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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

Eleventh Session

(Unesco Headquarters, 23-26 June 1987)

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The eleventh ordinary session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee was held at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 23 to 26 June 1987, and was attended by Mr. J. D. Collinson (Canada), Chairman, Mr. L. F. de Macedo Soares (Brazil), Rapporteur and representatives of Algeria, Bulgaria, India, Mexico and Zaire, Vice-Chairmen. In addition, ten States Parties to the Convention and one non-State Party were represented by observers. Representatives of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) attended the meeting in an advisory capacity. The full list of participants is found in Annex I to this report.

2. Mr. Collinson, Chairman of the Committee, opened the meeting and Mr. M. Ruivo, Secretary, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Director-General of Unesco. Mr. Ruivo observed that the number of States Parties to the Convention was now 95 and the Secretariat was making every effort to encourage new ratifications or acceptances. He highlighted significant features in the implementation of the Convention such as the receipt of 2 more tentative lists of cultural and natural properties and 63 nominations from States Parties for inscription on the World Heritage List and the preparation of the report of the Working Group on monitoring the state of conservation of cultural properties. He noted the relative improvement in the situation of the World Heritage Fund which resulted from the facts that more States Parties had joined the Convention, that most voluntary and mandatory contributions from States Parties had been paid in full and in time and that certain non-States Parties such as Austria continued to contribute to the Fund. This improved situation had made it possible for the Committee to strengthen the capabilities of ICOMOS, IUCN and the Secretariat in bearing their responsibilities for the Convention. He observed the possibilities for further improving the situation of the Fund, particularly through the promotional activities to be undertaken by the Secretariat in cooperation with national associations in States Parties. He concluded his presentation by briefly outlining the work which the Bureau was to undertake during the meeting.

3. At the request of the representative of ICOMOS, the Bureau agreed to consider the nominations of cultural properties for inscription on the World Heritage List before the natural properties. The agenda, after this change was included, was adopted.

4. Mr. B. von Droste, Director, Division of Ecological Sciences, presented activities undertaken since the tenth session of the World Heritage Committee held in Paris, during 24-28 November 1986. He pointed out that the World Heritage Convention now had 95 States Parties, and hence was among the most successful standard-setting instruments in the field of conservation. Several other countries, for example, Thailand, were in the process of ratification of the Convention.

Describing activities carried out to implement the Convention, he particularly emphasized training which involved a large number of States Parties. He invited States Parties to utilize, to a greater extent, facilities available under the World Heritage Fund for technical cooperation and preparatory assistance. In briefly outlining ongoing and planned promotional activities, he underlined the importance of the establishment of national associations for promoting the Convention. He also elaborated on the potentials of planned promotional activities for generating income for the World Heritage Fund. He also informed the Bureau that the Secretariat hoped for greater collaboration with the Secretariats of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in implementing the Convention.

II. TENTATIVE LISTS

5. The Secretariat reported on the progress made concerning the preparation of tentative lists of cultural and natural properties. In addition the tentative lists received before the tenth session of the World Heritage Committee (Benin, Cyprus, Federal Republic of Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Spain for cultural properties; Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Greece, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia for cultural and natural properties) tentative lists of cultural and natural properties had been received from Bolivia and the People's Republic of China. These two lists were contained in document SC-87/CONF.004/2. Furthermore, this document contained, for ease of reference, three lists drawn up during meetings organized by ICOMOS for the harmonization of tentative lists of cultural properties of certain regions, namely: the list drawn up for North African countries, the list covering a number of French-speaking African countries and an outline tentative list examined during the meeting of North European countries. These lists were not to be considered as the official tentative lists of the States concerned, but they could provide useful indications on the content of possible future lists. The Bureau requested the Chairman to address a letter to all those States Parties which had not submitted their tentative lists asking them to do so as early as possible. It was recalled that the Committee had decided that individual nominations of cultural properties would not be examined unless a tentative list had been presented by the state concerned.

III. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

6. The Bureau examined sixty-three nominations, of which forty-six were cultural nominations, fourteen natural, and three "mixed" cultural and natural properties. Forty-three properties were recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List by the Bureau and are listed under Section A below. Sites for which the Bureau recommended that the examination be deferred are given in Section B. The nominations which the Bureau did not recommend for inscription on the World Heritage List are listed under Section C.

A. Properties recommended for inclusion in the World Heritage List

Name of Property	Identification No.	Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention	Criteria
Uluru National Park	447	Australia	N(ii),(iii)

The Bureau suggested that the World Heritage Committee commend the Australian authorities for their innovative management approach, blending natural and cultural elements of the park, and suggested that the Australian authorities

could consider (a) adding areas that would more completely portray the arid landscape in the park, and (b) reintroducing native species which previously occurred but are now extinct within the park.

City of Potosi	420	Bolivia	C(ii),(iv),(vi)
Brasilia	445	Brazil	C

The Bureau recommended that this property be inscribed on condition that the Brazilian authorities adopt a legislation that would ensure the safeguarding of the urban creation of Costa and Niemeyer. The Bureau noted with satisfaction the declaration of the delegate of Brazil in which he stated that a working group had been established for the purpose of drawing up such legislation, the approved text of which should reach the Secretariat in the autumn.

Dja Faunal Reserve	407	Cameroon	N(ii),(iv)

The Bureau recommended that the Cameroon authorities give priority to upgrading the legal status of the Reserve to ensure better protection and take necessary action in respect of the following: (a) completing construction of the Park headquarters at Somalomo to establish an effective management presence in accordance with the recommendations of the management plan of the reserve (b) considering the potential negative impacts of the planning of the trans-African highway on the reserve (c) ensuring that rural development activities do not promote agriculture or settlements within or close to the boundaries of the reserve and (d) carrying out detailed floral and faunal surveys.

Gros Morne National Park	418	Canada	N(i),(iii)

The Bureau requested the Canadian authorities to provide further information regarding the (a) expected date at which the area would be protected officially under the provisions of the National Parks Act, and (b) the possible impacts of the transmission lines of the Lower Churchill Power Scheme on the integrity of the park. The representative of Canada assured the Bureau that both of these points would be clarified in writing in the near future.

Mount Taishan	437	China (People's Republic of)	C(i),(ii),(iii) (iv),(v),(vi) N(iii)

The Bureau noted that this site met both cultural and natural criteria. The Bureau recommended that a management plan be drawn up for the site which addressed the following questions:

- adoption of measures to limit the numbers of visitors to avoid over-crowding;
- progressive removal or appropriate replacement of buildings within the property which are incompatible with the architectural style;
- control of the location, number and type of small-scale photographic and refreshment booths which had an adverse impact on visitor appreciation;

- consideration of re-routing the walking access above the Middle Gate to reduce the view of cable-car and vehicle transport developments;
- undertaking a full inventory of the natural resources of the property;
- limitation of the construction of high-rise concrete buildings in the vicinity of the nominated property which would not be compatible with its aesthetic, historic and symbolic values.

The Great Wall	438	China (People's Rep. of)	C(i),(ii),(iii), (iv),(vi)
Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	439	"	C(iii),(iv)
Mogao Caves	440	"	C(i),(ii),(iii), (iv),(v),(vi)

The Bureau draws the attention of the Chinese authorities to the need to adopt a very active policy for safeguarding and conserving not only the cliff itself but also its environment.

Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum	441	"	C(i),(iii) (iv),(vi)

The Bureau was aware that the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum constituted one of the largest archaeological reserves in the world and asked to have a clear definition of the archaeological and museological policy of the Chinese authorities, before the next session of the Committee.

Peking Man Site at Choukoutien	449	"	C(iii),(vi)
Hanseatic City of Lübeck	272Rev.	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	C(iv)
Archaeological Site of Delphi	393	Greece	C

The Bureau took note with satisfaction of a cable from the Greek Minister of Cultural Affairs, announcing that the planned aluminium plant would not be built at Aghia Euthimia, but 55 kms away from Delphi. Furthermore, the observer from Greece specified that the aluminium would be transported towards Beotia and that the servicing of the plant would be carried out from the same direction, that is, to the North of Mt. Parnassus, thus not endangering Delphi.

The Acropolis, Athens	404	"	C(i),(ii),(iii), (iv),(vi)
Budapest, the banks of the Danube with the district of Buda Castle	400	Hungary	C(ii),(iv)

The Bureau recommended that the Hungarian authorities adopt a policy for safeguarding the whole built-up area, particularly with a view to stopping the development of tower blocks built on a different scale to the old buildings.

Hollókö	401Rev.	"	C(v)

Sundarbans (of India)	452	India	N (ii) (iv)

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe this site on the World Heritage List under the title "Sundarbans National Park". Pending a field review by IUCN to be undertaken later this year, the Bureau also made the following provisional suggestions to the Indian authorities: (a) revise the management plan for the Tiger Reserve which was compiled in 1973, and (b) monitor threats to the viability of the park due to the diversion of upstream waters. The Bureau noted that these suggestions were not prerequisites for inscription. The Bureau furthermore recommended that the Bangladesh authorities be encouraged to nominate the Reserves of the Sunderbans in Bangladesh to the World Heritage List.

Group of monuments at Pattadakal	239Rev.	India	C
Elephanta Caves	244Rev.	"	C

The Bureau recommended inscription of this property on condition that the Indian authorities provide indications on the exact boundaries of the site before the next session of the Committee. Furthermore, the Bureau requested that a management plan for this property, threatened by the industrial development of Bombay, be adopted as soon as possible.

Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur	250Rev.	"	C

The Bureau recommended inscription of this property on condition that the Indian authorities provide indications on the exact boundaries of the site nominated before the next session of the Committee.

Venice and its lagoon	394	Italy	C(i),(ii),(iii) (iv),(v),(vi)

The Bureau noted that the inscription of Venice and its lagoon on the World Heritage List could only reinforce the safeguarding activities already implemented within the framework of the international campaign.

Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	395	"	C(i),(ii), (iv),(vi)
Archaeological Park of Selinunte	396	"	C(i),(ii),(iv)

The Bureau expressed the wish that the Italian authorities provide updated development and management plans, before the next session of the Committee.

Castel del Monte	398	"	C(i)

The Bureau drew the attention of the Italian authorities to the need to protect the surrounding landscape in the same way as the castle.

Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve	410	Mexico	N (iii) (iv)

The Bureau recommended the World Heritage Committee to suggest that (a) the competent Mexican authorities explore the possibilities of including private lands in the north-east coastal littoral zone of the site, (b) that the interdisciplinary research and management characteristic of the reserve be not affected by any changes occurring in the financial/administrative aspects of State and Federal institutions responsible for research in the reserve and (c) the Mexican authorities consider the possibility of including Tulum in this World Heritage site.

Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque	411	"	C(i),(ii),(iii), (iv)

The Bureau recommended that the Mexican authorities ensure the protection of the forest surrounding the site, which is of great interest, due to the fact that it contains species carefully selected by ancient civilizations.

Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco	412	"	C(ii),(iii), (iv),(v)

The Bureau recommended inscription of zone A of Mexico City, as defined in the nomination, and of Xochimilco. The Bureau insisted on the need to safeguard the traditional cultivation system which is characteristic of Xochimilco.

Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan	414	"	C(i),(ii),(iii), (iv),(vi)

The Bureau took note with satisfaction of the extension of the protected zone to the whole of the valley of Teotihuacan. The Bureau requested that the written confirmation of the text pertaining to this measure reach the Secretariat before the next session of the Committee.

Historic Centre of Oaxaca, and archaeological site of Monte Alban	415	"	C(i),(ii),(iii), (iv)

The Bureau recommended inscription of this cultural property, to be restricted to the two neighbouring sites of Oaxaca and Monte Alban.

Puebla-Cholula Monument area	416	"	C

The Bureau recommended inscription of the centre of Puebla alone, and recommended that the inscription of Cholula be deferred.

Ksar of Aït-Ben-Haddou	444	Morocco	C(iv),(v)

The Bureau recommended that protection measures, which should include strict non aedificandi measures in the area surrounding the Ksar of Aït-Ben-Haddou, should not be undertaken on a restricted basis, but should also be applied to the entire Valley of the Ounila, which formed a distinct, coherent whole.

Tongariro National Park	421	New Zealand	N(ii),(iii)

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee examine the outcome of the IUCN meeting to be held at the site in August 1987 and make suggestions relevant to its management.

Bahla Fort	433	Oman	C

The Bureau declared that it was ready to recommend inscription of this site, if the nomination was extended so as to include also the old mosque, the oasis and the adobe walls. The Bureau requested that a revised nomination be presented to ICOMOS for examination, before the next session of the Committee.

Manu National Park	402	Peru	N(ii),(iv)

The Bureau wished that the Peruvian authorities continue to involve assistance agencies in supporting the management of the park. The Bureau also emphasized the importance of the anthropology programme in studying and monitoring the activities of the native population residing in the park, and highlighted the need for a rural development project in the buffer zone of the park.

The Cathedral, the Alcazar and the Archivo de Indias in Seville	383Rev.	Spain	C(i),(ii) (iii),(vi)
Nemrut Dag	448	Turkey	C(i),(iii),(iv)

The Bureau requested that all restoration work be preceded by specific studies, in order to avoid excessive anastylosis.

Blenheim Palace	425	United Kingdom	C(ii),(iv)
City of Bath	428	"	C

The Bureau recommended inscription of this site on condition that confirmation is received, before the meeting of the Committee, that the Draft City Plan, which is already being implemented, has been officially approved.

Hadrian's Wall	430	"	C(ii),(iii),(iv)
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	409	United States	N(ii)

The Bureau suggested that the Committee encourage the park authorities to continue their commendable work on geological research and control of exotic species.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park	353Rev.	"	C(iii)
Monticello and University of Virginia in Charlottesville	442	"	C(i),(iv),(vi)

The Bureau recommended that the authorities of the United States ensure that the architectural harmony achieved by Jefferson continue to be respected, and that the University environment be protected.

Kilimanjaro National Park	403	United Republic of Tanzania	N(iii)

The Bureau suggested that the World Heritage Committee strongly recommend to the authorities of the United Republic of Tanzania to (a) pursue plans for extending the park to include more montane forests, and (b) strengthen the management of the park.

B. Nominations to be deferred

Panda Reserves	435	China (People's Republic) of)

The Bureau recommended that the Chinese authorities be consulted regarding the inscription of only the core zone of the Wolong Nature Reserve, which would be specifically defined during a management planning workshop scheduled for October 1987 to be held in China. If the Chinese authorities agree to this option, the Bureau recommended that the core area be inscribed when a satisfactory management plan for the Wolong Reserve had been adopted. If this were the case, the Bureau recommended that the Chinese authorities be encouraged regarding: (a) adoption and implementation of the management plan (b) restoration of construction sites and clear identification of an intensive use zone along the Pitiao River corridor from the reserve entrance to its junction with the Zhenghe River (c) strengthening of management capabilities through training programmes (d) elimination of the traffic due to logging trucks within the reserve. The Bureau also asked the Chinese authorities to register the possibility that other panda reserves could be considered for later inscription on the World Heritage List in light of the progress made in strengthening the management and overall protection of the giant panda and its habitat.

Cathedral "Unserer Lieben Frau" in Freiburg	418	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this nomination be deferred until a comparative typological study has been carried out by ICOMOS, on the Gothic cathedrals in Europe. The Bureau noted that this study could provide the elements for a methodology applicable to other large categories of properties.

The Gorge of Samaria National Park	406	Greece

The Bureau recommended to defer a final decision on this nomination since the State Party concerned offered more information on the value of this property, and arrange for a more detailed site inspection by IUCN.

Ostia antica, Porto and the Isola Sacra	397	Italy

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this nomination be deferred until the Italian authorities have formally adopted the safeguarding measures which the development of the archaeological site entails. The Bureau expressed its thanks to ICCROM for its offer to cooperate in order to facilitate the procedures with the Italian authorities.

Patzcuaro Lake Cultural Zone 413 Mexico

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this nomination be deferred until the Mexican authorities have adopted measures for the protection of this site and have provided a management plan for the whole of the region.

Bat Necropolis 434 Oman

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this property be deferred, and suggested that the nomination be extended to include the site of Al Aïn. The Bureau drew the attention of the authorities concerned to the absence of protection measures for these sites.

Old City of Salamanca 381Rev. Spain

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this property be deferred until the nomination has been reformulated, and that there is evidence of a commitment to an overall policy to safeguard the architectural heritage of Salamanca. The Bureau requested that a comparative study be carried out on the university towns of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance (see also paragraph 16).

Sinharaja Forest Reserve 182 Sri Lanka

The Bureau recognized that this site merited inscription, but the latter was being delayed only by lack of adequate legislation. The Bureau recommended the inscription of the site as soon as the legal basis for the protection of all parts, including what is presently a proposed reserve, has been upgraded. The Bureau suggested that in this regard the Sri Lankan authorities consider either to amend the Draft National Wilderness Heritage Act to include suggestions made by IUCN's Environmental Policy and Law Commission or to apply the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance of Sri Lanka.

Lake District National Park 422 United Kingdom

The Bureau noted ICOMOS' evaluation indicating that this property met cultural criteria (ii), (v) and (vi). On the other hand, IUCN had not been able to come to a conclusion as to whether this nomination met the criteria for natural properties since there was debate within IUCN as to whether this was truly a "natural" site in the sense of Article 2 of the Convention (ie. nature not modified by man). Also, the conditions of the integrity relating to the natural values of the property were deemed to be inadequate, since the Lake District Planning Board did not have full control over agricultural and forestry activities which were of central importance in maintaining the natural beauty and character of the Lake District. The representative of IUCN informed the Bureau that an International Symposium on Protected Landscapes would be held in the Lake District in October 1987, at which many IUCN members would be present and

able to examine the question of criteria for protected landscapes in more depth. The Bureau asked IUCN to report on relevant results of this meeting to the Committee and also to consult ICOMOS further on this nomination in the context of the question of rural landscapes (see paragraph 18).

St. David's Close and Bishop's Palace 424 United Kingdom

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this property be deferred, since it considered that there exist a large number of cathedral and canon closes, some of which would undoubtedly constitute better examples of this type of property.

Palace of Westminster, London 426 "

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this property be deferred until the nomination has been reformulated to include Westminster Abbey.

Ecclesiastical sites of Lough Erne 427 "

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this property be deferred, since it noted the existence of other ecclesiastical sites, particularly in Ireland, which would undoubtedly constitute better examples of this type of property.

New Lanark 429 "

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this property be deferred, since it considered that criterion (vi) under which New Lanark could qualify in view of its association with the ideas of Robert Owen and their application, only justified inscription on the World Heritage List when it was applied together with other criteria.

Pu'uhonua o'Honaunau National Historical Park 443 United States of America

The Bureau recommended that the examination of this site be deferred until comparative studies concerning the whole of the Polynesian area have shown more clearly the present state of conservation of the most outstanding sites in the archipelagos of the Pacific Ocean.

C. Properties not recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List

Cerro Colorado 408 Argentina

The Bureau recognized that the cultural and natural values of this property received strong national interest but did not meet the criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List. The Bureau wished, however, to encourage the Argentine authorities to strengthen the protection of this property.

National Nature Conservation Area of the Middle and Upper Proterozoic Sequences, Jixian	436	China (People's Republic of)

While the Bureau recognized the geological importance of this site to China, it considered that the site did not possess natural values of universal significance meriting its inscription on the World Heritage List.

Port of Khor Rori	431	Oman

Although the Bureau noted the importance of this property for the national and regional cultural heritage, it considered that the Port of Khor Rori did not fulfil the criteria of exceptional universal value, as defined by the World Heritage Committee.

Sur al-Luwatiya, the Historic Centre of Matrah	432	"

Although the Bureau noted the importance of this property for the national and regional heritage, it considered that there exist more notable examples of this type of property, which could qualify for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Dalt Vila (Ibiza)	417	Spain

Although the Bureau noted the importance of this property for the national and regional heritage, it considered that Dalt Vila did not fulfil the criteria of exceptional universal value, as defined by the World Heritage Committee.

Diana's Peak and High Peak, St. Helena	423	United Kingdom

The Bureau suggested that the World Heritage Committee commend the contribution of the United Kingdom authorities to plant genetic conservation through its efforts to rehabilitate the native vegetation on this island.

IV. NUMBER AND TYPE OF NOMINATIONS

A. Number

7. The Chairman suggested that the Bureau examine the problems raised by the high number of nominations submitted this year: 46 cultural properties, 14 natural properties and 3 mixed sites. This increase was particularly impressive as concerns cultural properties (so far the average number of nominations of cultural properties examined each year had been 21). Should this increase continue during the next years, certain difficulties would arise, in particular as to how such a high number of nominations could be examined thoroughly by the Committee and the Bureau, and also by the Secretariat and the Non-Governmental Organizations concerned.

8. During the debate which ensued a number of speakers recalled that in preceding years the Committee and the Bureau had already expressed their concern about this problem. A working group had even been constituted during the ninth session of the Bureau in 1985 to study this matter. After examining the findings of this group at its ninth session, the Committee had come to the conclusion that it was preferable not to lay down strict rules concerning the number of nominations to be processed

each year, but rather to appeal to States that already had a large number of properties on the List to restrict their nominations voluntarily. However, the question of the ever-increasing number of World Heritage Sites, with all its consequences for the coherence of the World Heritage List and the monitoring of a great number of inscribed properties was no longer theoretical but had now become a practical and urgent problem.

9. A member of the Bureau suggested that States Parties should present not more than, for instance, six nominations the year they nominated sites for the first time or not more than three per year in other cases, and that the Committee make a recommendation on this matter. The speaker also indicated that the Committee could decide to apply the criteria even more rigorously and that a working group could work out more precise criteria.

10. The Chairman indicated that it would be desirable to provide the Committee with several alternative suggestions aimed at reducing the number of nominations to be examined each year. One possibility would be that States Parties be more selective in deciding which nominations they would present; another that their tentative lists be accompanied by a time-table indicating the date of submission of future nominations. The Chairman also suggested other possibilities : limiting nominations to 3 (for those States Parties which have already submitted nominations) and to 6 (for States not having submitted any) per period of three years, or limiting to 10 the nominations by each State over a 10 year period.

11. During the discussion, a member of the Secretariat pointed out that the question of the increasing number of nominations mainly concerned cultural properties. Another indicated that due to the great number of States Parties, even a limit on the number of nominations per country would not necessarily prevent an excessive number of submissions.

12. A member of the Bureau asked if ICOMOS had by now received a sufficient number of tentative lists to enable it to undertake a synthesis which would provide indications on a possible priority list of sites which it would be particularly desirable to inscribe in the near future. The speaker also evoked the possibility of analyzing the World Heritage List in order to establish priorities among future nominations.

13. The representative of ICOMOS indicated that the organization was ready to carry out these tasks but that the number of tentative Lists which had been received was relatively insufficient and, in spite of the growing number of meetings for the harmonization of lists, such a general list would be incomplete particularly as concerns certain regions.

14. A member of the Bureau stated that rather than adopting a priority system for the inscriptions, it would be better to adopt a solution allowing for proportionally more nominations from States Parties submitting nominations for the first time. The speaker added that the Committee could authorize its Chairman to address a letter to all the States Parties setting out a system for limiting the number of nominations.

15. The Bureau decided to inform the Committee of this debate and of the different aspects of the problem and to inscribe this question under item 4 of the provisional agenda of the forthcoming session of the Committee.

B. Type of Nominations

16. The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee consider the study of the following issues:

- Ways to ensure the rigorous application of existing criteria to nominations of natural, cultural and mixed properties.

- Comparative typology for properties which refer to the same theme or have similar features, for example, Gothic Cathedrals or old university towns for cultural properties, or volcanoes for natural properties.

- Human settlements in natural World Heritage sites and the participation of local populations in the protection and management of those sites. The Bureau proposesd an intergovernmental expert group meeting be organized on this issue to exchange experience and knowledge.

- The interactions between the protection of rural sites and economic and touristic developments, both in developed and developing countries.

17. The Bureau also suggested that the World Heritage Committee discuss problems pertaining to the nomination, inscription and management of trans-frontier properties.

C. Rural Landscapes

18. The Bureau, when examining the nomination of the Lake District National Park, recalled the report of the task force on rural landscapes which had been submitted to the Bureau at its tenth session in 1986. At that time, the Bureau had recognized the inconsistency between the Convention and the existing criteria set out in the "Operational Guidelines", but had not wished to recommend modifications to the Guidelines to take account of rural landscapes. The case of the Lake District had shown, however, that there was a need to reconsider the question of nominations to the World Heritage List which contained a synergetic combination of cultural and natural elements. The Bureau requested the Secretariat to consult with ICOMOS and IUCN to present a list of questions to the Committee on such rural landscape properties, notably regarding: the strict application of the definition of cultural and natural heritage as set out in the Convention; the variety and distribution of rural landscapes which might be considered as having outstanding universal value; and the conditions which would have to be met to ensure long-term protection without "fossilizing" a living rural landscape. The Committee could then decide on appropriate follow-up measures, such as conducting of a comparative study, or further work by another task force.

V. MONITORING THE STATUS OF CONSERVATION OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

A. Natural Properties

19. The representative of IUCN reported on the status of conservation in nine natural World Heritage sites. A summary of his presentation was available as information document SC-87/CONF.004/INF.1.

20. The Bureau took note of the fact that in two of the sites in the List of World Heritage in Danger, assistance provided under the World Heritage Fund had helped either to improve the conservation status (Ngorongoro Conservation Area in United Republic of Tanzania) or stabilize the situation (Garamba National Park in Zaire). Although the respective national governments had not responded positively to suggestions of the Secretariat and of IUCN to include Ichkeul National Park (Tunisia), Selous Game Reserve (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mana Pools Complex (Zimbabwe) in the List of World Heritage in Danger, the Bureau, on the basis of information provided by IUCN for the three sites, suggested that such efforts should continue.

21. The Bureau was informed by the representative of IUCN of a number of threats to the Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary in Peru. In this connection, the Bureau expressed its hopes that the funds allocated for technical cooperation and training for this site would help to improve the protection of the site.

22. In discussing possible impacts of planned iron-ore exploration within the Mt. Nimba area, the Bureau welcomed future close co-operation with the World Bank and other donor agencies to avert dangers to World Heritage properties. The Bureau underlined the importance of involving the State Party concerned in discussions with donor agencies.

B. Cultural properties

23. The Chairman recalled that during its tenth session the Committee had decided to set up a working group of the Bureau to study a system of monitoring the state of conservation of cultural properties, which would be both flexible and inexpensive and would be based upon the principle that the main responsibility for monitoring lay with the States concerned. Such a system should not only enable the Committee to be informed of the state of conservation of the sites, but should also help the States concerned to be better informed of the dangers threatening these sites and of the assistance which the Committee could provide to help overcome them. The system elaborated by the working group was set out in document SC-87/CONF.004/5.

24. The representative of India who had chaired this group, drew the attention of the Bureau to certain points of the document. It foresaw two types of questionnaires (one which would be sent systematically to the States concerned for each site to be monitored, and a second one, more detailed, which would be used only for properties whose state of conservation raised questions, for instance in the light of the answers to the first questionnaire). Moreover, the document indicated action which could be taken by the Bureau and the Committee in the framework of the monitoring procedure. The Bureau recommended that the Committee adopt the system drawn up by the working group.

25. Furthermore, the Director of the Cultural Heritage Division pointed out that whenever the Secretariat received information concerning dangers threatening a cultural World Heritage site, it did its utmost to verify its authenticity, brought the information to the attention of the authorities concerned and, in certain cases provided those States with suggestions regarding measures to be taken. The speaker cited examples of recent interventions of the Secretariat in connection with cultural properties.

VI. SITUATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND

26. The Bureau took note of document SC.87/CONF.004/6 indicating the mandatory and voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund received as at 31 May 1987 and the use made so far of the budget approved by the Committee at its tenth session. The Bureau reminded States Parties to pay their World Heritage contributions before the General Assembly of States Parties on 30 October 1987. The representative of Brazil indicated that his government was envisaging to make a voluntary contribution to the World Heritage Fund in 1987, corresponding to at least 1% of its contribution to Unesco's Regular Budget in 1987. The Bureau recognized that the stable situation of the Fund would enable the Committee to approve a budget for 1988 of the same order of magnitude as for 1987. The Bureau recalled that the Committee, at its last session, decided that the Bureau should act as a finance committee during forthcoming sessions of the Committee. In this connection, the Bureau welcomed the new format for the presentation of activites supported under the Fund.

VII. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

27. The Bureau reviewed document SC-87/CONF.004/7 on technical cooperation requests submitted by States Parties and made the following recommendations:

- People's Republic of China

a) The Bureau noted that the Jixian/Tianjian Area, for which US$30,000 has been requested for supporting geological research, has not been recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List.

b) In relation to the requests for training of specialists in management of natural heritage (US$80,000) and the research studies on the Imperial Palace (US$35,000) and Caves of Mogao (US$52,000) the Bureau noted that the Secretariat will be examining details with the Chinese authorities and report back to the Committee.

- Yugoslavia

The Bureau recommended that the Committee approve the allocation of US$50,000 for the purchase of field and laboratory equipment which would help in ecosystem conservation work at Durmitor National Park.

- Ecuador

The Bureau recommended that the Committee approve an allocation of US$70,000 for restoration of monuments in the Historic Centre of Quito, Ecuador which were damaged by the recent earthquake. The Bureau approved the release of US$30,000, immediately, under emergency assistance.

- Honduras

In considering the request for the US$114,576 for improving the protection of the Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve, the Bureau decided to approve an initial amount of US$30,000. As for the remaining amount (US$84,576), the Bureau asked the Secretariat to contact the Honduran authorities to assess priorities for international assistance projects for this natural property which had already received considerable support from the World Heritage Fund.

- Madagascar

The Bureau approved US$25,000 for the organization of a workshop on the conservation of tropical forests. In this connection, the Bureau expressed the wish that the meeting would result in the drawing up of nominations to the World Heritage List.

28. The Bureau noted that States Parties had submitted only a relatively small number of technical cooperation requests. In this connection, the Bureau recalled that States Parties could ask for preparatory assistance to draw up such requests. In addition, the Bureau asked the Secretariat to make every effort, including missions to States Parties, to advise on the availability of international assistance under the Fund and to assist in the preparation of receivable requests. Particular attention should be given to designing technical cooperation projects in which the contribution from the World Heritage Fund acted as a catalyst for funding from other sources such as UNDP, the World Bank, WWF, etc.

29. The Bureau felt that more background information should be given in the presentation of technical cooperation requests for approval by the Bureau or the Committee in order to allow a better appreciation of the context in which requests were being made under the World Heritage Fund. The Bureau recommended that the Secretariat in future present the following elements for each technical cooperation request:

- international assistance already provided for the property in question and results obtained;

- a brief description on the different components requested, for example, laboratory equipment, vehicles, expert services, etc. and the respective amounts requested under the Fund;

- the national counterpart contribution and the sources of other funding;

- additional information of relevance, for example whether the property in question had been the subject of a monitoring report, had been suggested for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, etc.

30. Finally, the Bureau considered that in very many cases, States Parties were not sufficiently well informed about the possibilities for requesting international assistance under the World Heritage Fund. The Bureau therefore recommended that the Secretariat prepare an easily understood brochure on how to obtain international assistance under the World Heritage Fund which would be widely distributed to all States Parties.

VIII. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

31. The Bureau took note of the status of implementation of the promotional plan which the Committee adopted during its tenth session, particularly the production of the following materials providing general information on the Convention: an exhibit, an updated version of the folding-poster, and the World Heritage Guidebook, preparation of the 1988 Diary, a certificate for managers of World Heritage sites, etc. The Secretariat recalled the importance of decentralizing promotional activities by calling for national and local initiatives. In this regard, the Bureau approved a questionnaire, to be sent to States Parties, requesting information on the promotional activities undertaken by them and the designation of a responsible person or organization. The Bureau requested the Secretariat to report on the responses received at the next session of the Committee.

32. In connection with the assistance requested by States Parties for carrying out promotional activities, the Bureau recommended that such assistance should be provided only for the production of general information material on the Convention and not for the promotion of any particular World Heritage property. Furthermore, considering the budgetary allocations set aside for promotional activities, such assistance could only be of modest proportions, complementing national investments. However, the Bureau noted that the Secretariat should be flexible in judging each case accordingly. In particular, the Bureau recommended to the Committee a detailed study, in collaboration with the authorities of the People's Republic of China, on the request for the production of a film on World Heritage properties, within and outside of China, to improve the understanding of the Convention among the Chinese public.

IX. REPORT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE TO UNESCO'S GENERAL CONFERENCE

33. The Bureau endorsed document 24 C/93 entitled "Report of the World Heritage Committee to the General Conference (24th session)" presented by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee.

X. DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

34. The Bureau established the draft agenda of the Committee for its eleventh session which will be held 7-11 December 1987 at Unesco Headquarters.

XI. OTHER MATTERS

35. The observer from Uruguay informed the Bureau that the Government of her country was fully aware of the importance of the work of the Convention. The Minister for Culture of Uruguay had recently visited Unesco Headquarters and had informed the Secretariat that Uruguay was taking the necessary measures to become party to the Convention. The Bureau thanked the observer of Uruguay for these remarks and expressed the wish that Uruguay would very soon become an active State Party.

36. The Bureau took note that the Brazilian Government was intending to invite the World Heritage Committee to hold its twelfth session in Brasilia in 1988.

XII. CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

37. In thanking all those who had contributed to the success of the session, the Chairman paid tribute to ICOMOS and IUCN for their evaluations in connection with the particularly high number of nominations to the World Heritage List. The representative of India, on behalf of the other members of the Bureau, thanked the Chairman for the wise and efficient manner in which he had conducted the session. The session was then closed by the Chairman.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

Eleventh Session

(Unesco Headquarters, 23-26 June 1987)

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