7.2	0.0	1.1	18.2	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.2	19.2	20.5	1.4	0.3	2.5	0.9
DF Wouda Steam Pumping Station (Netherlands, 1997)	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.8	0.8	7.4	0.0	0.2	16.1	0.6	1.0	2.6	0.2	31.5	13.9	3.8	0.4	1.0	1.6
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (India, 1998)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	5.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.8	3.2	3.9	3.2	22.7	2.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Beemster Polder (Netherlands, 1998)	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	5.6	3.8	0.8	14.5	0.8	7.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	3.2	4.5	26.1	3.8	2.3	1.0	0.4	5.8
Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (China, 1999)	2.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.2	1.6	3.0	5.4	1.3	0.0	4.3	1.1	2.3	0.8	4.3	17.9	6.2	6.6	0.0	0.8	1.0
Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Belgium, 1999)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	5.2	11.7	0.0	0.6	9.4	0.8	0.0	4.6	12.9	20.6	10.2	3.2	0.0	5.2	0.0

*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: social, architectural, economic and informational values.*

*Industrial heritage group*

NAME OF PROPERTY, STATE PARTY AND DATE OF NOMINATION	SOCIAL VALUE									ARCHITECTURAL AND AESTHETIC VALUE				ECONOMIC VALUE			INFORMATIONAL VALUE						
	Political value	Religious value	Reference to the lower classes/women	Reference to the lower classes/men	Reference to the lower classes/collective citation	Reference to the middle and upper classes/women	Reference to the middle and upper classes/men	Reference to the middle and upper classes/collective citation	Local population	Layout of the town/settlement	of religious buildings, works of art, remains	of secular buildings, works of art, remains	of industrial buildings, works of art, remains	Touristic venue/visitor numbers	Visitor facilities and activities	Development project/regeneration	Research value/documentation on the property	History and development	Explanation of the functioning of the industrial structure	Importance and influence of the property in the region/country/world	Influence from other countries	Comparison with other sites	Relation between cultural and natural elements
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (United Kingdom, 1999)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	4.8	1.7	3.7	6.9	0.6	1.0	2.4	2.2	3.7	5.1	4.0	22.0	3.3	4.7	0.0	2.9	1.6
Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (Germany, 1999)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.3	2.7	0.6	0.5	6.7	0.0	4.2	8.7	0.6	1.8	2.4	0.5	31.2	4.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	2.8
Saltaire (United Kingdom, 2000)	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.6	11.2	2.1	2.9	4.8	1.1	8.4	4.0	1.2	4.7	3.2	2.1	16.5	0.4	4.8	0.4	4.0	1.0
Dewent Valley Mills (United Kingdom, 2000)	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	3.3	0.5	13.2	5.0	1.5	3.4	0.6	8.6	6.0	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.9	24.4	2.1	2.9	0.1	2.1	0.9
New Lanark (United Kingdom, 2000)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	6.9	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.0	5.6	5.4	1.2	2.8	2.3	3.5	23.7	0.6	3.4	0.0	11.6	2.5
Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun (Sweden, 2000)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.7	0.5	2.6	4.8	2.3	5.8	1.1	3.7	24.1	0.4	6.2	0.5	1.5	3.7



*Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Industrial heritage group*

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Wieliczka Salt Mine (Poland, 1978)	14.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Røros (Norway, 1978)	4.6	21.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.7
Historic Town of Ouro Preto (Brazil, 1979)	1.1	8.6	3.2	0.0	1.1	5.4
Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (France, 1981)	2.6	7.0	6.1	0.0	15.8	0.0
Pont du Gard (France, 1984)	0.0	13.1	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.8
Old town of Segovia and aqueduct (Spain, 1985)	2.7	16.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ironbridge Gorge (United Kingdom, 1985)	0.0	9.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
City of Potosí (Bolivia, 1986)	6.2	10.8	6.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
Historic town of Guanajuato and adjacent mines (Mexico, 1987)	0.6	5.7	2.5	0.0	1.9	0.0
Engelsberg Ironworks (Sweden, 1989)	8.5	5.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.5
Mines of Rammelsberg and historic town of Goslar (Germany, 1991)	5.4	14.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banska Stiavnica (Slovakia, 1991)	2.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
Historic centre of Zacatecas (Mexico, 1992)	3.1	18.2	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.6
Völklingen Ironworks (Germany, 1993)	11.9	19.4	0.0	1.3	0.6	1.9
Crespi d'Adda (Italy, 1994)	7.0	19.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
Kutná Hora: Historic Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec, Czech Republic (Czech Republic, 1994)	1.2	6.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
Canal du Midi (France, 1995)	6.3	13.1	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.0
Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (Finland, 1995)	7.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Semmering Railway (Austria, 1995)	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Hallstatt/Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (Austria, 1996)	0.7	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Las Médulas (Spain, 1996)	5.5	14.5	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.5
Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (Netherlands, 1996)	1.2	22.5	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.5
18 <sup>th</sup> Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli and the San Leucio Complex (Italy, 1996)	1.8	12.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	1.8



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Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
The four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roueux (Belgium, 1997)	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
DF Wouda Steam Pumping Station (Netherlands, 1997)	2.6	10.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (India, 1998)	5.8	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Beemster Polder (Netherlands, 1998)	1.7	13.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (China, 1999)	1.8	24.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0
Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Belgium, 1999)	0.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (United Kingdom, 1999)	1.1	22.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7
Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (Germany, 1999)	2.5	12.9	0.1	0.0	3.7	1.1
Saltaire (United Kingdom, 2000)	3.3	14.6	1.0	0.1	2.1	1.3
Derwent Valley Mills (United Kingdom, 2000)	2.1	11.7	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.5

Results of the data analyses. Percentages of the frequency counts of the occurrence of: authenticity, conservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation/re-use, factors affecting the site. Industrial heritage group

Name of Property, State Party and date of nomination	Authenticity	Conservation/ Preservation	Restoration	Reconstruction	Adaptation/re-use	Factors affecting the site
New Lanark (United Kingdom, 2000)	3.2	16.3	1.6	0.1	1.3	1.0
Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun (Sweden, 2000)	1.9	28.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0

