DID YOU KNOW?

World Heritage Sites Inscribed by OIC Countries since 1978

- The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972.

- The Convention is a unique international treaty linking for the first time the concepts of nature conservation and preservation of cultural properties. Year 2022 was the 50th Anniversary of the Convention.


- To be included on the List, sites must be of outstanding universal value (cultural, natural, or mixed) and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria as explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

- Among the OIC countries, Senegal became the first to inscribe the Island of Gorée among the earliest entrants of twelve World Heritage Sites in the List in 1978.

- As of 2023, there are 226 World Heritage Sites inscribed in the List by 48 OIC countries, equal to 19.5% of all World Heritage Sites in 2023.

- Of those World Heritage Sites in the OIC countries, 180 sites (79.6%) in 44 members are cultural, 37 sites (16.4%) in 25 members are natural, and 9 sites (4%) in 8 members are mixed sites.

- 12 OIC countries share eight World Heritage sites with either OIC or non-OIC countries.

- Among the member countries, Iran has the largest number of World Heritage Sites inscribed in the List with 26.

- Türkiye follows the lead with 19, Indonesia and Morocco with 9, Tunisia with 8, and Algeria, Egypt, and Senegal with 7 World Heritage Sites. The World Heritage sites in these eight countries make up 40% of the OIC total.

Source: SESRIC staff calculations based on data extracted on 14/04/2023 from the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Note: For those five World Heritage Sites with transboundary nature in 10 OIC countries, they have been included as sites inscribed by each corresponding member country.