

Abstract

The paper deals with a rate between sites inscribed in the World Heritage List and the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. In former studies the imbalance was proven and it also showed an influence of unofficial factors to nomination process. The imbalance was discovered within a meaning of raised quantity of traditional European sites coming from the economically more developed countries. UNESCO officially make a long-term effort to compensate this discrimination in favour for unheeded states and types of heritage (especially the intangible). In order to verify the compensatory effect, I collected the data about every site inscribed in the World Heritage List between 1979-2016 and 2008-2015 in Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, from what I made a regression analysis considering GDP and GDP per capita. The result showed the declared compensatory effect doesn't work, a tendency of more successful nominations from wealthier states continues, the trend of higher probability of sites inscription from states which already have some sites inscribed was confirmed.