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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

World Heritage Committee
Fourteenth Session

Banff, Alberta, Canada, 7-12 December 1990

Equitable Representation of Different Regions
and Cultures of the World

1. The seventh General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention (November 1989) to which the above-mentioned subject was submitted adopted a resolution by which it reasserted the importance of a rotation of the Committee members, inviting States Parties whose mandates on the Committee had just expired to consider standing for re-election during an appropriate period of time, but nonetheless remaining closely associated with the Committee's work. It also invited the World Heritage Committee to give further consideration to additional procedures, such as regional quotas, to ensure an equitable distribution of the different regions and cultures of the world.
2. During its thirteenth session (December 1989), the Committee did not consider it suitable to apply rigid mechanisms for the election of its members so as to ensure an appropriate balance in the equitable representation of geographical regions and cultures. It requested the Secretariat to submit proposals for guidelines which could be submitted for consideration to the General Assembly at its eighth session.
3. The basic principle, i.e. "equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world" follows from the rule as mentioned in Article 8.2 of the Convention. Since the first session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage held in Nairobi in 1978, the question as to the application of this rule has been regularly raised both by the General Assembly and the Committee. Various suggestions have been made by representatives of States Parties and by the Secretariat (summarized in Annex A) but no solution has been found.

4. In view of the fact that no agreement could be reached on any of these suggestions, very little can be presented by the Secretariat by way of guidelines. One or two steps could be envisaged which might bring further progress, and it is to be noted that the last election has already brought some improvements.

5. The Secretariat is only able to present for discussion the following steps which the Committee may wish to suggest to the General Assembly :

- (1) that a chart such as that presented in Annex B be presented at every session showing past Bureau and Committee membership;
- (2) that States parties be invited to present their candidatures, bearing in mind the importance of having specialists to regularly take part in meetings, and of ensuring a balance between experts in cultural and natural heritage. The importance of specialists' participation has been underlined by the decision of the Committee to finance the travel of specialists from less developed countries (LDC) to meetings of the Committee and its Bureau;
- (3) that the States who wish to become Members of the Committee be invited to notify their nominations at an appropriate period, such as three months in advance, and to indicate on that occasion the names of the experts whom they intend to appoint to represent them.

ANNEX A

INFORMATION NOTE CONCERNING PROPOSALS FOR EQUITABLE
REPRESENTATION OF DIFFERENT REGIONS AND CULTURES OF THE WORLD
WITHIN THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

1. Proposals to date for equitable distribution consisted either of rigid mechanisms such as determining quotas of seats per region, introducing new rules of re-eligibility, revising the Convention with a view to increasing the number of Committee members, or more flexible mechanisms such as the invitation made to States Parties, by the General Assembly at its seventh General Assembly (November, 1989).

2. If the idea of determining quotas of seats per region (such as defined by the Manual of the General Conference) were accepted, the composition of the Committee would be as follows, it being understood that the following calculation is based on the present number of States Parties to the Convention:

(ratio 19% - 111 States/21 Committee members)

| | <u>exact figures</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Africa (27) | 5,1 seats |
| Latin America and the Caribbean (22) | 4,1 seats |
| Asia (19) | 3,6 seats |
| Arab States (14) | 2,6 seats |
| Europe (29) | 5,5 seats |

The calculation would be modified as new ratifications or acceptances are received.

It should be noted that seats on the Committee are presently distributed as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Africa | 2 seats |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 5 seats |
| Asia | 4 seats |
| Arab States | 4 seats |
| Europe | 6 seats |

3. If it were considered suitable to introduce a rule concerning re-eligibility, inasmuch as States would not be eligible for re-election during a given period which could be of two or four years, it would be necessary to amend the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly of States Parties. In accordance with Rule 16, the Assembly may amend the Rules of Procedure "by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the representatives of States present and voting".

4. During its twelfth session, the Committee considered

increasing to 36 the number of its members. Article 37 (1) of the Convention stipulates that it "may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention." The adoption of an international standard by the General Conference is governed by the "Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution" of Unesco, completed by Resolution 32.1 adopted by the General Conference at its twentieth session. From these texts (paragraph 1 (c) of Resolution 20 C/32.1, articles 6 and 3 of the aforementioned Rules of Procedure) results the necessity of an intervention of the General Conference for, at least, three consecutive sessions, i.e. a minimum of four years, to make possible the adoption of a revising convention. The time needed for the revising convention to be ratified by all States parties to the World Heritage Convention is another element to be given consideration.

Octobre 90

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

Liste des 111 Etats parties avec leur mandats* au Comité du patrimoine mondial de 1976 à 1995

| PAYS | ANNEES | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| | 1976 | 1978 | 1980 | 1983 | 1985 | 1987 | 1989 | 1991 | 1993 | 1995 |
| AFGHANISTAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALBANIE | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALGERIE | | 2 | () | (7) | 6 | () | () | () | () | (8) |
| ALLEMAGNE | 2 | () | () | () | () | () | () | () | () | (9) |
| ANTIGUA & BARBUDA | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARABIE SAOUDITE | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARGENTINE | | | | 7 | () | | | | | |
| AUSTRALIE | | | | | 7 | | | | | (13) |
| BANGLADESH | | | | | | | | | | |
| BENIN | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOLIVIE | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRESIL | | | | | 7 | | | | 6 | (13) |
| BULGARIE | | | 5 | () | () | 6 | () | () | () | (11) |

ANNEES

PAYS

1976 1978 1980 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995

BURKINA FASO

BURUNDI

CAMEROUN

(2)

CANADA

(6) (8)

CAP-VERT

CHILI

CHINE

(7)

CHYPRE

(6)

COLOMBIE

CONGO

COSTA RICA

COTE D'IVOIRE

(6)

CUBA

DANEMARK

EGYPTE

(7)

EQUATEUR

(4)

ANNEES

PAYS

1976 1978 1980 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995

ESPAGNE

7

(_____)

6

(_____)

(13)

ETHIOPIE

FINLANDE

7

(_____)

6

(_____)

(15)

FRANCE

2

GABON

GAMBIE

4

(_____)

GHANA

6

(_____)

GRECE

GUATEMALA

7

(_____)

GUINEE

GUYANE

HAITI

HONDURAS

HONGRIE

6

(_____)

INDE

6

(_____)

INDONESIE

PAYS

ANNEES

1976 1978 1980 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|-------|---|--|---|-------|---|------|--|
| IRAK | (| 7 | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| IRAN | (| 4 | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| ITALIE | (| 7 | _____ |) | | 6 | _____ |) | (13) | |
| J. A. LIBYENNE | (| 7 | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| JAMAIQUE | (| 7 | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| JORDANIE | (| 7 | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| LIBAN | (| 6 | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| LUXEMBOURG | (| | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| MADAGASCAR | (| | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| MALAISIE | (| | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| MALAWI | (| 6 | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| MALDIVES | (| | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| MALI | (| | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| MALTE | (| | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| MAROC | (| | _____ |) | | | | | | |
| MAURITANIE | (| | _____ |) | | | | | | |

PAYS

ANNEES

5

1976 1978 1980 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995

MEXIQUE

MONACO

MOZAMBIQUE

NEPAL

NICARAGUA

NIGER

NIGERIA

NORVEGE

N. ZELANDE

OMAN

OUGANDA

PAKISTAN

PANAMA

PARAGUAY

PEROU

PHILIPPINES

(_____)
6

(_____)
5

(_____)
4

(_____)
6

(_____)
6

7

(_____)

7

(_____)

6

(_____)

(13)

6

(_____)

PAYS

ANNEES

6

1976 1978 1980 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995

POLOGNE (2)

PORTUGAL

QATAR

R.A. SYRIENNE

R. CENTRAFRICAINE

R. DE COREE

R.D.P. LAO

R. DOMINICAINE

R.P. DE MONGOLIE

R.S.S DE BIELORUSSIE

R.S.S. D'UKRAINE

R.U. DE TANZANIE

ROUMANIE

ROYAUME-UNI

SAINT CHRISTOPHE & NEVIS

(6)

(6)

PAYS

ANNEES

7

1976 1978 1980 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995

SAINT SIEGE

(2 _____) 7 (_____) 6 (_____) (15)

SEYCHELLES

(2 _____)

SRI LANKA

(_____)

SUEDE

7

(_____)

THAILANDE

6

(_____)

TUNISIE

7

(_____)

6

(_____)

(13)

TURQUIE

(_____)

URSS

URUGUAY

VIETNAM

YEMEN

6

(_____)

YUGOSLAVIE

4

(_____)

ZAIRE

7

(_____)

PAYS

ANNEES

8

1976 1978 1980 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995

ZAMBIE

ZIMBABWE

* Les mandats des membres devant se terminer en 1982 se sont en fait prolongés jusqu'en 1983, en raison du changement de calendrier de la Conférence générale.

lère élection : 26 novembre 1976

lère session du Comité : 27 juin-ler juillet 1977

Composition des Bureaux du Comité

1ère session - juillet 1977 (Paris):

Président : Iran (Mr. F. Bagherzadeh)
 Vice-Présidents : Egypte
 France
 Nigeria
 Pologne
 Rapporteur : Canada (M. P. Bennett)

2ème session - septembre 1978 (Washington) :

Président : Etats-Unis (M. D. Hales)
 Vice-Présidents : Egypte
 Equateur
 France
 Iran
 Nigéria
 Rapporteur : Pologne (M. K. Pawlowski)

3ème session - octobre 1979 (Louxor):

Président : Egypte (M. S. Adam)
 Vice-Présidents : Bulgarie
 Etats-Unis
 Nepal
 Panama
 Sénégal
 Rapporteur : France (M. M. Parent)

4ème session - septembre 1980 (Paris) :

Président : France (M. M. Parent)
 Vice-Présidents : Australie
 Etats-Unis
 Ghana
 Panama
 Yougoslavie
 Rapporteur : Tunisie (M. A. Beschaouch)

lère session extraordinaire - septembre 1981 (Paris) :

Président : France (M. M. Parent)

Vice-Présidents : Australie
Bulgarie
Etats-Unis
Panama
Sénégal

Rapporteur : Tunisie (M. A. Beschaouch)

5ème session - octobre 1981 (Sydney) :

Président : Australie (Prof. R.O. Slatyer)

Vice-Présidents : Allemagne (Rép. Féd. d')
Brésil
Bulgarie
Guinée
Népal

Rapporteur : Tunisie (M. A. Beschaouch)

6ème session - décembre 1982 (Paris) :

Président : Australie (Prof. R.O. Slatyer)

Vice-Présidents : Argentine
Bulgarie
Guinée
Italie
Pakistan

Rapporteur : Tunisie (M. A. Beschaouch)

7ème session - décembre 1983 (Florence) :

Président : Italie (Mme L. Vlad-Borrelli)

Vice-Présidents : Algérie
Australie
Guinée
Norvège
Sri Lanka

Rapporteur : Brésil (M. da Silva Telles)

8ème session - novembre 1984 (Buenos Aires) :

Président : Argentine (M. J. Gazaneo)
 Vice-Présidents : Algérie
 Australie
 Norvège
 Pakistan
 Sénégal
 Rapporteur : France (M. L. Chabason)

9ème session - décembre 1985 (Paris) :

Président : Tanzanie (M. A. Mturi)
 Vice-Présidents : Algérie
 Bulgarie
 Inde
 Mexique
 Norvège
 Rapporteur : Canada (M. A. Davidson)

10e session - novembre 1986 (Paris) :

Président : Canada (M. J.D. Collinson)
 Vice-Présidents : Algérie
 Bulgarie
 Inde
 Mexique
 Zaïre
 Rapporteur : Brésil (M. L.F. Seixas Correa)

11e session - décembre 1987 (Paris) :

Président : Canada (M. J.D. Collinson)
 Vice-Présidents : France
 Mexique
 Sri Lanka
 Tunisie
 Tanzanie
 Rapporteur : Bulgarie (Mme M. Stantcheva)

12e session - décembre 1988 (Brasilia) :

Président : Brésil (M. A. da Silva Telles)
Vice-Présidents : Australie
Canada
France
Inde
Rép. arabe du Yémen
Rapporteur : Grèce (Mme A. Miltiadou)

13e session - décembre 1989 (Paris) :

Président : Tunisie (M. A. Beschaouch)
Vice-Présidents : Bulgarie
Colombie
Grèce
Sénégal
Thaïlande
Rapporteur : Canada (Mme C. Cameron)