

**GUIDANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF
ASSOCIATIVE VALUES USING WORLD HERITAGE CRITERION (vi)**

Final Report

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GUIDANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ASSOCIATIVE VALUES USING WORLD HERITAGE CRITERION (vi)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents an analysis of World Heritage criterion (vi) and makes recommendations to improve its application. It documents the evolution of criterion (vi) since 1977 and sets out statistical tables on its use. After presenting the ICOMOS correlation of associations and themes from its 2007 compendium, the report carries out an in-depth analysis of 240 statements of Outstanding Universal Value as a basis for determining themes and attributes for criterion (vi). Recalling that the World Heritage Convention is property-based, the report considers the evolution of the concept of associative value and the relationship of criterion (vi) to other inscription criteria, the Global Strategy and intangible cultural heritage. Key issues identified in this study are the wording of criterion (vi), current guidance, capacity building, the use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria and alternate international programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. No changes should be made to the formulation of criterion (vi) at this time and guidance should be prepared to clarify the wording.
2. The existing text in *Preparing World Heritage Nominations* should be revised to clarify and enhance an understanding of how to apply and assess criterion (vi).
3. Further in-depth guidance using case studies as illustrations should be developed for criterion (vi) to explain how to approach each association (events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works, literary works) with clear and consistent language, how to measure links with a place, and how to develop a robust comparative analysis.
4. The resource manuals on managing World Heritage sites should be revised to guide the management of associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Specific examples of managing associations at World Heritage sites would be helpful. In the case of natural properties, further guidance should be developed on how to recognize and conserve the living traditions of local populations and Indigenous communities.
5. In order to increase the use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a means of contributing to the Global Strategy, particularly in relation to under-represented regions where living traditions cannot be separated from nature, pilot projects should be initiated to explore how to combine criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a basis for developing in-depth guidance, upstream assistance and capacity building initiatives.
6. Capacity building strategies for the use of criterion (vi) should include revision of standard World Heritage tools, presentations at appropriate meetings, development of guidance papers on the six associative values, preparation of training modules and a side-event presentation at the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee.
7. Other international programs should be considered as alternatives to recognize events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Programs with strong potential include the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, cultural routes and networks, UNESCO Creative Cities Network, UNESCO Memory of the World Program, UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, UNESCO Global Geoparks program and FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems.

GUIDANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ASSOCIATIVE VALUES USING WORLD HERITAGE CRITERION (vi)

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study on the recognition of associative values using World Heritage criterion (vi) is to compile relevant documentation and to identify key issues in order to enhance capacity building and provide in-depth guidance for the recognition of associative values in World Heritage properties using criterion (vi).

2. METHODOLOGY

At the request of the World Heritage Centre, the criterion (vi) study was led by Professor Christina Cameron, Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage, University of Montreal, Canada, in collaboration with the Federal State of Rhineland-Palatinate and the World Heritage Coordinating Body of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany. A small working team reviewed documents and prepared materials for discussion at UNESCO Headquarters on 17-18 November 2017 by a reference group of experts from different parts of the world, representatives from ICOMOS and ICCROM as well as observers from the parallel Sites of Memory study. With regard to outcomes, the study considered potential changes to the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* as well as revisions to the World Heritage resource manuals on *Preparing World Heritage Nominations*, *Managing Cultural World Heritage* and *Managing Natural World Heritage*.

3. BACKGROUND

The objective of the World Heritage Convention is to identify, protect, conserve and present World Heritage sites and to transmit them to future generations. To be listed as a World Heritage site, a property must reach the threshold of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The determination of whether or not a property has OUV is decided by the World Heritage Committee using “such criteria as it shall establish” (UNESCO, 1972, article 11.2).

4. Criterion (vi) is special because it operates differently from the other nine inscription criteria. While from a present-day perspective all criteria for assessing OUV are considered to have an associative dimension, criterion (vi) explicitly recognizes the “outstanding universal significance” of the associative dimension of World Heritage sites. In other words, unlike the other nine criteria which assess the *significance of the site itself*, criterion (vi) first assesses the *significance of the association(s)* followed by a second assessment of the *nature of the link between such associations(s) and the site*, and by a third assessment based on *comparison with other similar associations and their links to sites*. Due to its special character, criterion (vi) has often been discussed in World Heritage circles.

5. In 1976 and 1977, the three advisory bodies to World Heritage (ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN) were instrumental in proposing the concepts and first version of the criteria for consideration by the Committee. In the case of criterion (vi), ICOMOS proposed that “the property should be most importantly associated with persons, events, philosophies or religions of outstanding historical significance.” To illustrate its proposal, ICOMOS referred to the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina, and the launching site for the first voyage to the moon at Cape Kennedy (UNESCO, 1977a, 8; UNESCO, 1977b, 7.vi).

6. From the outset, criterion (vi) presented a challenge to the World Heritage system. In 1979, following an analysis of the first two years of nominations, the World Heritage Committee expressed concerns about potential inflation of the World Heritage List, a narrow focus on national interests and political difficulties. It therefore directed that:

Particular attention should be given to cases which fall under criterion (vi) so that the net result would not be a reduction in the value of the List, due to the large potential number of nominations as well as to political difficulties. Nominations concerning, in particular, historical events or famous people could be strongly influenced by nationalism and other particularisms in contradiction with the objectives of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1979, para. 35.v).

The following year, the Committee modified its *Operational Guidelines* to require a restrictive approach to the application of criterion (vi).

7. In the 1990s and early 2000s, the Committee again considered the application of criterion (vi) several times, triggered by other World Heritage activities such as the emergence of cultural landscapes, the development of a Global Strategy and the merging of the inscription criteria, as well as by the establishment of UNESCO's Memory of the World program in 1992. While the Committee modified the wording several times, it decided to maintain a restrictive approach to the application of criterion (vi).

8. In 2007, a new reflection on the application of criterion (vi), triggered by the nomination of Darwin at Downe (United Kingdom), focused on properties associated with science and technology. An expert meeting in London concluded that criterion (vi) could be applied to scientific heritage, either in conjunction with other criteria or possibly alone, noting the need for strong links to tangible features of properties. Emphasis should be on the ideas in the heritage that are reflected in the features of the site, not simply on the person who developed them. The experts also noted that criterion (vi) might be used in connection to natural properties, so as to reflect the value of the property for science (UNESCO, 2008).

9. In 2010, the World Heritage Committee requested another meeting "for deliberating on sites presenting Outstanding Universal Value, essentially on an associative basis" (UNESCO, 2010, 34 COM 8B.31). An international expert meeting on criterion (vi) and associative values was held in Warsaw, Poland from 28-30 March 2012. Experts reviewed changes to the wording of criterion (vi) over time and noted that it had most often been used with other cultural criteria, and rarely alone or with natural criteria. They observed that the assessment of its use is carried out in three distinct phases. First, the outstanding universal significance of the association must be demonstrated; secondly, the nature of the direct or tangible link to the property must be evaluated; thirdly, a comparative analysis to other similar applications needs to be carried out. The meeting did not recommend changes to the wording of criterion (vi).

10. The Warsaw meeting also called for clearly defined attributes of the associations that convey OUV as well as a clear explanation of authenticity and integrity as a basis for protecting and managing a property. It noted that site managers need to understand the nature of the associations for which their sites have been inscribed. Concerning the management of the associative values of a property, local communities, Indigenous peoples and other

stakeholders should be involved, especially when properties are protected through traditional management systems and traditional knowledge. The Warsaw meeting also noted that in a few cases criterion (vi) may not have been recorded correctly. Participants recommended that key findings should be included as guidance in the World Heritage resource manuals on nominations and site management. The World Heritage Committee subsequently took note of the Warsaw meeting and recommended thematic studies on sites with associative values as well as the development of supplementary advice for the World Heritage resource manuals. However, no further work was initiated at that time (UNESCO, 2012, 36 COM 13.1.5).

11. EVOLUTION OF CRITERION (vi): SEVEN VERSIONS

There have been seven versions of criterion (vi) in the *Operational Guidelines* as shown in Table 1. Changes are highlighted in **bold** and an explanation follows.

Date	Wording of criterion (vi)
1977	“be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance”
1980	“be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”
1983	“be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”
1994	“be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions , with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”
1996	“be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).”
1997	“be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).”
2005	“be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria).”

Table 1 Amendments to criterion (vi) in the various versions of the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, 1977-2017.

1976: Initial draft from ICOMOS proposed “properties associated and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.”

1977: The first session of the World Heritage Committee amended the ICOMOS proposal to read that each property should “be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance”.

1980: The most important changes occur in 1980 when direct or tangible associations and universal significance were emphasized, the association with persons was deleted, “historical importance or” was replaced by “universal”, and the restrictive sentence limiting the use of criterion (vi) alone was added. The property should “be **directly or tangibly** associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding **universal** significance (**the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria**).”

1983: A slight modification was made to replace “considered” with “considers”. The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee **considers** that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”

1994: The changes made in 1994 reflect new guidance on definitions and categories of cultural landscapes, particularly associative cultural landscapes (1992), and the adoption of a *Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List* (1994). The wording was changed to add living traditions, artistic works and literary works to the list of associations. The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or **living traditions**, with ideas, or with beliefs, **with artistic and literary works** of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).”

1996: The change in 1996 to clarify the meaning of “other criteria” was made after the re-nomination of Tongariro National Park, New Zealand. In 1990, the property was listed under natural criteria and in 1993 was re-listed with the addition of cultural criterion (vi) for the site’s association with the beliefs of the Maori people. The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria **cultural or natural**).”

1997: The only change made in 1997 is to completely prohibit the use of criterion (vi) alone, requiring the addition of other criteria when using criterion (vi). The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances **and** in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).”

2005: The changes made in 2005 reflect a lengthy debate that began with a proposal in 1998 to merge the cultural and natural criteria. The Committee only took note of the

recommendation from a Global Strategy expert meeting held in Amsterdam which proposed to unify the cultural and natural criteria into a single set “to better reflect the continuum between nature and culture” (UNESCO, 1998, IX.11, IX.14). It did however call for an explanatory text to accompany criterion (vi). Discussion continued in conjunction with the Cairns 2000 reform agenda that included a complete revision of the *Operational Guidelines*. As part of the process, a detailed analysis of criterion (vi) was tabled (UNESCO, 2001). It was only in 2003 that the Committee decided to merge the criteria and to change the wording of criterion (vi) (UNESCO, 2003, 3.2a) to remove the phrase “cultural and natural” in light of the fusion of criteria into a single set of criteria. In addition, the restrictive approach to the use of criterion (vi) alone was softened by the deletion of “only in exceptional circumstances” while maintaining a preference to use it in conjunction with other criteria. The property should “be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should **preferably be used** in conjunction with other criteria).”

12. Criterion (vi) has not been amended since 2005.

Date	Specific changes made to the wording of criterion (vi)	
1977		
1980	delete “with persons” “historical importance or”	add “directly or tangibly”, “universal” “ (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria)”
1983	delete “considered”	add “considers”
1994		add “living traditions” “artistic and literary works”
1996		add “cultural or natural”
1997	delete “or”	add “and”
2005	delete “justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and” “cultural and natural”	add “preferably be used”

Table 2 Specific changes to the wording of criterion (vi) in the various versions of the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, 1977-2017.

13. STATISTICS

At the close of the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee in Krakow (2017), the World Heritage List stands at 1073 properties. Within this group, 240 properties have been inscribed using criterion (vi), mainly in conjunction with other criteria. The most frequent use of criterion (vi) occurred between 1978 and 1987 (Tables 3 and 4).

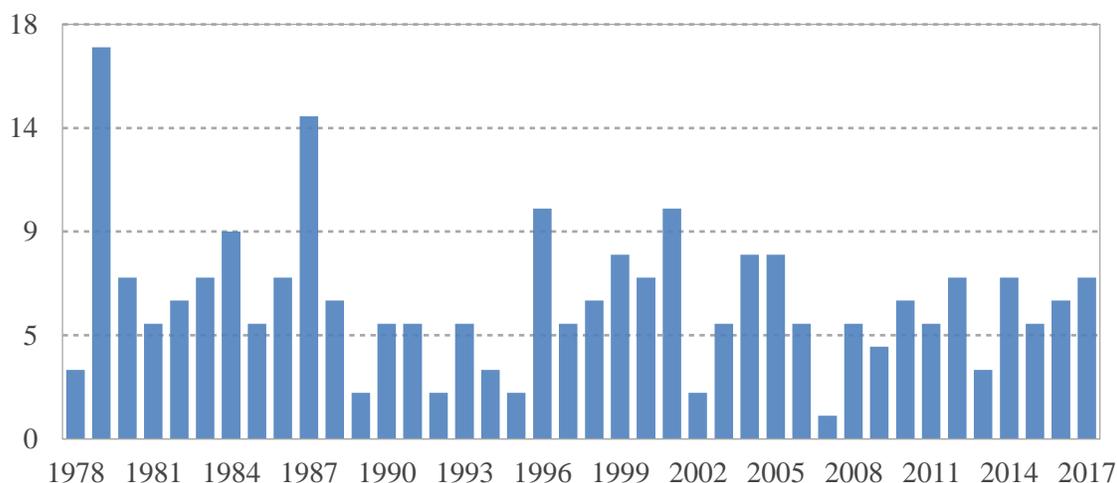


Table 3: Application of criterion (vi) by year of inscription.

Region	Number/percent within region of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) with other cultural criteria	Number/percent within region of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) with her cultural and natural criteria	Number/percent within region of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) with natural criteria	Number/percent within region of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) alone
Europe and North America (506 sites)	91* 18% (region)	2 0.4% (region)	0	7 1.4% (region)
Latin America and Caribbean (139 sites)	15* 11% (region)	1 0.7% (region)	0	1 0.7% (region)
Asia Pacific (253 sites)	67* 26% (region)	7 3% (region)	1 0.4% (region)	1 0.4% (region)
Africa (93 sites)	21 23% (region)	0	0	3 3% (region)
Arab (82 sites)	25 30% (region)	0	0	0
Total (1073 sites)	219	10	1	12

Table 4: Regional distribution of the number and percentages of sites inscribed using criterion (vi) with or without other criteria. *Note that the Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement is located in three regions (Asia and Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean).

14. ASSOCIATIVE VALUES, THEMES AND ATTRIBUTES

ICOMOS compendium on associative values and themes

In the context of reflecting on the concept of OUV, the World Heritage Committee in 2006 called for guidance on how to interpret and apply OUV and the criteria when nominating and inscribing properties, particularly with regard to the relationship between tangible and intangible attributes (UNESCO, 2006, 4). The following year, ICOMOS presented a draft compendium on standards for OUV and the interpretation of the cultural inscription criteria. Ten themes were identified for the use of criterion (vi) (UNESCO, 2007, 15-18). Table 5 demonstrates the correlation between the associations listed in criterion (vi) (events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works, literary works) and the ICOMOS themes.

Associations based on wording of criterion (vi) (2005)	Themes for applying criterion (vi), based on the ICOMOS compendium (2007)
Events	Colonization, exploration, trade
Living traditions	Nature/human interaction
Ideas	Politics
	Science
	Prehistory
	Technology
	Medicine
Beliefs	Religion
	Traditional beliefs
Artistic works	Culture
Literary works	

Table 5: Correlation of associations based on wording of criterion (vi) in 2005 and themes for its application from ICOMOS compendium of 2007.

15. Textual analysis of associative values and themes

The textual analysis of 240 criterion (vi) statements¹ shown in Table 6 portrays a more differentiated picture of identified themes. The themes have been derived from statements of Outstanding Universal Value adopted by the World Heritage Committee. For sites inscribed before 2007, statements were developed retrospectively with close reference to the values recognized at the time of inscription. Themes that have been used but could not be clearly assigned to any of the six associations based on the wording of criterion (vi) are “persons” and

¹ This analysis is drawn from research related to the doctoral thesis of Judith Herrmann (2015) and subsequently updated. Note that no criterion (vi) statements have been found for two World Heritage sites listed under criterion (vi), namely Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya) and Churches and Convents of Goa (India).

“objects”. The wide variety of language creates confusion and suggests a need for further guidance.

Associations based on wording of criterion (vi) (2005)	Themes for applying criterion (vi), based on the analysis of 240 statements of OUV (2017)
Events	Medieval history and events
	Religious and spiritual history and events (related to Islam, Christianity, Orthodox Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Brahman beliefs, Protestant beliefs, Taoism, Confucianism)
	Ancient history (Egyptian, Persian, Roman, Phoenician, Greek) and prehistory
	National and regional history, and historic political events (related to France, Spain, Serbia, China, Russia, Mexico, Europe, India, Viet Nam, Iceland)
	Renaissance
	History of the slave trade (including its ending)
	Maritime and world exploration, discovery, and exchange; colonisation of the Americas
	History of science
	Olympic Games
	Birthplaces and burial places
	Founding of university
	Modern Movement
	History of art, architecture and music
	Destruction of the site
	War and movements of disarmament
	Social and cultural events
	Technical, engineering, and military history and events
	Genocide
Living traditions	Folk traditions
	Religious traditions

Living traditions (cont'd)	Pilgrimages
	Ritual practices
	Mountain worship
	Traditional skills
	Systems of governance
	Use of technology and production processes
	Economic and cultivation processes
	Social activities
	Customs and ways of life
	Techniques
	Language
	Festivals
Ideas	Political, socio-cultural, economic, religious and spiritual symbols
	Sites of conscience, places of memory
	Aesthetics
	Propaganda and ideologies
	Lifestyle
	Interaction between people and environment
	Traditional knowledge
	Universal principles
	Technological knowledge
	Science
	Art and music
	Architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning
	Philosophy
	Religion and spirituality
Governance, norms and institutional set-up	

Ideas (cont'd)	Education
	Economy
	Languages
Beliefs	Religions
	Spiritual beliefs
	Cults
	Myths, tales and legends
	Nature worship
	Indigenous ancestor worship
Artistic works	Treasury
	Images
	Music
	Design
	Painting and sculpture
	Film
	Dance
	Photography
	Comics, posters, caricatures
	Architecture
Literary works	Epics, sagas, ballads, poetry and novels
	Documents
	Translations
	Religious texts
	Political and doctrinal texts
	Inscriptions
	Manuscripts and books

Table 6: Correlation of associations based on the wording of criterion (vi) in 2005 and associations identified for the application of criterion (vi) in 240 Statements of Outstanding Universal Value.

16. *Attributes*

Specific attributes convey the OUV of World Heritage sites. Attributes may be tangible or intangible. They flow from statements of OUV and the justification for the use of specific criteria. At the time of inscription, attributes that convey the OUV of a property are identified. They are vital to understanding authenticity and integrity. Authenticity is a measure of how truthfully the attributes convey OUV. One condition for integrity focuses on whether the attributes conveying OUV are at risk from neglect or decay. For these reasons, attributes are the focus of protection, conservation and management actions. Clear identification of a property's attributes is an essential step towards effective values-based management to maintain the site's OUV (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, 2011, 59-61.)

17. A key contribution of this study is the systematic analysis of the 240 World Heritage sites using criterion (vi). This research reveals a great diversity of attributes for associative values. Statements of OUV have been examined and synthesized in order to extract the attributes linked to the associations listed in criterion (vi). The results are presented in five annexes to provide current information on the application of criterion (vi). Annex 1 is organized by the associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Annexes 2-5 are organized by sites using criterion (vi) in combination with other criteria or alone. The most common combinations are criteria (iii) with (vi) (cultural traditions and associative values), and criteria (v) with (vi) (interaction with the environment and associative values).

Annex 1: Sites using criterion (vi) organized by association (240 WHSs)
 Annex 2: Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural criteria (217 WHSs)
 Annex 3: Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural and natural criteria (10 WHSs)
 Annex 4: Sites using criterion (vi) alone with natural criteria (1 WHS)
 Annex 5: Sites using criterion (vi) alone (12 WHSs)

18. Each annex presents sites in ascending chronological order according to the year of inscription, beginning in 1978. Attributes that do not appear in the wording of criterion (vi) and that speak to inconsistent application of criterion (vi) are “persons” (removed in 1980) and “objects”. The annexes represent dynamic working tools and are not meant as finished products. A lack of clarity and inconsistencies in language and meaning in the criterion (vi) statements sometimes blur the line between the association, its outstanding universal significance and the demonstration of the direct or tangible link to the place.

19. **CONSIDERATIONS**

Criterion (vi) and the property-based convention

The World Heritage Convention focuses on properties. It aims primarily to identify and protect the material evidence of physical places having OUV. While all criteria for assessing OUV have an associative dimension, criterion (vi) is different because it explicitly assesses the significance of the associations themselves (events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works). Criterion (vi) is an important mechanism to recognize non-material heritage and the associated values related to place. For associations to be relevant to World Heritage, a connection must be made between the associated values and the property. In other words, it is essential to distinguish between associations that have a direct or tangible link to a place and those

that do not. A direct or tangible link between the association of “outstanding universal significance” and the place has to be demonstrated.

20. Evolution of the concept of associative value

Over the years, ideas about associative value have been evolving. In the early years of World Heritage, associations with places were usually connected with historical aspects. The 1990s added an important cultural or anthropological dimension. A significant marker is the 1992 adoption by the World Heritage Committee of the cultural landscape categories, in particular the associative cultural landscape which relies on the application of criterion (vi) to recognize “powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent” (*Operational Guidelines*, 1994b, para. 39.iii). A result of the adoption of the cultural landscapes categories was the addition of living traditions to the wording of criterion (vi).

21. Relationship of criterion (vi) to other criteria

Over time, several concerns about criterion (vi) have been raised and some resolved. The 1997 change that introduced restrictive wording meant that criterion (vi) could only be used with other criteria. The subordination of one criterion to the others was seen to cause an unintended bias in favour of monumental heritage and to impede the recognition of outstanding associations linked to a place. The amended wording in the 2005 version of the *Operational Guidelines* solved this issue by putting criterion (vi) on an equal footing with other criteria. In this way, criteria work together to identify the full scope of OUV.

22. Relationship of criterion (vi) to the Global Strategy

The World Heritage Committee adopted its *Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List* in 1994. One of its key priorities was to identify new properties in under-represented regions and categories of heritage in order to better reflect the world’s outstanding cultural and natural diversity. The application of criterion (vi) was seen to have strong potential to contribute to achieving this goal, particularly in relation to under-represented regions where living traditions cannot be separated from nature and natural values. In this regard, criterion (vi) was seen as a mechanism for recognizing the significance of Indigenous and sacred sites, an under-represented category in the World Heritage List.

23. Relationship of criterion (vi) to intangible heritage

The 1994 Nara Document on Authenticity introduced the idea of information sources. Intangible heritage was conceived as an information source for cultural heritage that carries the truthfulness of place (UNESCO, 1994a; Larsen, 1995). As guidance for authenticity judgements, the Nara Document expanded the list of information sources to include several aspects of intangible heritage such as use, function, traditions, techniques, spirit and feeling. At the turn of the century, a strong African voice emerged to highlight the importance of intangible associative values for heritage properties, including sacred sites, in the region. Two meetings on authenticity and integrity in an African context are especially important for expanding the understanding of these values (UNESCO, 2000; Saouma-Ferero, 2001). With regard to criterion (vi), intangible heritage information sources can be used to explain the significance of associative values.

24. KEY ISSUES

The aim of this study is to compile relevant documentation and to identify key issues in order to enhance capacity building and in-depth guidance for the recognition of associative values in World Heritage properties using criterion (vi). The issues and recommendations are the result of discussions among the working group on-line and at a workshop on 17-18 November 2017 at UNESCO Headquarters.

25. *Wording of criterion (vi)*

Concerns about wording and the bracketed text were discussed. In terms of wording, “directly” and “tangibly” are not explained and the phrase “outstanding universal **significance**” is awkward since it is close to, but not the same as, “outstanding universal **value**”. It is worth noting that this phrase has been part of criterion (vi) since 1980. Guidance is needed to clarify the meaning and application of these words.

The bracketed text has evolved from a restrictive approach to using criterion (vi) alone to one that encourages but does not require the use of other criteria. Over the years, the Committee has debated whether or not to remove the bracketed text but has so far decided to retain it as a means of focusing on the place-based character of the World Heritage Convention. Current practice shows that States Parties hesitate to propose properties under criterion (vi) alone and therefore add other “cosmetic” criteria for greater certainty. The example of Robben Island, South Africa is a clear example of this practice. If enhanced guidance on the application of criterion (vi) improves the coherence and understanding of its use, removal of the bracketed text might be considered in a later revision of the *Operational Guidelines*. The group recommends that no changes be made to the formulation of criterion (vi) at this time and that guidance be prepared to clarify the wording.

26. *Guidance in resource manuals*

The resource manual on *Preparing World Heritage Nominations* provides guidance on the application of criterion (vi) for nominations (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, 2011, 39-40). There is an urgent need to edit and revise the existing guidance because the text contains errors and needs a clearer explanation of how to apply and assess criterion (vi). The assessment of the OUV of a property using criterion (vi) entails different arguments that need to be made in three stages. First, the outstanding universal significance of the identified association(s) needs to be demonstrated. Second, a direct or tangible link with the property has to be measured and assessed. Third, a comparative analysis has to be conducted with other properties using criterion (vi). In addition, to reach the threshold of OUV, the property has to meet the conditions of authenticity and integrity as well as have appropriate management provisions in place. Further in-depth guidance using case studies as illustrations would help to explain how to approach associations, how to measure links with a place, and how to develop a robust comparative analysis.

27. The resource manual on *Managing Cultural World Heritage* focuses primarily on the structural processes of management. It does acknowledge the need to manage associative values (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, 2013, 2.5 and 3.4). However, the texts are general in nature and would benefit from deeper discussion about the management of associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic

works, literary works. Specific examples of managing associations at World Heritage sites would be helpful guidance.

28. The resource manual on *Managing Natural World Heritage* contains a robust section on how to involve local people (UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, 2012, 2.5). With separate sections on the involvement of local populations and Indigenous peoples, the resource manual uses a number of examples to illustrate good practice. However, the perspective is more about their involvement in the conservation of sites, rather than an acknowledgement that their living traditions may in fact have outstanding universal significance requiring protection. If there is an increase in the number of sites that combine criterion (vi) with natural criteria, this section should be deepened to recognize the specific importance and method of conserving living traditions.

29. *Use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria (vii-x)*

This study demonstrates that criterion (vi) is not often associated with natural criteria, and especially with natural criteria alone. The goal of the Global Strategy is to achieve a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List. Increased use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria could contribute to the goal of the Global Strategy, particularly in relation to under-represented regions where living traditions cannot be separated from the natural environment. A specific under-represented category relates to Indigenous heritage properties. The combination of natural criteria with criterion (vi) has strong potential to recognize the significance of Indigenous heritage properties. In addition, the combination has the potential to reinforce the links between culture and nature that are under active study by the Advisory Bodies. It is observed that the association of “living traditions” comes close to intangible cultural heritage as defined in the 2003 UNESCO Convention. If the living traditions are no longer practiced, criterion (vi) is at risk. When Indigenous communities are involved, States Parties are reminded of the obligation in the *Operational Guidelines* to obtain free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous peoples when preparing nominations (UNESCO, 2017, 123). The group recommended undertaking pilot projects to explore how to combine criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a basis for developing in-depth guidance, upstream assistance and capacity building initiatives to encourage more nominations using criterion (vi) with natural criteria (vii) to (x).

30. Given the mobility of peoples and patterns of migration over long periods of time, a specific challenge exists on how socio-cultural groups are associated to specific landscapes over time. The Nara Document assigns responsibility in the first place to the cultural community that generated the cultural heritage. This issue has potential for conflict and an overlay of nationalism and should therefore be treated with caution.

31. *Capacity building*

The group explored strategies for disseminating the results of this study to States Parties as well as to site managers, communities, Indigenous peoples and other stakeholders. Approaches will differ for capacity building for preparing nominations and for managing significant associations.

32. The standard tools used in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention should be amended to more clearly reflect the application of criterion (vi) in nominating and managing associations that are directly or tangibly linked to sites. Tools include the *Operational Guidelines* and the resource manuals *Preparing World Heritage Nominations*, *Managing*

Cultural World Heritage and Managing Natural World Heritage. In addition, opportunities for disseminating the results include the orientation session for World Heritage Committee members, the annual forum for site managers and the network of World Heritage focal points.

33. The complexity of using criterion (vi) should be explained through individual guidance papers on the six individual associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. These papers could examine the past applications by the Committee (Annex 1) and pursue a prospective analysis to guide future use.

34. Building on existing synergies between the 1972 and 2003 UNESCO Conventions, training modules could be developed for nominations and the management of associations at sites and in cultural spaces. Further work could also include pilot projects at World Heritage Category 2 Centres.

35. The results of this study and the parallel report on the interpretation of Sites of Memory could be presented at a side event during the 42nd session on the World Heritage Committee meeting in Manama, 24 June-4 July 2018.

36. *Other international programs to recognize associative values*

The group discussed alternative forms of recognition for criterion (vi) properties that are clearly important but do not meet the threshold of OUV. In cases when associations do not have outstanding universal significance or a direct or tangible link to a property, or when the comparative analysis is weak, other international programs may be more suitable for the recognition and acknowledgement of their importance. Many are associated with the UNESCO brand. Participation in these other programs would enhance networking and visibility.

37. The 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage offers a good alternative for places with active living traditions. Awareness for associations like “practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills” may be raised to the international level through inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. This convention has the added benefit of protecting the associated cultural spaces like buildings and cities that support the practices.

38. International cultural routes offer another option for recognizing associative values. UNESCO-sponsored cultural routes can be found in most regions, including migration routes, slavery routes, pilgrim routes, silk roads, spice routes, the iron route of Africa, industrial heritage routes and so forth. While not serial sites per se, some components of these extensive cultural routes could be World Heritage sites and in that sense could give prestige to the whole network and encourage a high standard of conservation practice. Various regional networks like the European Landscape Convention and the IFLA Latin-America Landscape initiative also offer possible means of recognizing and conserving associative values connected to place.

39. Another program that awards the UNESCO label is the UNESCO Creative Cities Network established in 2004 to promote international cooperation among cities that place creativity at the heart of their development plans. The network of 180 cities covers seven creative fields:

crafts and folk arts, media arts, film, design, gastronomy, literature and music. It acts as a lever for sustainable urban development.

40. UNESCO's Memory of the World Program is an alternative path for the recognition of documentary heritage which, while associated with place, does not meet the requirements for the use of criterion (vi) in that there is no place-based evidence related to the events documented. Literary works and other documentary heritage may be listed in the Memory of the World Register, on condition that they meet conservation and accessibility requirements.

41. The World Network of Biosphere Reserves is an opportunity for international recognition of natural sites with living traditions. Directed by UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere program, it fosters the harmonious integration of people and nature for sustainable use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere through participatory dialogue, knowledge sharing and respect for cultural values. Since 1970, 669 biosphere reserves have been designated in 120 countries.

42. A promising option is the UNESCO Global Geoparks program which combines conservation with the involvement of local communities. Geoparks are identified as sites and landscapes of international geological significance which are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development.

43. Beyond UNESCO, the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) presents another path for agricultural landscapes and seascapes which demonstrate local and traditional knowledge systems as well as cultures, value systems and social organizations. Since 2002, the program has designated almost 50 Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems (GIAHS) as reflections of the evolution of humankind, the diversity of its knowledge, and its profound relationship with nature. International recognition encourages the maintenance of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, indigenous knowledge systems and resilient ecosystems to support food security in a sustainable manner.

44. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

44.1. No changes should be made to the formulation of criterion (vi) at this time and guidance should be prepared to clarify the wording.

44.2. The existing text in *Preparing World Heritage Nominations* should be revised to clarify and enhance an understanding of how to apply and assess criterion (vi).

44.3. Further in-depth guidance using case studies as illustrations should be developed for criterion (vi) to explain how to approach each association (events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works, literary works) with clear and consistent language, how to measure links with a place, and how to develop a robust comparative analysis.

44.4. The resource manuals on managing World Heritage sites should be revised to guide the management of associations listed in criterion (vi), namely events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Specific examples of managing associations at World Heritage sites would be helpful. In the case of natural properties further guidance should be developed on how to recognize and conserve the living traditions of local populations and Indigenous communities.

44.5. In order to increase the use of criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a means of contributing to the Global Strategy, particularly in relation to under-represented regions where living traditions cannot be separated from nature, pilot projects should be initiated to explore how to combine criterion (vi) with natural criteria as a basis for developing in-depth guidance, upstream assistance and capacity building initiatives.

44.6. Capacity building strategies for the use of criterion (vi) should include revision of standard World Heritage tools, presentations at appropriate meetings, development of guidance papers on the six associative values, preparation of training modules and a side-event presentation at the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee.

44.7. Other international programs should be considered as alternatives to recognize events, living traditions, ideas, beliefs, artistic works and literary works. Programs with strong potential include the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, cultural routes and networks, UNESCO Creative Cities Network, UNESCO Memory of the World Program, UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves, UNESCO Global Geoparks program and FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems.

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Annex 1

Sites using criterion (vi) organized by association (240 World Heritage sites)

Attributes are generally extracted from approved statements of OUV. Note that *italics* are used for the attributes of those sites with no Committee-approved statements of OUV. Texts are based for the most part on ICOMOS evaluations. The World Heritage sites of the Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya) and Churches and Convents of Goa (India) were not considered as no criterion (vi) statements have been found. Since the only attribute that could be identified for the Archaeological Site of Carthage (Tunisia) was “persons” (see Annex 2), it has not been considered in this table as well.

Association based on C(vi) wording	Year listed	Property Name	Attributes in C(vi) statements
Events	1978	Aachen Cathedral (Germany)	In 814, Charlemagne was buried here...throughout Middle Ages until 1531, the German emperors...crowned
		Island of Gorée (Senegal)	Testimony to one of the greatest tragedies in the history of human society: the slave trade
		L’Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (Canada)	Milestone in the history of human migration and discovery
	1979	Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)	Historical events...especially from the Islamic period
		Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)	<i>[History of the Egyptian civilization] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Auschwitz Birkenau German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) (Poland)	Genocide of the Jews by the German Nazi regime
		Historic Cairo (Egypt)	<i>[International importance, on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level, of the city during the medieval period] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (Ghana)	Gold trade followed by slave trade
		Meidan Emam, Esfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran)	1501-1722; 1729-1736; Persian socio-cultural life during the Safavid dynasty
		Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae (Egypt)	<i>[Unfolding of a long sequence of Egyptian pharaonic history] (ICOMOSEval)</i>

Events		Palace and Park of Versailles (France)	<i>[Cadre for French court life during a century and a half; people of Paris came to carry off Louis...XVI and Marie-Antoinette...1989] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Vézelay, Church and Hill (France)	<i>[In the 12th century,...mystical site where the medieval Christian spirituality...gave birth to various forms of expression, from prayer and the epic poem to the Crusades] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1980	Ancient City of Bosra (Syrian Arab Republic)	Episode in the life of the Prophet Mohammed
		City of Valletta (Malta)	History of the military and charitable Order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem
		Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (Holy See, Italy)	For more than two thousand years,...a secular and religious capital. As the centre of the Roman Empire...the basis of Western culture. ...associated with the history of the Christian faith since its origins.
		Taxila (Pakistan)	Historic event of the triumphant entry of Alexander the Great into Taxila
	1981	Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Jerusalem [Site proposed by Jordan])	<i>[History of the three great monotheistic religions of mankind, Judaism, Christianity and Islamism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (France)	Événements de l'histoire de France..., tels que la révocation de l'édit de Nantes par Louis XIV en 1685 et l'abdication de l'empereur Napoléon 1er en 1814
		Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the „Triumphal Arch“ of Orange (France)	<i>[Events referred to in the sculpted reliefs...are of universal value] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1982	Ancient City of Polonnaruwa (Sri Lanka)	<i>[Shrine of Buddhism and of Sinhalese history] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Historic Centre of Florence (Italy)	Events of universal importance; in the milieu of the Neo-Platonic Academia...the concept of the Renaissance was forged; birthplace of modern humanism inspired by Landino, Marsilio Ficino, Pico della Mirandola

Events		National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (Haiti)	First state founded in the contemporary epoch by black slaves who won their liberty
	1983	Ajanta Caves (India)	<i>[History of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroismo in the Azores (Portugal)	Maritime exploration which permitted exchanges between the great civilizations of the Earth
		La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico (United States of America)	Continuity of more than four centuries of architectural, engineering, military, and political history
		Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon (Portugal)	Golden Age of the Discovery and the pioneer role the Portuguese had in the 15th and 16th centuries
	1984	Burgos Cathedral (Spain)	History of the Reconquista and Spanish unity
		Byblos (Lebanon)	History of the diffusion of the Phoenician alphabet
		Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (Colombia)	Essential link in the route of the West Indies; theme of exploration and the great commercial maritime routes
		Sun Temple, Konârak (India)	Diffusion of the cult of Surya
		Tyre (Lebanon)	Important stages of humanity
		Vatican City (Holy See)	History of Christianity
	1985	Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia (Brazil)	One of the major points of convergence...of the 16th to 18th centuries; theme of world exploration
		Historic District of Old Québec (Canada)	One of the major stages in the European settlement of the colonization of the Americas
		Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (Bangladesh)	Rise of Maharaja Buddhism in Bengal from the 7th century onwards
		Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (Spain)	One of the major themes of medieval history
	1986	Old City of Sana'a (Yemen)	History of the spread of Islam

Events		Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (Germany)	One of the major events of human history, Constantine's march against Maxence in 312
		Studenica Monastery (Serbia)	High point of Serbian history; where Saint Sava Nemanjić...wrote the first literary work in the Serbian language...[and] founded the Serbian Orthodox Church
	1987	Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain)	Event; discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492/1493 and the colonization of Latin America; plans were made...for...explorations
		City of Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia)	Event; economic change brought about in the 16th century by the flood of Spanish currency
		Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (China)	Event; first unification of the Chinese territory...in 221 BCE
		Mogao Caves (China)	History of transcontinental relations and of the spread of Buddhism
		Mount Taishan (China)	Events; include the emergence of Confucianism, the unification of China, and the appearance of writing and literature in China
		Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (China)	Excavations and scientific work...of significant value in the history of world archaeology, and...the world history of science
		Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy)	<i>[Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) discovered the theory of isochronism of small oscillations; stage in the history of physical science] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		The Great Wall (China)	History of China
		Venice and its Lagoon (Italy)	History of Humankind; „Queen of the Seas“; Marco Polo (1254-1324) set out in search of...
	1988	Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	History of the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms
		Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (Mexico)	World economic history, particularly that of the 18th century

Events		Mount Athos (Greece)	History of Orthodox Christianity
		Sacred City of Kandy (Sri Lanka)	<i>[History of the spread of Buddhism]</i> <i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus (Greece)	Emergence of modern medicine
	1989	Archaeological Site of Olympia (Greece)	Event; Olympic Games...beginning in 776 BC; revival of the Olympic Games in 1896
	1990	Colonial City of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	Events; expeditions and conquests of new lands; spread of evangelization and the first <i>Leyes de Indias</i> (Laws of the Indies were proclaimed
		Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation)	Events; 1703 to 1725, the construction of Saint Petersburg; Bolshevik Revolution...in 1917
		Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (Russian Federation)	Event; 1918...it became the seat of government again; Russian revolution
	1991	Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France)	<i>[Linked to the history of the French monarchy]</i> <i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Historic Centre of Morelia (Mexico)	Birthplace of several important personalities of independent Mexico
		Island of Mozambique (Mozambique)	Witness to the establishment and development of the Portuguese maritime routes
	1992	Historic Centre of Prague (Czechia)	Role...in the medieval development of Christianity in Central Europe; formative influence in the evolution of towns; by virtue of its political significance in the later Middle Ages and later, it attracted architects and artists; the 14th century founding of the Charles University made it a renowned seat of learning; since the reign of Charles IV...intellectual and culture centre of its region
	1993	Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (Japan)	Introduction of Buddhism into Japan and its promotion
		Historic Centre of Bukhara (Uzbekistan)	Between the 9th and 16th centuries...largest center for Muslim theology

Events		Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen)	History of the spread of Islam; capital of Yemen from the 13th to the 15th centuries; one of the significant centres spreading Islamic knowledge
		Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (Spain)	Events in world history that occurred in the same year, 1942; influence on the evangelization of the Americas
	1995	Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (Italy)	Major centre for the development and practical application of 'new humanism' in Italy
	1996	Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (Germany)	Modern Movement; in the 20th century
		Canal du Midi (France)	<i>[Represents a significant period in European history, that of the development of water transport] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Lushan National Park (China)	Era of the localization of Buddhism in China
		Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (Germany)	Protestant Reformation
		Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (Hungary)	Foundation in 996; witness to the diffusion of Christianity in Central Europe
		Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)	Historical significance, first Buddhist temple
	1997	Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (Panama)	European discovery of the Pacific Ocean, the history of Spanish expansion..., the African diaspora, the history of piracy and proxy war, the bullion lifeline to Europe, the spread of European culture in the region and the commerce network between the Americas and Europe; Simón Bolívar's attempt in 1826 to establish a multinational congress
		Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)	Rich in history, events; became the capital of the Muslim dynasty of the Idrissids
	1998	Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (Italy)	Spread of Christianity into central Europe in the early Middle Ages

Events		Classical Weimar (Germany)	Enlightened ducal patronage...in the late 18th and early 19th century; cultural centre of the Europe of the day
		Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (France)	Power and influence of Christian faith among people...during the Middle Ages
	1999	Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (South Africa)	Linked to the history of the most ancient periods of humankind
		Wartburg Castle (Germany)	Place of exile of Martin Luther
	2000	Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (Italy)	Birthplace of the Franciscan Order; diffusion of the Franciscan movement in the world
		Historic Centre of Brugge (Belgium)	Birthplace of the Flemish Primitives and a centre of patronage and development of painting in the Middle Ages
		Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (China)	Theatre for major events
		Monastic Island of Reichenau (Germany)	Important artistic centre...to the history of art in Europe in the 10th and 11th centuries
		Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (China)	Foundation of Taoism
		Stone Town of Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)	One of the main slave-trading ports in East Africa and...the base from which its opponents, such as David Livingstone, conducted their campaign
	2001	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica (Poland)	Witness to a particular political development in Europe in the 17th century
		Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria)	Since the 16th century...musical capital of Europe
		Villa d'Este, Tivoli (Italy)	Testimony to the Italian Renaissance
	2002	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (India)	Life of the Lord Buddha, being the place where He attained the supreme and perfect insight
	2003	Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan)	Important centre of pilgrimage over many centuries; deliberate destruction in 2001

Events		Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites (Gambia)	Beginning and the conclusion of the slave trade
	2004	Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (Russian Federation)	Russian history...in the 16th and 17th centuries
		Pingvellir National Park (Iceland)	Fight for independence in the 19th century
	2005	Historic Centre of Macao (China)	Introduction of crucial changes in China,...ending the era of imperial feudal system and establishing the modern republic
		Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (Italy)	Linked to events
	2006	Aapravasi Ghat (Mauritius)	First site chosen...in 1834 for experiment with indentured labour
		Yin Xu (China)	Evidence of the early history of the system of Chinese writing and language,...and major historical events
	2007	Red Fort Complex (India)	Has witnessed the change in Indian history to British rule, and was the place where Indian independence was first celebrated; setting of events
	2008	Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Place of pilgrimage of the apostle St. Thaddeus
	2009	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)	History of the enslavement and trafficking of African peoples, and with its considerable cultural and economic consequences; cradle of the first fully fledged mixed-race Creole society
2010	At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah (Saudi Arabia)	First historic centre with a unifying power; influence...strengthened by the teachings of Sheikh Mohammad Bin Abdul Wahhab, a great reformer of Sunni Islam; in the middle of the 18th century, it is from ad-Dir'iyah that the message of Wahhabism spread	
	Australian Convict Sites (Australia)	Transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands...between the 18th and 20th centuries; illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal people	

Events		Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site (Marshall Islands)	Escalation of military power which characterized the Cold War; large number of international movements advocating nuclear disarmament
		Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi (Viet Nam)	Numerous and important cultural and historical events; succession of these events marks the formative and development process of an independent nation..., including the colonial period and the two contemporary Wars of Independence and reunification of Viet Nam
	2011	Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land (Japan)	Diffusion of Buddhism over south-east Asia
		Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.) (Italy)	Reinforced the monastic movement and contributed to the establishment of a...venue for...pilgrimages...with the spread of the worship of St Michael; important role in the transmission of literary, technical, architectural, scientific, historical and legal works from Antiquity to the nascent European world
	2012	Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)	Birth of Jesus
		Landscape of Grand Pré (Canada)	African diaspora...in the second half of the 18th century; re-appropriation...in the 20th century
		Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin (France)	Social, technical and cultural events; from 1850s to 1990
		Site of Xanadu (China)	Hosted the great debate between Buddhism and Taoism in the 13th century; event
	2013	Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany (Italy)	Emergence of the ideals...of the Italian Renaissance followed by their diffusion
	2014	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russian Federation)	Established in connection with the official acceptance of Islam...as the state religion in 922 AD
		Bursa and Cumalikizik: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey)	Important historical events...from the Ottoman period

Events		Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)	Bequest in 133 BC; creation of an eastern Roman empire
		Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)	Zhang Qian's diplomatic mission to the Western Regions, a milestone event in the history of human civilization and cultural interchange; spread of Nestorian Christianity (which reached China in 500 AD)
	2015	Baptism Site „Bethany Beyond the Jordan“ (Al-Maghtas) (Jordan)	Baptism site of Jesus of Nazareth; historic event
		Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)	Events that led to the liberation, and continuing freedom and survival,...of fugitive enslaved Africans
		Ephesus (Turkey)	Role in the spread of Christian faith throughout the Roman Empire; two important Councils of the early Church were held at Ephesus in 431 and 449 CE; leading...intellectual centre, with the second school of philosophy in the Aegean...had great influence on philosophy and medicine
	2016	Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (India)	<i>[Transmitted organized knowledge for an unbroken period of 800 years; influenced the development of various sects and schools of thought of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan, Switzerland)	International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM) from 1928
	2017	Aphrodisias (Turkey)	<i>[Place of philosophical activity under the high empire and in Late Antiquity] (NomDoss)</i>
		Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)	<i>[Thousands of years ago,...was a town prophets visited, lived in, and were buried in] (NomDoss)</i>
		Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site (Brazil)	Historical arrival of enslaved Africans

Living traditions	1979	Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)	Legends, rituals and festivals
	1980	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (Holy See, Italy)	Goal[s] of pilgrimages... thanks to the Tombs of Apostles, the Saints and Martyrs, and to the presence of the Pope
	1984	Vatican City (Holy See)	Pilgrimage centre
	1992	Kakadu National Park (Australia)	Social and ritual activities associated with hunting and gathering traditions
	1993	Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (Spain)	Centre of pilgrimage
	1997	Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)	Annual pilgrimage
		San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (Spain)	<i>[Spanish language] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1999	Shrines and Temples of Nikko (Japan)	Religious practice... still very much alive today
		Sukur Cultural Landscape (Nigeria)	Testimony to a strong and continuing spiritual and cultural tradition that has endured for many centuries
	2001	Lamu Old Town (Kenya)	Annual Maulidi and Lamu cultural festivals
		Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (Madagascar)	Place where... common human experience has been focused in... ritual and prayer
	2003	Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (Sudan)	Religious traditions and local folklore
		Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe)	Ocular tradition
	2004	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India)	Place of... continuous pilgrimage
		Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (Japan)	Persistent... tradition of sacred mountains over the past 1,200 years
	2005	Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (Nigeria)	Annual festival
2006	Chongoni Rock-Art Area (Malawi)	Contemporary traditions of initiation and of the Nyau secret society	

Living traditions		Kondoa Rock-Art Sites (United Republic of Tanzania)	Still used actively...for a variety of ritual activities such as rainmaking, divining and healing
	2008	Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Testimony to Armenian religious traditions
		Le Morne Cultural Landscape (Mauritius)	Oral traditions associated with the maroons
	2009	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)	Creole culture; affected...social customs; cooking techniques
		Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (Republic of Korea)	Living tradition of ancestral worship through performance of prescribed rites
		Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain (Kyrgyzstan)	Evidence for strong traditions of mountain worship
	2010	Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth” (China)	Persistent tradition of the centre of heaven and earth linked to the sacred mountain; Buddhist structures
		Papahānaumokuākea (United States of America)	Living traditions...that celebrate the natural abundance...and its association with sacred realms of life and death
	2011	Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (Colombia)	Coffee tradition; local traditions and customs
	2012	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes (Senegal)	Practices,...rites.....that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment; cultural traditions
		Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the <i>Subak</i> System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy (Indonesia)	Ceremonies
	2014	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russian Federation)	Annual pilgrimage season
		Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah (Saudi Arabia)	Yearly Muslim pilgrimage; in the very social fabric of the city
		Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)	Continual religious use of the Temple of Serapis

Living traditions		Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	Traditional trade, ritual practices, and the use of ancient technology,... which are living traditions; continues to serve its original functions of integration, communication, exchange and flow of goods and knowledge
		The Grand Canal (China)	Created and maintained ways of life and a culture that is specific
	2015	Baptism Site „Bethany Beyond the Jordan“ (Al-Maghtas) (Jordan)	Christian tradition of baptism; pilgrimage destination; contemporary rituals
		Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)	Living traditions...that have ensured that survival
		Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia)	Mountain worship; sacred mountain
	2016	Khangchendzonga National Park (India)	Multi-layered syncretic religious tradition, which centres on the natural environment; specific Sikkimese form of sacred mountain cult...sustained by regularly-performed rituals; traditional knowledge of the natural resources
		Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia)	Original development of traditional chiefly institutions and systems of governance...that continue into the present in the form of the Nahmwarki system
		Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia)	Embedded in historical and continual cultural traditions; local folk and fairy tales, superstitions and customs
	2017	Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)	<i>[Traditions...have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>
		#Khomani Cultural Landscape (South Africa)	<i>[Ethnobotanical knowledge] (NomDoss)</i>
Ideas	1978	Aachen Cathedral (Germany)	Symbolized the unification of the West and its spiritual and political revival
		Island of Gorée (Sénégal)	“Memory Island”
	1979	Amphitheatre of El Jem (Tunisia)	Imperial Roman propaganda

Ideas		Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)	Ideas, traditions, especially from the Islamic period
		Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)	<i>[Valuable from an aesthetic as from a documentary point of view] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Auschwitz Birkenau German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) (Poland)	Monument to the strength of the human spirit; place of memory
		Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (Ghana)	Symbol of European-African encounters and of the starting point of the African Diaspora
		Independence Hall (United States of America)	Universal principles of the right to revolution and self-government
		Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt)	Ideas...of the capital of one of the most brilliant and long-standing civilizations
		Palace and Park of Versailles (France)	<i>[„L'étiquette“] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Persepolis (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Image of the Achaemenid monarchy itself
		Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (Italy)	Prehistoric customs and mentality
	1980	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (Holy See, Italy)	Symbol
		Historic Centre of Warsaw (Poland)	Inner strength and determination of the nation
		Paphos (Cyprus)	Cult of Venus...as a symbol of love and beauty
	1981	Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (Canada)	Communal hunting techniques and the way of life of Plains people
	1982	Tasmanian Wilderness (Australia)	<i>[Adaptation and survival of human societies to glacial climatic cycles]</i>

Ideas	1983	Convent of Christ in Tomar (Portugal)	Inverse symbol:...opening of Portugal to exterior civilizations
		Ellora Caves (India)	<i>[Illustrate the spirit of tolerance]</i> <i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>
		La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico (United States of America)	Developments in military architecture
		Rila Monastery (Bulgaria)	Symbol of the 19th century Bulgarian Renaissance
	1984	Burgos Cathedral (Spain)	Memory of Saint Ferdinand; symbolic monument of the Spanish monarchy
		Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (Spain)	Embodied...the ideology of the society and the austere pomp and ceremony
		Statue of Liberty (United States of America)	Symbolic value; symbol of ideals such as liberty, peace, human rights, abolition of slavery, democracy, and opportunity
	1985	Hatra (Iraq)	<i>[Symbol of Parthian power]</i> <i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1986	Durham Castle and Cathedral (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Memory of the evangelising of Northumbria and of primitive Benedictine monastic life
		Great Zimbabwe National Monument (Zimbabwe)	Emblem of the steatite bird
		Ironbridge Gorge (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Symbol of the 18th century Industrial Revolution
		Studenica Monastery (Serbia)	Until 19th century...symbol of this culture
	1987	Acropolis, Athens (Greece)	Ideas; thought of Athenian philosophers
		Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (United States of America)	Ideas and ideals of Thomas Jefferson; principles derived from his deep knowledge of classical architecture and philosophy
		Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy)	<i>[Laws governing falling bodies]</i> <i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>
		The Great Wall (China)	Symbolic significance in the history of China

Ideas		Venice and its Lagoon (Italy)	Symbolizes the people's victorious struggle against the elements; his tomb recalls the role of Venetian merchants in the discovery of the world
	1988	Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus (Greece)	Functional evolution of the Sanctuary
	1989	Archaeological Site of Olympia (Greece)	Ideal of peace, justice and progress
	1990	Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation)	Symbolizes the opening of Russia to the western world; symbols of the formation of the U.S.S.R.
	1991	Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (Russian Federation)	Example of symbolic monumental architecture
		Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France)	<i>[French monarchy a political model]</i> <i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1992	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (Russian Federation)	Russian culture
	1993	Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (Spain)	Symbol of the Christianisation of much of the New World [statue of Santa María de Guadalupe]
	1994	Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (China)	Symbol of the integration of secular and religious authority
		Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China)	Contribution of Confucius to philosophical and political doctrine; evolution of modern thought and government
	1995	Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (Italy)	New humanism
	1996	Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (Germany)	Bauhaus architectural school; artistic and architectural thinking

Ideas		Canal du Midi (France)	<i>[Symbol of a brilliant era of prosperity; generated social ideas and many technologies and architectural ideas] (ICOMOSEval)</i>	
		Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) (Japan)	Symbol of the achievement of world peace	
		Lushan National Park (China)	Song and Ming Dynasty Confucian idealist philosophy and the model of academy-based education	
		Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (Germany)	Examples of 19th-century historicism	
		Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia)	Aspects of...long-term human physical and cultural evolution in an environmental context	
	1997		Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)	Rich in...ideas
			Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (Nepal)	Nature of Buddhist pilgrimage centres
			Maritime Greenwich (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Scientific endeavour; development of navigation and astronomy...,leading to the establishment of the Greenwich Meridian
	1998		University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (Spain)	Advances in linguistics that took place there, not least in the definition of the Spanish language
	1999		Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (South Africa)	Window into the past; vast reserve of scientific data
			Mount Wuyi (China)	Neo-Confucianism, a doctrine
			Robben Island (South Africa)	Symbolize the triumph of the human spirit, of freedom and of democracy over oppression
			The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pâtmos (Greece)	Commemorate the site where Saint John the Theologian (Divine)...composed two of the most sacred Christian works
			Wartburg Castle (Germany)	Symbol of German integration and unity

Ideas	2000	Stone Town of Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)	Symbolic importance in the suppression of slavery
	2001	Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria)	Since the 16th century...musical capital of Europe
		Masada (Israel)	Symbol both of Jewish cultural identity and...the continuing human struggle between oppression and liberty
		New Lanark (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Social philosophy in matters such as progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international cooperation, and garden cities
		Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (Madagascar)	Place where...common human experience has been focused in memory
		Tsodilo (Botswana)	Immense symbolic...significance
		Villa d'Este, Tivoli (Italy)	Source of artistic inspiration
	2003	Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan)	Symbolic values
		Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites (Gambia)	Memory related to the African Diaspora
		Takht-e Soleyman (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Symbolic relationships
	2004	Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (Germany)	Symbolism; Development of the ideas of civic autonomy and market freedom
		Val d'Orcia (Italy)	Development of landscape thinking
		Pingvellir National Park (Iceland)	Association...to medieval Norse/Germanic governance; iconic status as a shrine for national Icelandic identity
	2005	Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (Belarus)	Interpretation of influences from Southern and Western Europe and the transmission of ideas within Central and Eastern Europe
		Historic Centre of Macao (China)	Exchange of a variety of cultural, spiritual, scientific and technical influences

Ideas		Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Symbol of coexistence
		Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)	Associated with ideas
		Struve Geodetic Arc (Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine)	Associated with humans wondering about their world, its shape and size; Sir Isaac Newton's theory
		Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (Italy)	Linked to... ideas
	2006	Aapravasi Ghat (Mauritius)	Memories of almost half a million indentured labourers
	2007	Red Fort Complex (India)	Symbol of power since the reign of Shah Jahan
	2008	Le Morne Cultural Landscape (Mauritius)	Symbol of slaves' fight for freedom, their suffering, and their sacrifice
	2009	Mount Wutai (China)	Chinese philosophical thinking on the harmony between man and nature
	2010	Australian Convict Sites (Australia)	Associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society
		Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site (Marshall Islands)	Ideas and beliefs associated with the... site; symbols and... image associated with the „nuclear era“
		Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi (Viet Nam)	Moral, philosophical, and religious ideas
	2011	Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (Colombia)	Symbol of national culture; integration of the productive process in the social organization and housing typology
		Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land (Japan)	Symbolic manifestations of the Buddhist Pure Land
		The Persian Garden (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Reflection of the mythical perception of nature, and the cosmic order

Ideas		West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)	Tang and Song culture of demonstrating harmony between man and nature
	2012	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes (Senegal)	Social rules...that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment
		Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)	Symbol for more than 2 billion Christian believers
		Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the <i>Subak</i> System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy (Indonesia)	Ideas of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> philosophy that promotes the harmonious relationship between the realms of the spirit, the human world and nature
		Landscape of Grand Pré (Canada)	Iconic place of remembrance of the Acadian Diaspora; symbolic re-appropriation of the land of their origins by the Acadians
		Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin (France)	Testimony to the evolution of the social and technical conditions of coal extraction; symbolic place of the workers' condition and their solidarity; testimony to the dissemination of the ideals of worker unionism and socialism
		Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea (Brazil)	Image...projected, is one of a staggeringly beautiful location
	2013	Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany (Italy)	Contribution to the birth of a new aesthetic and art of living; testimony to the...patronage developed by the Medici; tastes of the Italian Renaissance
		University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia (Portugal)	Its norms and institutional set-up; important centre for the production of literature and thought in Portuguese language and the transmission of a specific culture
	2014	Bursa and Cumalıkızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey)	Myths, ideas and traditions from the early Ottoman Period; mystic image of the city; importance of Bursa as the spiritual capital of the Ottoman Empire

Ideas		Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)	Associated with...schools, ideas and traditions concerning art, architecture, planning, religion and science; Pergamon sculpture school contributed the 'Pergamon style'; tradition of production of Parchment
		Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)	Impact of ideas...related to harnessing water power, architecture and town planning
		The Grand Canal (China)	Demonstration of the ancient Chinese philosophical concept of the Great Unity
	2015	Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)	Ideas...that have ensured that survival
		Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars (France)	Symbol of the French art of living
	2016	The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan, Switzerland)	Ideas of the Modern Movement; ideas of Le Corbusier
		Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (China)	Images of...drums...are symbolic records; symbols of power
	2017	Aphrodisias (Turkey)	<i>[School of Neoplatonic philosophy...under Asklepiodotos of Alexandria] (NomDoss)</i>
		Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)	<i>[Ideas have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>
		Taputapuātea (France)	Symbolises...origins; living ideas and knowledge
		Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia)	<i>[Introduction of the God-King concept; concepts of governance] (Nom Doss)</i>
		The English Lake District (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Ideas derived from interaction between people and landscape
		Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site (Brazil)	Site of conscience; preserving...memories

Ideas		Khomani Cultural Landscape (South Africa)	<i>[Memories] (NomDoss)</i>
Beliefs	1979	Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)	Coexistence and amalgamation of Hinduism and Buddhism with animist rituals and Tantrism
		Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt)	Religious beliefs related to the Necropolis “Ptah”
		Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France)	<i>[Site...of medieval Christian civilization] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1982	Sacred City of Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)	<i>[Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1983	Ellora Caves (India)	<i>[Bear witness to three great religions: Buddhism, Brahmanism, and Jainism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1984	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (India)	<i>[One of the major centres of the cult of Siva] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Sun Temple, Konârak (India)	Brahman beliefs; cult of Surya
	1985	Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (Bangladesh)	Centre of Buddhist religion and culture
	1987	Archaeological Site of Delphi (Greece)	Where the Omphalos was located, that is, the navel of the universe: a belief
		Pre-Historic City of Teotihuacan (Mexico)	Imbued with Legend; Aztec name; sacrifices practiced; sacred place
	1988	Kairouan (Tunisia)	One of the holy cities and spiritual capitals of Islam
		Mount Athos (Greece)	Orthodox spiritual centre; sacred mountain
		Sacred City of Kandy (Sri Lanka)	<i>[Witness to an ever flourishing cult] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1989	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (India)	One of the oldest Buddhist sanctuaries; contained the remains of Shariputra
	1990	Delos (Greece)	One of the principal myths of Hellenic civilisation; Leto...gave birth to Apollo and Artemis

Beliefs	1991	Borobudur Temple Compounds (Indonesia)	Reflection of a blending of the very central idea of indigenous ancestor worship and the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana
		Golden Temple of Dambulla (Sri Lanka)	<i>[Shrine in the Buddhist religion] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1992	Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (Russian Federation)	Russian...spirituality
	1993	Routes of Santiago de Compostela: <i>Camino Francés</i> and Routes of Northern Spain (Spain)	Witness to the power and influence of faith among people
		Tongariro National Park (New Zealand)	<i>[The mountains...are...symbols of the fundamental spiritual connections between this human community and its natural environment] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1994	Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China)	Centre of Taoism
		Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (Australia)	<i>[The...monoliths...form...part of the traditional belief system] (ICOMOS Eval)</i>
	1996	Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (Japan)	Ancient shintoism which is centred on polytheistic nature worship
		Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)	Chinese Buddhism
	1997	Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)	Rich in...beliefs
	1998	Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (Japan)	Buddhist...and Shinto; continuing spiritual power and influence of these religions
	1999	Shrines and Temples of Nikko (Japan)	Traditional Japanese religious centre, associated with the Shinto perception of the relationship of man with nature, in which mountains and forests have a sacred meaning
	2000	Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (Italy)	Cult...of the Franciscan movement; Message of peace and tolerance to other religions or beliefs

Beliefs		Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (Japan)	Example of an indigenous form of nature and ancestor worship
		Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (China)	Illustrations of the beliefs, world view, and geomantic theories of <i>Fengshui</i>
	2001	Lamu Old Town (Kenya)	Important religious function; continues to be a...centre for education in Islamic and Swahili culture
		Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda)	Major spiritual centre for the Baganda and is the most active religious place in the kingdom
		Tsodilo (Botswana)	Immense...religious significance
		Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Hindu version of the relationship between nature and humanity; religious conviction and commitment
	2002	Saint Catherine Area (Egypt)	Sacred to three world religions: Christianity, Islam, and Judaism
	2003	Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan)	Western Buddhism
		Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (Sudan)	Sacred places
		Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe)	Mwari religion
		Takht-e Soleyman (Islamic Republic of Iran)	One of the early monotheistic religions of the world; ancient beliefs; legends
	2004	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India)	Place of worship...for Hindu believers
		Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (Russian Federation)	Russian Orthodoxy
		Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (Togo)	Testimony to the strength of spiritual association between people and the landscape, as manifested in the harmony between Batammariba and their natural surroundings
		Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (Jordan)	Monasticism and..the spread of monotheism in the whole region, including Islam

Beliefs	2005	Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba (Israel)	Through their mentions in the Bible, constitute a religious and spiritual testimony
		Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (Nigeria)	Expression of Yoruba divinatory and cosmological systems
		Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)	Associated with...beliefs
	2008	Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee (Israel)	Places of ... meaning for one of the world's religions
		Chief Roi Mata's Domain (Vanuatu)	Source of power...and as an inspiration for people negotiating their lives
		Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests (Kenya)	Repositories of spiritual beliefs of the Mijikenda and are seen as the sacred abode of their ancestors
	2009	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)	Affected...beliefs
		Mount Wutai (China)	Buddhist culture, religious belief in the natural landscape
	2010	Papahānaumokuākea (United States of America)	Vibrant and persistent beliefs...provide...understanding of the key roles that ancient marae-ahu...once fulfilled
	2011	Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land (Japan)	Fusion of Buddhism with Japan's indigenous ethos of nature worship and ideas of Amida's Pure Land of Utmost Bliss
	2012	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes (Senegal)	Beliefs that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment; spiritual meanings
		Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)	Holy to Christians as well as Muslims
Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the <i>Subak</i> System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy (Indonesia)		Drawn inspiration from several ancient religious traditions, including Saivasiddhanta and Samkhya Hinduism, Vajrayana Buddhism and Austronesian cosmology	

Beliefs	2014	Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russian Federation)	Reference point for Tatar Muslims and likely other Muslim groups; religious and spiritual values
		Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)	Kybele Cult represents a continual tradition and belief
		Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	Andean vision of cosmos; beliefs essential to the cultural identity
		Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)	Buddhism; Nestorian Christianity; Manichaeism, Zoroastrianism and early Islam
	2015	Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)	Beliefs that have ensured that survival
		Ephesus (Turkey)	Traditional and religious Anatolian cultures; cult of Cybele/Meter; role in the spread of Christian faith
	2016	Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (India)	<i>[Didn't only focus on the study and teachings of topics related to Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Khangchendzonga National Park (India)	Sacred mountain cult
		Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia)	Embedded in historical and continual...beliefs and toponyms
	2017	Aphrodisias (Turkey)	<i>[In antiquity cult center of a unique version of Aphrodite] (NomDoss)</i>
		Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)	<i>[Beliefs...have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>
		Taputapuātea (France)	Expression of...spirituality
		Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia)	<i>[Introduction of the Harihara and Sakabrahmana cults; religious ideas] (NomDoss)</i>

Artistic works	1978	Aachen Cathedral (Germany)	Collection of the treasury
	1979	Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)	<i>[Figurative representations; paintings]</i> <i>(ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)	Ornamentation of the buildings
		Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt)	Artistic works and technologies of the capital of one of the most brilliant and long-standing civilizations
	1987	Acropolis, Athens (Greece)	The works of architects (e.g. Iktinos, Kallikrates, Mnesikles) and artists (e.g. Pheidias, Agorakritus, Alkamenes)
	1996	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (Austria)	Associations with the arts, and in particular with music
		Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)	Collections of cultural artefacts, including sculpture, ... painting, and music, among other traditional arts
	1997	Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)	Rich in ... artistic works
		Maritime Greenwich (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Architectural and artistic achievements
	1998	Archaeological Site of Troy (Turkey)	The arts in general
	2000	Monastic Island of Reichenau (Germany)	Monumental wall paintings and its illuminations
	2001	Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Containing great works of art
	2004	Val d'Orcia (Italy)	Images of the Val d'Orcia ... as icons of the Renaissance
	2005	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)	Associated with ... technologies and ... artistic works
2006	Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila (Mexico)	Has generated ... films, music, art and dance	

Artistic works	2009	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)	Affected...the arts
	2010	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi (Viet Nam)	Leading artistic expressions
	2011	The Persian Garden (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Source of inspiration for the Persian carpet and textile design, miniature painting, music, architectural ornaments, etc.
		West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)	Captured by artists
	2012	Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea (Brazil)	Inspiration for many forms of art,...and music
	2013	Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration (Japan)	Font of inspiration for...works of art; images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e print by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige
	2014	Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah (Saudi Arabia)	In the architecture, notably the facades and internal structure of the houses
	2015	Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars (France)	Painting, caricatures, posters, music, cinema, photography and even comics...testify to the influence...of this...wine's image.
	2016	Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia)	Have influenced...other forms of art
	2017	Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia)	<i>[Bas relief of a lintel shows...the first representation of an orchestra and music instruments] (Nom Doss)</i>
Literary works	1979	Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)	<i>[Inscriptions; texts] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		Independence Hall (United States of America)	Declaration of Independence (1776) and Constitution (1787)
	1980	Maya Site of Copan (Honduras)	Inscription..., the longest inscribed text in the Maya region

Literary works	1984	Byblos (Lebanon)	Inscriptions of Ahiiram, Yehimilk, Elibaal and Shaphatbaal
		Vatican City (Holy See)	Collective memory (manuscripts and books of the Library)
	1987	Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain)	Documents from the archives of the colonies in the Americas
		Mogao Caves (China)	Chinese, Tibetan, Sogdian, Khotan, Uighur and even Hebrew manuscripts
		The Great Wall (China)	One of the essential references in Chinese literature, being found in works like the „Soldier’s Ballad" of Tch’en Lin (c. 200 A.D.) or the poems of Tu Fu (712-770)
	1988	Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidauros (Greece)	Inscriptions
	1995	Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the <i>Tripitaka Koreana</i> Woodblocks (Republic of Korea)	13th century...woodblocks; most complete and accurate corpus of Buddhist doctrinal texts
	1996	Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)	Stone inscriptions, calligraphy
	1997	San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (Spain)	<i>[First works written in the Spanish language; earliest popular and lyric poetry, written by Gonzalo de Berceo at Suso] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
	1998	Archaeological Site of Troy (Turkey)	Literary works such as Homer’s <i>Illiad</i> and Virgil’s <i>Aeneid</i>
		University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (Spain)	Materialization of the Civets Dei; the work of its great son, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his Masterpiece <i>Don Quixote</i>
	1999	Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (Greece)	Homeric epics, the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i>
		The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (Greece)	Two of the most sacred Christian works, his Gospel and the Apocalypse

Literary works		Wartburg Castle (Germany)	German translation of the New Testament
	2004	Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (Germany)	French “chanson de geste” and other medieval and Renaissance epic poetry
		Pingvellir National Park (Iceland)	12th century Icelandic sagas
	2005	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)	Associated with literary works
		Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (Italy)	Linked to literary works
	2006	Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila (Mexico)	Has generated literary works
	2009	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)	Affected...the pharmacopoeia
	2011	The Persian Garden (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Literary works and poetry...by Sa'di, Hafez and Ferdowsi; Avesta, the ancient holy book of the Zoroastrians
		West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)	Given names by poets
	2012	Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea (Brazil)	Inspiration for...literature, poetry
	2015	Champagne Hillsides, Houses and Cellars (Jamaica)	Literature ... testifies to the influence...of this...wine's image.
		Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia)	Historical and literary epic
	2016	Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia)	Have...influenced...contemporary literature

Literary works	2017	Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia)	<i>[Inscription...referring to the universal teachings of Buddhism; inscriptions...make use...of the Khmer language next to Sanskrit] (Nom Doss)</i>
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Annex 2

Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural criteria (217 World Heritage sites)

Attributes are generally extracted from approved statements of OUV. Note that *italics* are used for the attributes of those sites with no Committee-approved statements of OUV. Texts are for the most part based on ICOMOS evaluations. Highlighted in colours are two attributes that are not part of the criterion (vi) wording: “persons” (mauve) and “objects” (blue). Note that from 1978 to 1980, “persons” appeared in criterion (vi).

Property Name (State Party)	Year listed and criteria	Associations based on C(vi) wording	Attributes in C(vi) statement
Aachen Cathedral (Germany)	1978 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	In 814, Charlemagne was buried here...throughout Middle Ages until 1531, the German emperors...crowned
		Ideas	Symbolized the unification of the West and its spiritual and political revival
		Artistic works	Collection of the treasury
Amphitheatre of El Jem (Tunisia)	1979 (iv)(vi)	Ideas	Imperial Roman propaganda
Ancient City of Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)	1979 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Historical events...especially from the Islamic period
		Ideas	Ideas, traditions, especially from the Islamic period
Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis (Egypt)	1979 (i)(iii)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>[History of the Egyptian civilization] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[Valuable from an aesthetic as from a documentary point of view] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		<i>[Artistic works]</i>	<i>[Figurative representations; paintings] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		<i>[Literary works]</i>	<i>[Inscriptions; texts] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Archaeological Site of Carthage (Tunisia)	1979 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Persons	Legendary princess of Tyre, Elyssa-Dido; Hannon; Hannibal; writers such as Apulée; the martyr of Saint Cyprien and...Saint Augustin

Historic Cairo (Egypt)	1979 (i)(v)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>[International importance, on the political, strategic, intellectual and commercial level, of the city during the medieval period] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)	1979 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Legends, rituals and festivals
		Beliefs	Coexistence and amalgamation of Hinduism and Buddhism with animist rituals and Tantrism
		Artistic works	Ornamentation of the buildings
Meidan Emam, Esfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran)	1979 (i)(v)(vi)	Events	1501-1722; 1729-1736; Persian socio-cultural life during the Safavid dynasty
Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur (Egypt)	1979 (i)(iii)(vi)	Ideas	Ideas...of the capital of one of the most brilliant and long-standing civilizations
		Beliefs	Religious beliefs related to the Necropolis “Ptah”
		Artistic works	Artistic works and technologies of the capital of one of the most brilliant and long-standing civilizations
Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (France)	1979 (i)(iii)(vi)	<i>[Beliefs]</i>	<i>[Site...of medieval Christian civilization] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae (Egypt)	1979 (i)(iii)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>[Unfolding of a long sequence of Egyptian pharaonic history] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Palace and Park of Versailles (France)	1979 (i)(ii)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>[Cadre for French court life during a century and a half; people of Paris came to carry off Louis...XVI and Marie-Antoinette...1989] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[„L’<i>étiquette</i>“] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Persepolis (Islamic Republic of Iran)	1979 (i)(iii)(vi)	Ideas	Image of the Achaemenid monarchy itself
Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (Italy)	1979 (iii)(vi)	Ideas	Prehistoric customs and mentality

Vézelay, Church and Hill (France)	1979 (i)(vi)	[Events]	[In the 12th century,...mystical site where the medieval Christian spirituality...gave birth to various forms of expression, from prayer and the epic poem to the Crusades] (ICOMOSEval)
Ancient City of Bosra (Syrian Arab Republic)	1980 (i)(iii)(vi)	Events	Episode in the life of the Prophet Mohammed
City of Valletta (Malta)	1980 (i)(vi)	Events	History of the military and charitable Order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem
Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (Holy See, Italy)	1980 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	For more than two thousand years ... a secular and religious capital. As the centre of the Roman Empire...the basis of Western culture. ...associated with the history of the Christian faith since its origins.
		Living traditions	Goal[s] of pilgrimages...thanks to the Tombs of Apostles, the Saints and Martyrs, and to the presence of the Pope
		Ideas	Symbol
Historic Centre of Warsaw (Poland)	1980 (ii)(vi)	Ideas	Inner strength and determination of the nation
Maya Site of Copan (Honduras)	1980 (iv)(vi)	Literary works	Inscription..., the longest inscribed text in the Maya region
Paphos (Cyprus)	1980 (iii)(vi)	Ideas	Cult of Venus...as a symbol of love and beauty
Taxila (Pakistan)	1980 (iii)(vi)	Events	Historic event of the triumphant entry of Alexander the Great into Taxila
Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (Jerusalem [Site proposed by Jordan])	1981 (ii)(iii)(vi)	[Events]	[History of the three great monotheistic religions of mankind, Judaism, Christianity and Islamism] (ICOMOSEval)
Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (France)	1981 (ii)(vi)	Events	Événements de l'histoire de France..., tels que la révocation de l'édit de Nantes par Louis XIV en 1685 et l'abdication de l'empereur Napoléon 1er en 1814

Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the „Triumphal Arch“ of Orange (France)	1981 (iii)(vi)	[Events]	[Events referred to in the sculpted reliefs...are of universal value] (ICOMOSEval)
Ancient City of Polonnaruwa (Sri Lanka)	1982 (i)(iii)(vi)	[Events]	[Shrine of Buddhism and of Sinhalese history] (ICOMOSEval)
Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Libya)	1982 (ii)(iii)(vi)	[No statement found]	
Historic Centre of Florence (Italy)	1982 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) i)	Events	Events of universal importance; in the milieu of the Neo-Platonic Academia...the concept of the Renaissance was forged; birthplace of modern humanism inspired by Landino, Marsilio Ficino, Pico della Mirandola
National History Park – Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers (Haiti)	1982 (iv)(vi)	Events	First state founded in the contemporary epoch by black slaves who won their liberty
Sacred City of Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)	1982 (ii)(iii)(vi)	[Beliefs]	[Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)
		[Objects]	[Bodhi-tree; relics of Siddhartha; clavicle of Buddha] (ICOMOSEval)
Ajanta Caves (India)	1983 (i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	[Events]	[History of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)
Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroismo in the Azores (Portugal)	1983 (iv)(vi)	Events	Maritime exploration which permitted exchanges between the great civilizations of the Earth
Convent of Christ in Tomar (Portugal)	1983 (i)(vi)	Ideas	Inverse symbol:...opening of Portugal to exterior civilizations
Ellora Caves (India)	1983 (i)(iii)(vi)	[Ideas]	[Illustrate the spirit of tolerance] (ICOMOSEval)
		[Beliefs]	[Bear witness to three great religions: Buddhism, Brahmanism, and Jainism] (ICOMOSEval)
Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon (Portugal)	1983 (iii)(vi)	Events	Golden Age of the Discovery and the pioneer role the Portuguese had in the 15th and 16th centuries

Burgos Cathedral (Spain)	1984 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	History of the Reconquista and Spanish unity
		Ideas	Memory of Saint Ferdinand; symbolic monument of the Spanish monarchy
Byblos (Lebanon)	1984 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	History of the diffusion of the Phoenician alphabet
		Literary works	Inscriptions of Ahiiram, Yehimilk, Elibaal and Shaphatbaal
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (India)	1984 (i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	<i>[Beliefs]</i>	<i>[One of the major centres of the cult of Siva] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (Spain)	1984 (i)(ii)(vi)	Ideas	Embodied...the ideology of the society and the austere pomp and ceremony
		Persons	Historic personalities..., such as The Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and...his descendants..., in particular Philip II
Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena (Colombia)	1984 (iv)(vi)	Events	Essential link in the route of the West Indies; theme of exploration and the great commercial maritime routes
Statue of Liberty (United States of America)	1984 (i)(vi)	Ideas	Symbolic value; symbol of ideals such as liberty, peace, human rights, abolition of slavery, democracy, and opportunity
Sun Temple, Konârak (India)	1984 (i)(iii)(vi)	Events	Diffusion of the cult of Surya
		Beliefs	Brahman beliefs; cult of Surya
Tyre (Lebanon)	1984 (iii)(vi)	Events	Important stages of humanity
		Persons	Great figures of mythology including Cadmos...and his sister, Europe
Vatican City (Holy See)	1984 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	History of Christianity
		Living traditions	Pilgrimage centre
		Literary works	Collective memory (manuscripts and books of the Library)
Hatra (Iraq)	1985 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[Symbol of Parthian power] (ICOMOSEval)</i>

Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia (Brazil)	1985 (iv)(vi)	Events	One of the major points of convergence...of the 16th to 18th centuries; theme of world exploration
Historic District of Old Québec (Canada)	1985 (iv)(vi)	Events	One of the major stages in the European settlement of the colonization of the Americas
Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur (Bangladesh)	1985 (i)(ii)(vi)	Events	Rise of Maharaja Buddhism in Bengal from the 7th century onwards
		Beliefs	Centre of Buddhist religion and culture
Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (Spain)	1985 (i)(ii)(vi)	Events	One of the major themes of medieval history
Churches and Convents of Goa (India)	1986 (ii)(iv)(vi)	<i>[No statement found]</i>	
Durham Castle and Cathedral (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	1986 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Memory of the evangelising of Northumbria and of primitive Benedictine monastic life
Great Zimbabwe National Monument (Zimbabwe)	1986 (i)(iii)(vi)	Ideas	Emblem of the steatite bird
Ironbridge Gorge (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	1986 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Symbol of the 18th century Industrial Revolution
Old City of Sana'a (Yemen)	1986 (iv)(v)(vi)	Events	History of the spread of Islam contributions of historical Yemeni figures including Al Hassan B. Ahmed Al Hamdany, Ahamed Al Razy and Al Shawkany
Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (Germany)	1986 (i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	One of the major events of human history, Constantine's march against Maxence in 312

Studena Monastery (Serbia)	1986 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	High point of Serbian history; where Saint Sava Nemanjić ... wrote the first literary work in the Serbian language...[and] founded the Serbian Orthodox Church; remains of the first Serbian ruler and the Studena founder, Saint Simeon...his wife Anastasia...and...the first Serbian King
		Ideas	Until 19th century...symbol of this culture
Acropolis, Athens (Greece)	1987 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Events; testimonies to the achievements of Classical Greek politicians (e.g. Themistokles, Perikles)
		Ideas	Ideas; the thought of Athenian philosophers (e.g. Socrates, Plato, Demosthenes)
		Artistic works	The works of architects (e.g. Iktinos, Kallikrates, Mnesikles) and artists (e.g. Pheidias, Agorakritus, Alkamenes)
Archaeological Site of Delphi (Greece)	1987 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Where the Omphalos was located, that is, the navel of the universe: a belief
Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (Spain)	1987 (i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	Events	Event; discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492/1493 and the colonization of Latin America; plans were made...for...explorations
		Literary works	Documents from the archives of the colonies in the Americas
City of Potosí (Plurinational State of Bolivia)	1987 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Event; economic change brought about in the 16th century by the flood of Spanish currency
Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor (China)	1987 (i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Event; first unification of the Chinese territory...in 221 BCE
Mogao Caves (China)	1987 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	Events	History of transcontinental relations and of the spread of Buddhism

	(v)(vi)	Literary works	Chinese, Tibetan, Sogdian, Khotan, Uighur and even Hebrew manuscripts
Monticello and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville (United States of America)	1987 (i)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Ideas and ideals of Thomas Jefferson; principles derived from his deep knowledge of classical architecture and philosophy
Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (China)	1987 (iii)(vi)	Events	Excavations and scientific work...of significant value in the history of world archaeology, and...the world history of science
Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (Italy)	1987 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>[Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) discovered the theory of isochronism of small oscillations; stage in the history of physical science] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[Laws governing falling bodies] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Pre-Historic City of Teotihuacan (Mexico)	1987 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Imbued with Legend; Aztec name; sacrifices practiced; sacred place
The Great Wall (China)	1987 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	History of China
		Ideas	Symbolic significance in the history of China
		Literary works	One of the essential references in Chinese literature, being found in works like the „Soldier’s Ballad" of Tch’en Lin (c. 200 A.D.) or the poems of Tu Fu (712-770)
Venice and its Lagoon (Italy)	1987 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	Events	History of Humankind; „Queen of the Seas“; Marco Polo (1254-1324) set out in search of...
		Ideas	Symbolizes the people’s victorious struggle against the elements; his tomb recalls the role of Venetian merchants in the discovery of the world
Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine’s Abbey, and St Martin’s Church (United Kingdom of Great Britain and	1988 (i)(ii)(vi)	Events	History of the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms

Northern Ireland)			
Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines (Mexico)	1988 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	World economic history, particularly that of the 18th century
Kairouan (Tunisia)	1988 (i)(ii)(iii)(v) (vi)	Beliefs	One of the holy cities and spiritual capitals of Islam
Sacred City of Kandy (Sri Lanka)	1988 (iv)(vi)	[Events]	[History of the spread of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)
		[Beliefs]	[Witness to an ever flourishing cult] (ICOMOSEval)
Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus (Greece)	1988 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) (vi)	Events	Emergence of modern medicine
		Ideas	Functional evolution of the Sanctuary
		Literary works	Inscriptions
Archaeological Site of Olympia (Greece)	1989 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) (vi)	Events	Event; Olympic Games...beginning in 776 BC; revival of the Olympic Games in 1896
		Ideas	Ideal of peace, justice and progress
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (India)	1989 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) (vi)	Beliefs	One of the oldest Buddhist sanctuaries; contained the remains of ariputre
Colonial City of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	1990 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Events; expeditions and conquests of new lands; spread of evangelization and the first <i>Leyes de Indias</i> (Laws of the Indies were proclaimed
Delos (Greece)	1990 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	One of the principal myths of Hellenic civilisation; Leto...gave birth to Apollo and Artemis
Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation)	1990 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Events; 1703 to 1725, the construction of Saint Petersburg; Bolshevik Revolution...in 1917
		Ideas	Symbolizes the opening of Russia to the western world; symbols of the formation of the U.S.S.R.

Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow (Russian Federation)	1990 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Event; 1918...it became the seat of government again; Russian revolution
		Ideas	Example of symbolic monumental architecture
Borobudur Temple Compounds (Indonesia)	1991 (i)(ii)(vi)	Beliefs	Reflection of a blending of the very central idea of indigenous ancestor worship and the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana
Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims (France)	1991 (i)(ii)(vi)	[Events]	[Linked to the history of the French monarchy] (ICOMOSEval)
		[Ideas]	[French monarchy a political model] (ICOMOSEval)
Golden Temple of Dambulla (Sri Lanka)	1991 (i)(vi)	[Beliefs]	[Shrine in the Buddhist religion] (ICOMOSEval)
Historic Centre of Morelia (Mexico)	1991 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Birthplace of several important personalities of independent Mexico
Island of Mozambique (Mozambique)	1991 (iv)(vi)	Events	Witness to the establishment and development of the Portuguese maritime routes
Historic Centre of Prague (Czechia)	1992 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Role...in the medieval development of Christianity in Central Europe; formative influence in the evolution of towns; by virtue of its political significance in the later Middle Ages and later, it attracted architects and artists; the 14th century founding of the Charles University made it a renowned seat of learning; since the reign of Charles IV...intellectual and culture centre of its region
		Persons	Associated with such world-famous names as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Franz Kafka
Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings (Russian Federation)	1992 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Russian culture
		Beliefs	Russian...spirituality
Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area (Japan)	1993 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Introduction of Buddhism into Japan and its promotion

Historic Centre of Bukhara (Uzbekistan)	1993 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Between the 9th and 16th centuries...largest center for Muslim theology
Historic Town of Zabid (Yemen)	1993 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	History of the spread of Islam; capital of Yemen from the 13th to the 15th centuries; one of the significant centres spreading Islamic knowledge
		Persons	Associated with Al-Alash'ari, one of the Prophet Mohammad's companions
Routes of Santiago de Compostela: <i>Camino Francés</i> and Routes of Northern Spain (Spain)	1993 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Witness to the power and influence of faith among people
Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (Spain)	1993 (iv)(vi)	Events	Events in world history that occurred in the same year, 1942; influence on the evangelization of the Americas
		Living traditions	Centre of pilgrimage
		Ideas	Symbol of the Christianisation of much of the New World [statue of Santa María de Guadalupe]
Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (China)	1994 (i)(ii)(vi)	Beliefs	Centre of Taoism
Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (China)	1994 (i)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Symbol of the integration of secular and religious authority
Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (China)	1994 (i)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Contribution of Confucius to philosophical and political doctrine; evolution of modern thought and government
Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (Italy)	1995 (i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	Events Ideas	Major centre for the development and practical application of 'new humanism' in Italy; "new humanism"
Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the <i>Tripitaka Koreana</i> Woodblocks (Republic of Korea)	1995 (iv)(vi)	Literary works	13th century...woodblocks; most complete and accurate corpus of Buddhist doctrinal texts

of Korea)			
Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (Germany)	1996 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Modern Movement; in the 20th century
		Ideas	Bauhaus architectural school; artistic and architectural thinking
Canal du Midi (France)	1996 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>[Represents a significant period in European history, that of the development of water transport] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[Symbol of a brilliant era of prosperity; generated social ideas and many technologies and architectural ideas] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (Austria)	1996 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Artistic works	Associations with the arts, and in particular with music
		Persons	In the name of its famous son, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Itsukushima Shinto Shrine (Japan)	1996 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Ancient shintoism which is centred on polytheistic nature worship
Lushan National Park (China)	1996 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Era of the localization of Buddhism in China
		Ideas	Song and Ming Dynasty Confucian idealist philosophy and the model of academy-based education
		Persons	Huiyuan; Zhu Xi
Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (Germany)	1996 (iv)(vi)	Events	Protestant Reformation
		Ideas	Examples of 19th-century historicism
Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (Hungary)	1996 (iv)(vi)	Events	Foundation in 996; witness to the diffusion of Christianity in Central Europe
		Persons	Continuing presence of the Benedictine monks

Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia)	1996 (iii)(vi)	Ideas	Aspects of...long-term human physical and cultural evolution in an environmental context
Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (Panama)	1997 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	European discovery of the Pacific Ocean, the history of Spanish expansion..., the African diaspora, the history of piracy and proxy war, the bullion lifeline to Europe, the spread of European culture in the region and the commerce network between the Americas and Europe; Simon Bolivar's attempt in 1826 to establish a multinational congress
Archaeological Site of Volubilis (Morocco)	1997 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Rich in history, events; became the capital of the Muslim dynasty of the Idrissids
		Living traditions	Annual pilgrimage
		Ideas	Rich in...ideas
		Beliefs	Rich in...beliefs
		Artistic works	Rich in...artistic works
Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha (Nepal)	1997 (iii)(vi)	Ideas	Nature of Buddhist pilgrimage centres
Maritime Greenwich (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	1997 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Scientific endeavour; development of navigation and astronomy..., leading to the establishment of the Greenwich Meridian
		Artistic works	Architectural and artistic achievements
San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (Spain)	1997 (ii)(iv)(vi)	<i>[Living tradition]</i>	<i>[Spanish language] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		<i>[Literary works]</i>	<i>[First works written in the Spanish language; earliest popular and lyric poetry, written by onzalo de Berceo at Suso] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (Italy)	1998 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Spread of Christianity into central Europe in the early Middle Ages
Archaeological Site of	1998	Artistic works	The arts in general

Troy (Turkey)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	Literary works	Literary works such as Homer's <i>Iliad</i> and Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i>
Classical Weimar (Germany)	1998 (iii)(vi)	Events	Enlightened ducal patronage... in the late 18th and early 19th century; cultural centre of the Europe of the day
		Persons	Leading writers and thinkers in Germany, such as Goethe, Schiller, and Herder
Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (Japan)	1998 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Buddhist... and Shinto; continuing spiritual power and influence of these religions
Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (France)	1998 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Power and influence of Christian faith among people... during the Middle Ages
University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (Spain)	1998 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Advances in linguistics that took place there, not least in the definition of the Spanish language
		Literary works	Materialization of the Civets Dei; the work of its great son, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his Masterpiece <i>Don Quixote</i>
Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (Greece)	1999 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Literary works	Homeric epics, the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i>
Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (South Africa)	1999 (iii)(vi)	Events	Linked to the history of the most ancient periods of humankind
		Ideas	Window into the past; vast reserve of scientific data
Robben Island (South Africa)	1999 (iii)(vi)	Ideas	Symbolize the triumph of the human spirit, of freedom and of democracy over oppression
Shrines and Temples of Nikko (Japan)	1999 (i)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Religious practice... still very much alive today
		Beliefs	Traditional Japanese religious centre, associated with the Shinto perception of the relationship of man with nature, in which mountains and forests have a sacred meaning

Sukur Cultural Landscape (Nigeria)	1999 (iii)(v)(vi)	Living traditions	Testimony to a strong and continuing spiritual and cultural tradition that has endured for many centuries
The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (Greece)	1999 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Commemorate the site where Saint John the Theologian (Divine)...composed two of the most sacred Christian works
		Literary works	Two of the most sacred Christian works, his Gospel and the Apocalypse
Wartburg Castle (Germany)	1999 (iii)(vi)	Events	Place of exile of Martin Luther
		Ideas	Symbol of German integration and unity
		Literary works	German translation of the New Testament
Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (Italy)	2000 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Birthplace of the Franciscan Order; diffusion of the Franciscan movement in the world
		Beliefs	Cult...of the Franciscan movement; Message of peace and tolerance to other religions or beliefs
Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (Japan)	2000 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Beliefs	Example of an indigenous form of nature and ancestor worship
Historic Centre of Brugge (Belgium)	2000 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Birthplace of the Flemish Primitives and a centre of patronage and development of painting in the Middle Ages
		Persons	Artists such as Jan van Eyck and Hans Memling
Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (China)	2000 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Theatre for major events; burial edifices for illustrious persons
		Beliefs	Illustrations of the beliefs, world view, and geomantic theories of <i>Fengshui</i>
Monastic Island of Reichenau (Germany)	2000 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Important artistic centre...to the history of art in Europe in the 10th and 11th centuries

		Artistic works	Monumental wall paintings and its illuminations
Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (China)	2000 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Foundation of Taoism
Stone Town of Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)	2000 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Events	One of the main slave-trading ports in East Africa and...the base from which its opponents, such as David Livingstone, conducted their campaign
		Ideas	Symbolic importance in the suppression of slavery
Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica (Poland)	2001 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Witness to a particular political development in Europe in the 17th century
Historic Centre of Vienna (Austria)	2001 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events / Ideas	Since the 16th century...musical capital of Europe
Lamu Old Town (Kenya)	2001 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Annual Maulidi and Lamu cultural festivals
		Beliefs	Important religious function; continues to be a...centre for education in Islamic and Swahili culture
Masada (Israel)	2001 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Symbol both of Jewish cultural identity and...the continuing human struggle between oppression and liberty
New Lanark (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	2001 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Social philosophy in matters such as progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international cooperation, and garden cities
		Persons	Robert Owen
Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (Madagascar)	2001 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Place where...common human experience has been focused in...ritual and prayer
		Ideas	Place where...common human experience has been focused in memory

Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda)	2001 (i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Major spiritual centre for the Baganda and is the most active religious place in the kingdom
Tsodilo (Botswana)	2001 (i)(iii)(vi)	Ideas	Immense symbolic...significance
		Beliefs	Immense...religious significance
Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	2001 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Hindu version of the relationship between nature and humanity; religious conviction and commitment
		Artistic works	Containing great works of art
Villa d'Este, Tivoli (Italy)	2001 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Testimony to the Italian Renaissance
		Ideas	Source of artistic inspiration
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (India)	2002 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Life of the Lord Buddha, being the place where He attained the supreme and perfect insight
Saint Catherine Area (Egypt)	2002 (i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Sacred to three world religions: Christianity, Islam, and Judaism
Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Afghanistan)	2003 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Important centre of pilgrimage over many centuries; deliberate destruction in 2001
		Ideas	Symbolic values
		Beliefs	Western Buddhism
Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region (Sudan)	2003 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Religious traditions and local folklore
		Beliefs	Sacred places
Kunta Kinteh Island and Related Sites (Gambia)	2003 (iii)(vi)	Events	Beginning and the conclusion of the slave trade
		Ideas	Memory related to the African Diaspora
Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe)	2003 (iii)(v)(vi)	Living traditions	Ocular tradition
		Beliefs	Mwari religion
Takht-e Soleyman (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2003 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Symbolic relationships
		Beliefs	One of the early monotheistic religions of the world; ancient beliefs; legends

		Persons	Biblical figures
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (India)	2004 (iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	Living traditions	Place of...continuous pilgrimage
		Beliefs	Place of worship...for Hindu believers
Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent (Russian Federation)	2004 (i)(iv)(vi)	Events	Russian history...in the 16th and 17th centuries
		Beliefs	Russian Orthodoxy
Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (Togo)	2004 (v)(vi)	Beliefs	Testimony to the strength of spiritual association between people and the landscape, as manifested in the harmony between Batammariba and their natural surroundings
Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range (Japan)	2004 (i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Persistent...tradition of sacred mountains over the past 1,200 years
Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (Germany)	2004 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Symbolism; Development of the ideas of civic autonomy and market freedom
		Literary works	French "chanson de geste" and other medieval and Renaissance epic poetry
		Persons	Historical figure, paladin of Charlemagne
Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a) (Jordan)	2004 (i)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Monasticism and...the spread of monotheism in the whole region, including Islam
Val d'Orcia (Italy)	2004 (iv)(vi)	Ideas	Development of landscape thinking; the Renaissance
		Artistic works	Images of the Val d'Orcia...as icons of the Renaissance
Þingvellir National Park (Iceland)	2004 (iii)(vi)	Events	Fight for independence in the 19th century
		Ideas	Association...to medieval Norse/Germanic governance; iconic status as a shrine for national Icelandic identity
		Literary works	12th century Icelandic sagas

Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh (Belarus)	2005 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Interpretation of influences from Southern and Western Europe and the transmission of ideas within Central and Eastern Europe
		Persons	Radziwill Family
Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba (Israel)	2005 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Beliefs	Through their mentions in the Bible, constitute a religious and spiritual testimony
Historic Centre of Macao (China)	2005 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Introduction of crucial changes in China,...ending the era of imperial feudal system and establishing the modern republic
		Ideas	Exchange of a variety of cultural, spiritual, scientific and technical influences
Osun-Osoybo Sacred Grove (Nigeria)	2005 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Living traditions	Annual festival
		Beliefs	Expression of Yoruba divinatory and cosmological systems
Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (Belgium)	2005 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Associated with ideas
		Beliefs	Associated with...beliefs
		Artistic works	Associated with...technologies and...artistic works
		Literary works	Associated with literary works
Struve Geodetic Arc (Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine)	2005 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Associated with humans wondering about their world, its shape and size; Sir Isaac Newton's theory
Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (Italy)	2005 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Linked to events
		Ideas	Linked to...ideas
		Literary works	Linked to...literary works
Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila (Mexico)	2006 (ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	Artistic works	Has generated...films, music, art and dance
		Literary works	Has generated literary works
Chongoni Rock-Art Area (Malawi)	2006 (iii)(vi)	Living traditions	Contemporary traditions of initiation and of the Nyau secret society

Kondoa Rock-Art Sites (United Republic of Tanzania)	2006 (iii)(vi)	Living traditions	Still used actively...for a variety of ritual activities such as rainmaking, divining and healing
Yin Xu (China)	2006 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Evidence of the early history of the system of Chinese writing and language,...and major historical events
Red Fort Complex (India)	2007 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Events	Has witnessed the change in Indian history to British rule, and was the place where Indian independence was first celebrated, and is still celebrated today; setting of events
		Ideas	Symbol of power since the reign of Shah Jahan
Armenian Monastic Ensembles of Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2008 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Events	Place of pilgrimage of the apostle St. Thaddeus
		Living traditions	Testimony to Armenian religious traditions
Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee (Israel)	2008 (iii)(vi)	Beliefs	Places of meaning for one of the world's religions
Chief Roi Mata's Domain (Vanuatu)	2008 (iii)(v)(vi)	Beliefs	Source of power...and as an inspiration for people negotiating their lives
Le Morne Cultural Landscape (Mauritius)	2008 (iii)(vi)	Living traditions	Oral traditions associated with the maroons
		Ideas	Symbol of slaves' fight for freedom, their suffering, and their sacrifice
Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests (Kenya)	2008 (iii)(v)(vi)	Beliefs	Repositories of spiritual beliefs of the Mijikenda and are seen as the sacred abode of their ancestors
Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (Cape Verde)	2009 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Events	History of the enslavement and trafficking of African peoples, and with its considerable cultural and economic consequences; cradle of the first fully fledged mixed-race Creole society
		Living traditions	Creole culture; affected...social customs; cooking techniques
		Beliefs	Affected...beliefs

		Artistic works	Affected...the arts
		Literary works	Affected...the pharmacopoeia
Mount Wutai (China)	2009 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Chinese philosophical thinking on the harmony between man and nature
		Beliefs	Buddhist culture, religious belief in the natural landscape
Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (Republic of Korea)	2009 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Living tradition of ancestral worship through performance of prescribed rites
Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain (Kyrgyzstan)	2009 (iii)(vi)	Living traditions	Evidence for strong traditions of mountain worship
At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah (Saudi Arabia)	2010 (iv)(v)(vi)	Events	First historic centre with a unifying power; influence...strengthened by the teachings of Sheik Mohammad Bin Abdul Wahhab, a great reformer of Sunni Islam; in the middle of the 18th century, it is from ad-Dir'iyah that the message of Wahhabism spread
Australian Convict Sites (Australia)	2010 (iv)(vi)	Events	Transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands...between the 18th and 20th centuries; illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal people
		Ideas	Associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society
Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site (Marshall Islands)	2010 (iv)(vi)	Events	Escalation of military power which characterized the Cold War; large number of international movements advocating nuclear disarmament
		Ideas	Ideas and beliefs associated with the...site; symbols and...image associated with the „nuclear era“

Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi (Viet Nam)	2010 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Events	Political function; numerous and important cultural and historical events; succession of these events marks the formative and development process of an independent nation..., including the colonial period and the two contemporary Wars of Independence and reunification of Viet Nam
		Ideas	Symbolic role; moral, philosophical, and religious ideas
		Artistic works	Leading artistic expressions
Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in “The Centre of Heaven and Earth” (China)	2010 (iii)(vi)	Living traditions	Persistent tradition of the centre of heaven and earth linked to the sacred mountain; Buddhist structures
Coffee Cultural Landscape of Colombia (Colombia)	2011 (v)(vi)	Living traditions	Coffee tradition; local traditions and customs
		Ideas	Symbol of national culture; integration of the productive process in the social organization and housing typology
		Objects	Sombrero aguadeño – a traditional type of hat – and the raw hide shoulder bag
Hiraizumi – Temples, Gardens and Archaeological Sites Representing the Buddhist Pure Land (Japan)	2011 (ii)(vi)	Events	Diffusion of Buddhism over south-east Asia
		Ideas	Symbolic manifestations of the Buddhist Pure Land
		Beliefs	Fusion of Buddhism with Japan’s indigenous ethos of nature worship and ideas of Amida’s Pure Land of Utmost Bliss
Longobards in Italy. Places of the Power (568-774 A.D.) (Italy)	2011 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Events	Reinforced the monastic movement and contributed to the establishment of a...venue for...pilgrimages..., with the spread of the worship of St Michael; important role in the transmission of literary, technical, architectural, scientific, historical and legal works from Antiquity to the nascent European world

The Persian Garden (Islamic Republic of Iran)	2011 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) (vi)	Ideas	Reflection of the mythical perception of nature, and the cosmic order
		Artistic works	Source of inspiration for the Persian carpet and textile design, miniature painting, music, architectural ornaments, etc.
		Literary works	Literary works and poetry...by Sa'di, Hafez and Ferdowsi; Avesta, the ancient holy book of the Zoroastrians
West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou (China)	2011 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Ideas	Tang and Song culture of demonstrating harmony between man and nature
		Artistic works	Captured by artists
		Literary works	Given names by poets
Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes (Senegal)	2012 (iii)(v)(vi)	Living traditions	Practices,...rites.....that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment; cultural traditions
		Ideas	Social rules...that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment
		Beliefs	Beliefs that have helped the Bassari regulate the interaction between men and their living environment; spiritual meanings
Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Palestine)	2012 (iv)(vi)	Events	Birth of Jesus
		Ideas	Symbol for more than 2 billion Christian believers
		Beliefs	Holy to Christians as well as Muslims
Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the <i>Subak</i> System as a Manifestation of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> Philosophy (Indonesia)	2012 (ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	Living traditions	Ceremonies
		Ideas	Ideas of the <i>Tri Hita Karana</i> philosophy that promotes the harmonious relationship between the realms of the spirit, the human world and nature

		Beliefs	Drawn inspiration from several ancient religious traditions, including Saivasiddhanta and Samkhyā Hinduism, Vajrayana Buddhism and Austronesian cosmology
Landscape of Grand Pré (Canada)	2012 (v)(vi)	Events	African diaspora...in the second half of the 18th century; reappropriation...in the 20th century
		Ideas	Iconic place of remembrance of the Acadian Diaspora; symbolic reappropriation of the land of their origins by the Acadians
Nord-Pas de Calais Mining Basin (France)	2012 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Social, technical and cultural events; from 1850s to 1990
		Ideas	Testimony to the evolution of the social and technical conditions of coal extraction; symbolic place of the workers' condition and their solidarity; testimony to the dissemination of the ideals of worker unionism and socialism
Rio de Janeiro: Carioca Landscapes between the Mountain and the Sea (Brazil)	2012 (v)(vi)	Ideas	Image...projected, is one of a staggeringly beautiful location
		Artistic works	Inspiration for many forms of art,...and music
		Literary works	Inspiration for...literature, poetry
Site of Xanadu (China)	2012 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Hosted the great debate between Buddhism and Taoism in the 13th century; event
Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration (Japan)	2013 (iii)(vi)	Artistic works	Font of inspiration for...works of art; images of Fujisan in early 19th-century Ukiyo-e print by Katsushika Hokusai and Utagawa Hiroshige
Medici Villas and Gardens in Tuscany (Italy)	2013 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Emergence of the ideals...of the Italian Renaissance followed by their diffusion
		Ideas	Contribution to the birth of a new aesthetic and art of living; testimony to the...patronage developed by the Medici; tastes of

			the Italian Renaissance
University of Coimbra - Alta and Sofia (Portugal)	2013 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Its norms and institutional set-up; important centre for the production of literature and thought in Portuguese language and the transmission of a specific culture
Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex (Russian Federation)	2014 (ii)(vi)	Events	Established in connection with the official acceptance of Islam... as the state religion in 922 AD
		Living traditions	Annual pilgrimage season
		Beliefs	Reference point for Tatar Muslims and likely other Muslim groups; religious and spiritual values
Bursa and Cumalıkızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey)	2014 (i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Important historical events... from the Ottoman period; tombs of early Ottoman sultans and the famous Hacivat and Karagöz characters
		Ideas	Myths, ideas and traditions from the early Ottoman Period; mystic image of the city; importance of Bursa as the spiritual capital of the Ottoman Empire
Historic Jeddah, the Gate to Makkah (Saudi Arabia)	2014 (ii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Yearly Muslim pilgrimage; in the very social fabric of the city
		Artistic works	In the architecture, notably the facades and internal structure of the houses
Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape (Turkey)	2014 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Bequest in 133 BC; creation of an eastern Roman empire
		Living traditions	Continual religious use of the Temple of Serapis
		Ideas	Associated with... schools, ideas and traditions concerning art, architecture, planning, religion and science; Pergamon sculpture school contributed the 'Pergamon style'; tradition of production of Parchment

		Beliefs	Kybele Cult represents a continual tradition and belief
		Persons	Associated with...people; physician, surgeon and philosopher Galen
Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System (Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	2014 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Traditional trade, ritual practices, and the use of ancient technology,... which are living traditions; continues to serve its original functions of integration, communication, exchange and flow of goods and knowledge
		Beliefs	Andean cosmovision; beliefs essential to the cultural identity
Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor (China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan)	2014 (ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	Events	Zhang Qian's diplomatic mission to the Western Regions, a milestone event in the history of human civilization and cultural interchange; spread of Nestorian Christianity (which reached China in 500 AD)
		Ideas	Impact of ideas...related to harnessing water power, architecture and town planning
		Beliefs	Buddhism; Nestorian Christianity; Manichaeism, Zoroastrianism and early Islam
The Grand Canal (China)	2014 (i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Created and maintained ways of life and a culture that is specific
		Ideas	Demonstration of the ancient Chinese philosophical concept of the Great Unity
Baptism Site "Bethany Beyond the Jordan" (Al-Maghtas) (Jordan)	2015 (iii)(vi)	Events	Baptism site of Jesus of Nazareth
		Living traditions	Christian tradition of baptism; pilgrimage destination; contemporary rituals
Champagne Hillside, Houses and Cellars (France)	2015 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Symbol of the French art of living
		Artistic works	Painting, caricatures, posters, music, cinema, photography and even comics... testify to the influence... of this... wine's image.

		Literary works	Literature...testifies to the influence...of this...wine's image.
Ephesus (Turkey)	2015 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Events	Role in the spread of Christian faith throughout the Roman Empire; two important Councils of the early Church were held at Ephesus in 431 and 449 CE; leading...intellectual centre, with the second school of philosophy in the Aegean...had great influence on philosophy and medicine
		Beliefs	Traditional and religious Anatolian cultures; cult of Cybele/Meter; importance to Christianity
Great Burkhan Khaldun Mountain and its surrounding sacred landscape (Mongolia)	2015 (iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Mountain worship; sacred mountain
		Literary works	Historical and literary epic
Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (India)	2016 (iv)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>[Transmitted organized knowledge for an unbroken period of 800 years; influenced the development of various sects and schools of thought of Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
		<i>[Beliefs]</i>	<i>[Didn't only focus on the study and teachings of topics related to Buddhism] (ICOMOSEval)</i>
Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia)	2016 (i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	Living traditions	Original development of traditional chiefly institutions and systems of governance...that continue into the present in the form of the Nahnmwarki system
Stećci Medieval Tombstones Graveyards (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia)	2016 (iii)(vi)	Living traditions	Embedded in historical and continual cultural traditions; local folk and fairy tales, superstitions and customs
		Beliefs	Embedded in historical and continual...beliefs and toponyms
		Artistic works	Have...influenced...contemporary literature
		Literary works	Have influenced...other forms of art

The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (Argentina, Belgium, France, Germany, India, Japan, Switzerland)	2016 (ii)(iii)(vi)	Events	International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM) from 1928
		Ideas	Ideas of the Modern Movement; ideas of Le Corbusier
Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape (China)	2016 (iii)(vi)	Ideas	Images of...drums...are symbolic records; symbols of power
Aphrodisias (Turkey)	2017 (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>[Place of philosophical activity under the high empire and in Late Antiquity] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[School of Neoplatonic philosophy...under Asklepiodotos of Alexandria] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Beliefs]</i>	<i>[In antiquity cult center of a unique version of Aphrodite] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Persons]</i>	<i>[Alexander of Aphrodisias...one of the most important thinkers of the Roman period] (NomDoss)</i>
Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Palestine)	2017 (ii)(iv)(vi)	<i>[Events]</i>	<i>Thousands of years ago, ...was a town prophets visited, lived in, and were buried in] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Living traditions]</i>	<i>[Traditions...have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[Ideas have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Beliefs]</i>	<i>[Beliefs...have been the foundation of the lifestyle] (NomDoss)</i>
Taputapuātea (France)	2017 (iii)(iv)(vi)	Ideas	Symbolises...origins; living ideas and knowledge
		Beliefs	Expression of...spirituality
Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk, Archaeological Site of	2017 (ii)(iii)(vi)	<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[Introduction of the God-King concept; concepts of governance] (Nom Doss)</i>

Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia)		<i>[Beliefs]</i>	<i>[Introduction of the Harihara and Sakabrahmana cults; religious ideas] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Artistic works]</i>	<i>[Bas relief of a lintel shows...the first representation of an orchestra and music instruments] (Nom Doss)</i>
		<i>[Literary texts]</i>	<i>[Inscription...referring to the universal teachings of Buddhism; inscriptions...make use...of the Khmer language next to Sanskrit] (Nom Doss)</i>
The English Lake District (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	2017 (ii)(v)(vi)	Ideas	Ideas derived from interaction between people and landscape
‡Khomani Cultural Landscape (South Africa)	2017 (v)(vi)	<i>[Living traditions]</i>	<i>[Ethnobotanical knowledge] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[Memories] (NomDoss)</i>
		<i>[Persons]</i>	<i>[Last speakers of the !Ui-Taa languages] (NomDoss)</i>

Annex 3

Sites using criterion (vi) with other cultural and natural criteria (10 World Heritage sites)

Attributes are generally extracted from approved statements of OUV. Note that *italics* are used for the attributes of those sites with no Committee-approved statements of OUV. Texts are based on ICOMOS evaluations with the exception of the Tasmanian Wilderness which is based on the Periodic Report of 2002.

Property Name (State Party)	Year listed and criteria	Associations based on C(vi) wording	Attributes in C(vi) statement
Kakadu National Park (Australia)	1981, 1987, 1992 (i)(vi)(vii) (ix)(x)	Living traditions	Social and ritual activities associated with hunting and gathering traditions
Tasmanian Wilderness (Australia)	1982 (iii)(iv)(vi) (vii)(viii)(ix) (x)	<i>[Ideas]</i>	<i>[Adaptation and survival of human societies to glacial climatic cycles]</i>
Mount Taishan (China)	1987 (i)(ii)(iii)(iv) (v)(vi)(vii)	Events	Events; include the emergence of Confucianism, the unification of China, and the appearance of writing and literature in China
Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (Australia)	1987, 1994 (v)(vi)(vii) (viii)	<i>[Beliefs]</i>	<i>[The...monoliths...form...part of the traditional belief system]</i>
Mount Athos (Greece)	1988 (i)(ii)(iv)(v) (vi)(vii)	Events	History of Orthodox Christianity
		Beliefs	Orthodox spiritual centre; sacred mountain
Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (China)	1996 (iv)(vi)(x)	Events	Historical significance, first Buddhist temple
		Beliefs	Chinese Buddhism
		Artistic works	Collections of cultural artefacts, including sculpture,...painting, and music, among other traditional arts
		Literary works	Stone inscriptions, calligraphy
Mount Wuyi (China)	1999 (iii)(vi)(vii) (x)	Ideas	Neo-Confucianism, a doctrine

Papahānaumokuākea (United States of America)	2010 (iii)(vi)(vii) (ix)(x)	Living traditions	Living traditions...that celebrate the natural abundance...and its association with sacred realms of life and death
		Beliefs	Vibrant and persistent beliefs...provide...understanding of the key roles that ancient marae-ahu...once fulfilled
Blue and John Crow Mountains (Jamaica)	2015 (iii)(vi)(x)	Events	Events that led to the liberation, and continuing freedom and survival,...of fugitive enslaved Africans
		Living traditions	Living traditions...that have ensured that survival
		Ideas	Ideas...that have ensured that survival
		Beliefs	Beliefs that have ensured that survival
Khangchendzonga National Park (India)	2016 (iii)(vi)(vii) (x)	Living traditions	Multi-layered syncretic religious tradition, which centres on the natural environment; specific Sikkimese form of sacred mountain cult...sustained by regularly-performed rituals; traditional knowledge of the natural resources
		Beliefs	Sacred mountain cult

Annex 4

Sites using criterion (vi) alone with natural criteria (1 World Heritage site)

Attributes are extracted from approved statement of OUV.

Property Name (State Party)	Year listed and criteria	Associations based on C(vi) wording	Attributes in C(vi) statement
Tongariro National Park (New Zealand)	1990, 1993 (vi)(vii)(viii)	<i>[Beliefs]</i>	<i>[The mountains...are...symbols of the fundamental spiritual connections between this human community and its natural environment]</i>

Annex 5

Sites using criterion (vi) alone (12 World Heritage sites)

Attributes are extracted from approved statements of OUV.

Property Name (State Party)	Year listed and criteria	Associations based on C(vi) wording	Attributes in C(vi) statement
Island of Gorée (Senegal)	1978 (vi)	Events	Testimony to one of the greatest tragedies in the history of human society: the slave trade
		Ideas	“Memory Island”
L’Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site (Canada)	1978 (vi)	Events	Milestone in the history of human migration and discovery
Auschwitz Birkenau German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945) (Poland)	1979 (vi)	Events	Genocide of the Jews by the German Nazi regime
		Ideas	Monument to the strength of the human spirit; place of memory
Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (Ghana)	1979 (vi)	Events	Gold trade followed by slave trade
		Ideas	Symbol of European-African encounters and of the starting point of the African Diaspora

Independence Hall (United States of America)	1979 (vi)	Ideas	Universal principles of the right to revolution and self-government
		Literary works	Declaration of Independence (1776) and Constitution (1787)
Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (Canada)	1981 (vi)	Ideas	Communal hunting techniques and the way of life of Plains people
La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site in Puerto Rico (United States of America)	1983 (vi)	Events	Continuity of more than four centuries of architectural, engineering, military, and political history
		Ideas	Developments in military architecture
Rila Monastery (Bulgaria)	1983 (vi)	Ideas	Symbol of the 19th century Bulgarian Renaissance
Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome) (Japan)	1996 (vi)	Ideas	Symbol of the achievement of world peace
Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	2005 (vi)	Ideas	Symbol of coexistence
Aapravasi Ghat (Mauritius)	2006 (vi)	Events	First site chosen...in1834 for experiment with indentured labour
		Ideas	Memories of almost half a million indentured labourers
Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site (Brazil)	2017 (vi)	Events	Historical arrival of enslaved Africans
		Ideas	Site of conscience; preserving...memories

Annex 6

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