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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

Thirty first Session

Christchurch, New Zealand
23 June – 2 July 2007

Item 8B of the Provisional Agenda: Nominations to the World Heritage List

Nominations to the World Heritage List

SUMMARY

This document presents the nominations to be examined by the Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007). It is divided into three sections:

- I** Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List
- II** Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List
- III** Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 31st session

The Document presents for each nomination the proposed Draft Decision based on the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) as included in *WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1* and *WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2* and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 31st session. The information is presented in two parts:

- a table of the total surface area of each property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 17 proposed serial properties.

Decisions required:

The Committee is requested to examine the recommendations and Draft Decisions presented in this Document, and, in accordance with paragraph 153 of the *Operational Guidelines* (2005), take its Decisions concerning inscription on the World Heritage List in the following four categories:

- (a) properties which it **inscribes** on the World Heritage List;
- (b) properties which it **decides not to inscribe** on the List;
- (c) properties whose consideration is **referred**;
- (d) properties whose consideration is **deferred**.

I. Changes to names of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

1. At the request of the Australian authorities, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Australia)**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986 and extended in 1994.

IUCN Comment:

The Gondwanan elements are an important consideration in the nomination, but certainly not the critical component, while other properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List have far greater claim to this title. Ecologically what is important about the CERA serial site is that it arguably best represents the overlap and interaction between three biota; the relictual Gondwanan, the invasive Asian biota and the Australian autochthonous biota that largely evolved after the split with Gondwana. In this property forests are the core theme, the best examples of overlap and interaction between three great biota are what confer Outstanding Universal Value to this property. Therefore, if the name of this property should change IUCN proposes to consider **Australian Subtropical Forests** or **Subtropic Forests of Australia**.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-07/31.COM/8B,**
 2. Approves the proposed name change to the *Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Australia)* as proposed by the Australian authorities. The name of the property becomes **Gondwana Rainforests of Australia** in English and **Les forêts humides Gondwana de l'Australie** in French.
2. At the request of the Egyptian authorities and "as the site encompasses monuments from other different eras", the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Islamic Cairo**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-07/31.COM/8B,**
2. Approves the proposed name change to *Islamic Cairo* as proposed by the Egyptian authorities. The name of the property becomes **Historic Cairo** in English and **Le Caire historique** in French.

3. At the request of the Greek authorities and as a follow up to the Periodic Report, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Archaeological Site of Epidaurus**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1988.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-07/31.COM/8B,**
 2. Approves the proposed name change to the *Archaeological Site of Epidaurus* as proposed by the Greek authorities. The name of the property becomes **Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus** in English and **Sanctuaire de Asklepios en Epidaure** in French.
4. At the request of the Greek authorities and as a follow up to the Periodic Report, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Archaeological Site of Vergina**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-07/31.COM/8B,**
 2. Approves the proposed name change to *Archaeological Site of Vergina* as proposed by the Greek authorities. The name of the property becomes **Archaeological Site of Aigai** in English and **Site archéologique de Aigai** in French.
5. At the request of the Greek authorities and as a follow up to the Periodic Report, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Mystras**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1989.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-07/31.COM/8B,**
2. Approves the proposed name change to *Mystras* as proposed by the Greek authorities. The name of the property becomes **Archaeological Site of Mystras** in English and **Site archéologique de Mystras** in French.

6. At the request of the Greek authorities and as a follow up to the Periodic Report, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of **Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Luckas and Nea Moni of Chios**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-07/31.COM/8B**,
 2. Approves the proposed name change to **Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Luckas and Nea Moni of Chios** as proposed by the Greek authorities. The name of the property becomes **Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Loukas and Nea Moni of Chios** in English and **Monastères de Daphni, de Hosios Loukas et Nea Moni de Chios** in French.
7. At the request of the Italian authorities and as a follow up to the Periodic Report, the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **I Sassi di Matera**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1993.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document **WHC-07/31.COM/8B**,
 2. Approves the proposed name change to **I Sassi di Matera** as proposed by the Italian authorities. The name of the property becomes **The Sassi and the park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera** in English and **Les Sassi et le parc des églises rupestres de Matera** in French.
8. At the request of the Polish authorities the Committee is asked to approve a change to the English and French names of the **Auschwitz Concentration Camp**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Recalling Decision **30 COM 8B.12**,
2. Taking note of the renewed request for a name change for **Auschwitz Concentration Camp (Poland)** by the Polish authorities,
3. Welcoming the international consultation meeting which brought together eminent personalities and international experts on 12 March 2007 at UNESCO Headquarters,

4. Noting the results of the international consultation meeting and in particular the proposed statement of significance and the recommended name change,
5. Approves the statement of significance for the property as contained in Document **WHC-07/31.COM 8B**;
6. Based on the statement of significance, further approves the name change to the following: **Auschwitz Birkenau** as title and **German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945)** as subtitle;
7. Taking into account Decision **31 COM 7B.88**, urges the State Party to ensure the implementation of the management plan for the property by authorities at all levels;
8. Appeals to all States Parties to send web-links of their educational and information material to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in order to enhance understanding of its significance in the collective memory of humanity as a sign of warning of the many threats and consequences of extreme ideologies and the denial of human dignity;

Draft Statement of Significance for Auschwitz Concentration Camp, Poland.

(Proposed by the International Consultation Meeting 12 March 2007)

Auschwitz is known worldwide as the principal of the six camps established by the German Nazi regime to implement the so-called Final Solution through the spoliation, degradation and mass extermination of Jews, and Roma and Sinti. First built in Poland under German Nazi occupation as a concentration camp for Poles and later for Soviet soldiers, it was a place where Poles and many other nationalities were exploited, tortured and killed on the basis of German Nazi condemnation of their political or religious beliefs. At the centre of a large landscape of exploitation, much of which survives, the two camps of Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II-Birkenau were placed on the World Heritage List as evidence of this inhumanity, cruelty and systematic efforts at denying human dignity to groups considered inferior. The camps are a memorial to the about 1.5 million people murdered there (of whom 90% were Jews) as well as to those who, despite unspeakable sufferings and against all the odds, survived.

Auschwitz was the largest of the concentration camp complexes created by the German Nazi regime and stood alone in combining extermination with a labour camp. The fortified walls, barbed wire, railway sidings, platforms, barracks, gallows, gas chambers and crematoria show clearly the conditions within which the German Nazi genocide, mass murder and forced labour took place. The museum collections preserve the evidence of the humanity of those who died. The site has high levels of authenticity and integrity since the original evidence has been carefully conserved without any unnecessary restoration.

Criterion vi - be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal value

Auschwitz – Birkenau, monument to the deliberate genocide of the Jews by the Nazi regime (Germany 1933-1945) and to the deaths of countless others bears irrefutable evidence to one of the greatest crimes ever perpetrated against humanity. It is also a monument to the strength of the human spirit which in appalling conditions of adversity resisted the efforts of the German Nazi regime to suppress freedom and free thought and to wipe out whole races. The site is a key place of memory for the whole of humankind for the holocaust, racist policies and barbarism; it is a place of our collective memory of this dark chapter in the history of humanity, of transmission to younger generations and a sign of warning of the many threats and tragic consequences of extreme ideologies and denial of human dignity.

II. Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List

Summary

At its 31st session, the Committee will be examining a total of **45** nominations, **37** of which are "new nominations", having not been presented previously. In addition, the Committee will be examining:

- 1 extension of boundaries,
- 7 nominations deferred or referred by previous sessions of the Committee.

Of these nominations ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 18 for inscription (note that the recommendation concerning the nomination of the Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda, Gabon, will be included in *Document WHC-07/31.COM/8B.Add*).

Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

At the time of the preparation of this Document, none of the nominations had been withdrawn by the State Party concerned.

Presentation of Nominations

Within the natural, mixed and cultural groups, nominations are being presented by IUCN and ICOMOS in English alphabetical and regional order (Africa, Arab States, Asia / Pacific, Europe / North America, Latin America / Caribbean). Both the printed Advisory Bodies evaluation Documents and this working Document are presented in this order. As in the past, for ease of reference, an alphabetical summary table and index of recommendations is presented at the beginning of the Document (pp. 4-5).

**Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS
to the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee (23 June - 2 July 2007)¹**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommend.	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
	NATURAL PROPERTIES					
China	South China Karst	1248	I / D ²	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	07	
France	Speleothems of French Limestone Caves, Outstanding Records of Karst Processes and Archives of Palaeo-climates	1045	N	(vii)(viii)	09	
Italy	The Dolomites	1237	N / D ³	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	10	
Madagascar	Rainforests of the Atsinanana	1257	I	(ix)(x)	06	
Mexico	Banco Chichorro Biosphere Reserve	1244	N	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	12	
Republic of Korea	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	1264	I	(vii)(viii)	08	
Slovakia / Ukraine	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians	1133	I	(vii)(ix)(x)	10	
South Africa	Prince Edward Islands	1266	N	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	07	
Spain	Teide National Park	1258	I	(vii)(viii)	11	
Switzerland	Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn	1037	bis	OK	12	
Viet Nam	Ba Be National Park	1249	N	(vii)(viii)(x)	09	
	MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Gabon	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda <i>see Document WHC-07/31.COM/8B.Add</i>	1147	Rev	(iii)(iv)(ix)(x) + CL	14	
South Africa	The Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape	1265	I / D	(iv)(v)(ix)(x) + CL	13	
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES					
Albania	The Historic Centre of Berat (City of 25 Centuries Cultural Continuity and Religious Coexistence)	568	rev	D	(ii)(iii)(vi)	27
Argentina	Foundational City Area of La Plata	979	N	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	28	
Australia	Sydney Opera House	166	rev	I	(i)	20
Austria	Bregenzwald Cultural Landscape	1228	D	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL	21	
Azerbaijan	Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	1076	rev	R	(ii)(iii)(vi) + CL	27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad	1260	R	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	22	
Cambodia	The Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear	1224	I	(i)(ii)(iv)	16	
Canada	The Rideau Canal	1221	I	(i)(iv)	22	
China	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	1112	I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	17	
Czech Republic	Hand Paper Mill at Velké Losiny	1235	N	(ii)(iv)	23	
Finland	Paimio Hospital (former Paimio sanatorium)	1251	D	(i)(ii)(iv)	23	
France	Bordeaux, Port of the Moon	1256	I	(ii)(iv)	23	
France / Spain	The Mediterranean Shore of the Pyrenees	1261	N	(ii)(v)(vi) + CL	24	
Germany	Heidelberg Castle and Old Town	1173	rev	D	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	28
Greece	The Old Town of Corfu	978	I	(i)(ii)(iv)	24	
India	The Red Fort Complex	231	rev	I	(ii)(iii)(vi)	20
Iraq	Samarra Archaeological City	276	rev	D	(ii)(iii)(iv)	15
Israel	Bahá'i Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee	1220	R	(iii)(vi)	25	
Italy	Valnerina and the Marmore Cascade	1254	D	(i)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL	25	
Japan	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape	1246	D	(ii)(iii)(v) + CL	17	
Kenya	The Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	1231	D	(iii)(iv)(v)	14	

¹ On the recommendation of the Committee's Task Force on the Implementation of the *Convention* (1999-2000), and of the Bureau at its 24th session (2000), a single summary table records the recommendation of the Advisory Bodies for inscription (I), referral (R), deferral (D), non-inscription (N), or approval of an Extension (OK). For Mixed properties, the recommendations of both ICOMOS and IUCN are shown. The 37 properties highlighted in **bold** (withdrawals are not counted) are considered "new" nominations, having not been presented to the Committee or its Bureau previously.

² The recommendation for this serial natural property of China is divided in two parts: while two elements are recommended for inscription (I), a third element of the same property is recommended for deferral (D).

³ The recommendation for this serial natural property of Italy is divided in two parts: while the nomination is deferred (D) under natural criteria (vii) and (viii), it is recommended not to be inscribed (N) under criteria (ix) and (x).

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommend.	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp
Kyrgyzstan	The Sulaiman-Too Cultural Landscape (Sacred Mountain)	1230	R	(iii)(iv)(vi) + CL	18
Mexico	Central University City Campus of the <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i> (UNAM)	1250	I	(ii)(iv)(vi)	28
Namibia	Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes	1255	I	(iii)(v)	15
Philippines	The Batanes Cultural Landscapes	1184	D	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL	18
Poland	Gdańsk – The Site of Memory and Freedom	1240	N	(ii)(iv)(vi)	25
Romania	Sibiu, the Historic Centre	1238	N	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	25
Serbia	Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius	1253	I	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	26
Switzerland	Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces overlooking the Lake and the Alps	1243	I	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL	26
Tajikistan	Sarazm	1141	D	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	18
Turkmenistan	The Parthian Fortresses of Nisa	1241	I	(ii)(iii)	19
United Kingdom	Darwin at Downe	1247	N	(iii)(vi)	27

KEY

I	Recommended for inscription
R	Recommended for referral
D	Recommended for deferral
OK	Approval Recommended of an extension or a modification
N	Not recommended for inscription
(i) (ii) etc	Cultural and/or Natural criteria proposed by the State Party.
CL	Proposed as a Cultural Landscape

In the presentation below, **ICOMOS Recommendations and IUCN Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from *WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1* (ICOMOS) and *WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2* (IUCN).

Though Draft Decisions were taken from IUCN and ICOMOS evaluations books, in some cases, a few modifications were required to adapt them to this Document.

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1 AFRICA

A.1.1 New nominations

Property	Rainforests of the Atsinanana
Id. N°	1257
State Party	Madagascar
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 1.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2,
2. Inscribes the Rainforests of the Atsinanana, Madagascar, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ix) and (x):
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Rainforests of the Atsinanana are a serial property comprising six components. They contain globally outstanding biodiversity and have an exceptional proportion of endemic plant and animal species. The level of endemism within the property is approximately 80 to 90 percent for all groups, and endemic families and genera are common. The serial property comprises a representative selection of the most important habitats of the unique rainforest biota of Madagascar, including many threatened and endemic plant and animal species.

Criterion (ix): *The Rainforests of the Atsinanana are relict forests, largely associated with steeper terrain along the eastern escarpment and mountains of Madagascar. The protected areas included in this serial property have become critically important for maintaining ongoing ecological processes necessary for the survival of Madagascar's unique biodiversity. This biodiversity reflects the Madagascar's geological history and geographic placement. It is the world's fourth largest island and has been separated from all other land masses for at least 60-80 million years and thus most of its plant and animal life has evolved in isolation. These forests have also offered important*

refuge for species during past periods of climate change and will be essential for the adaptation and survival of species in the light of future climate change.

Criterion (x): *The level of endemism within the property is approximately 80 to 90 percent for all groups, and endemic families and genera are common. Madagascar is one of the world's top "megadiversity" countries and features an extraordinary large number (circa 12,000) of endemic plant species. The property is also globally significant for fauna, especially primates, with all five families of Malagasy primates, all endemic lemur families, seven endemic genera of Rodentia, six endemic genera of Carnivora, as well as several species of Chiroptera represented. Of the 123 species of non-flying mammals in Madagascar (72 of which are on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species), 78 occur within the property. The critical importance of the property is underlined by the fact that deforestation has left eastern Madagascar with only 8.5 percent of its original forests and the property protects key areas of this remaining habitat.*

All components of the serial property are formally protected as national parks and have management plans in place. Key management issues include effective control of agricultural encroachment and resource exploitation from logging, hunting, and gem mining. These issues require the implementation of clear and coordinated management strategies to manage the components of this serial property as a single entity. Also, coordinated planning and management of this serial property with adjacent protected areas and forest corridors is required, for which additional financial and human resources need to be obtained. There is potential for further extension of the property to include adjacent protected areas and forest corridors once they meet the conditions of integrity.

4. Commends the State Party for its significant and encouraging efforts to protect the rainforests of Madagascar;
5. Requests the State Party to submit a detailed topographic map showing the revised boundary of the property following the exclusion of identified components originally included in this serial nomination;
6. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) *Consider this as Phase 1 of a larger World Heritage nomination which could be brought forward when conditions of integrity are adequately met. Subsequent phases should be based on a review of potential future addition of appropriately protected areas of high nature conservation value to the property, with priority to those major tracts of land presently forming corridors of natural forest between existing reserves within the property;*
 - b) *Progressively increase the level of staffing and resources within all reserves within the property and also develop a long term strategy for financing of all reserves within a larger World Heritage nomination, as well as adequate*

financing for management of corridors between existing reserves within the property;

- c) Develop a proactive community development programme, which would support socio-economic activities outside of the existing reserves to reduce pressures for resource exploitation within the property; and
- d) Develop and implement strategies to reduce the impact of illegal logging and small scale gem mining within the property.

Property	Prince Edward Islands
Id. N°	1226
State Party	South Africa
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 11.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Prince Edward Islands, South Africa**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Recommends the State Party to consider the potential use of other international designations such as a Ramsar site in order to strengthen the international recognition of the property's values.

A.2 ASIA / PACIFIC

A.2.1 New nominations

Property	South China Karst
Id. N°	1248
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 19.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Inscribes the **Shilin and Libo clusters of the South China Karst, China**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (viii)**:
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

South China is unrivalled for the diversity of its karst features and landscapes. The property includes specifically selected areas that are of outstanding universal value to protect and present the best examples of these karst features and landscapes. South China Karst is a coherent serial property

comprising two clusters, Libo Karst and Shilin Karst, and each cluster comprises two components.

Criterion (vii): South China Karst represents one of the world's most spectacular examples of humid tropical to subtropical karst landscapes. The stone forests of Shilin are considered superlative natural phenomena and the world reference site for this type of feature. The cluster includes the Naigu stone forest occurring on dolomitic limestone and the Suyishan stone forest arising from a lake. Shilin contains a wider range of pinnacle shapes than other karst landscapes with pinnacles, and a higher diversity of shapes and colours that change with different weather and light conditions. The cone and tower karsts of Libo, also considered the world reference site for these types of karsts, form a distinctive and beautiful landscape.

Criterion (viii): Both Shilin and Libo are global reference areas for the karst features and landscapes that they exhibit. Major developments in the stone forests of Shilin occurred over some 270 million years during four major geological time periods from the Permian to present, illustrating the episodic nature of the evolution of these karst features. Libo contains carbonate outcrops of different ages that erosive processes shaped over millions of years into impressive fengcong (cone) and fenglin (tower) karsts. It contains a combination of numerous tall karst peaks, deep dolines, sinking streams and long river caves.

The property is well managed, with clear management plans in place and the effective involvement of various stakeholders. There are strong international networks in place to support continued research and management. Continued efforts are required to expand and refine buffer zones to protect upstream catchments, and in particular to ensure the necessary long-term protection and management of the catchments. Traditional management by minority peoples is an important feature of both clusters, and the relationship between karst and the cultural identity and traditions of minority groups including the Yi (Shilin) and the Shui, Yao and Buyi (Libo) requires continued recognition and respect in site management. Potential for further extension of the property requires development of a management framework for effective coordination between the different clusters.

4. Recommends the State Party to consider this as Phase 1 of a larger World Heritage nomination, and to consider whether the extent of subsequent phases of the entire series could be rationalized into a smaller number of sites and a single phase of nomination rather than two phases (see section 5.2 of the IUCN evaluation of the South China Karst). The potential application of criterion (ix) should be considered in relation to the entire series that is eventually proposed;
5. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Wulong cluster of the South China Karst, China**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (vii) and (viii) to Phase 2 of the nomination to allow the State Party to further consider whether it is of sufficient significance relative to other future extensions and – if so – to reconsider its boundaries;
6. Urges the State Party to continue its efforts to expand and refine buffer zones to protect catchments upstream of the nominated property, and in particular

to ensure that the necessary long-term protection and management of catchments be put in place;

7. Welcomes the recognition of the importance of the meaningful involvement of local people in the management of the nominated property; and requests that particular consideration and attention is given in developing Phase 2 of the nomination to the further involvement of local people and the maintenance of the traditional practices of the indigenous communities concerned;
8. Also welcomes the intention of the State Party of China to discuss transnational aspects of the nomination with the State Party of Viet Nam, and urges the States Parties to ensure that this is considered prior to any further phase of nominations.

Property	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes
Id. N°	1264
State Party	Republic of Korea
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 29.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Inscribes the **Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (viii)**:
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes is a coherent serial property comprising three components. The unequalled quality of the Geomunoreum lava tube system and the exhibition of diverse and accessible volcanic features in the other two components demonstrate a distinctive and important contribution to the understanding of global volcanism.

Criterion (vii): The Geomunoreum lava tube system, which is regarded as the finest such cave system in the world, has an outstanding visual impact even for those experienced with such phenomena. It displays the unique spectacle of multi-coloured carbonate decorations adorning the roofs and floors, and dark-coloured lava walls, partially covered by a mural of carbonate deposits. The fortress-like Seongsan Ilchulbong tuff cone, with its walls rising out of the ocean, is a dramatic landscape feature, and Mount Hallasan, with its array of textures and colours through the changing seasons, waterfalls, display of multi-shaped rock formations and columnar-jointed cliffs, and the towering summit with its lake-filled crater, further adds to the scenic and aesthetic appeal.

Criterion (viii): Jeju has a distinctive value as one of the few large shield volcanoes in the world built over a hot spot on a stationary continental crust plate. It is distinguished by the Geomunoreum lava tube system, which is the most impressive and significant series of

protected lava tube caves in the world and includes a spectacular array of secondary carbonate speleothems (stalactites and other decorations), with an abundance and diversity unknown elsewhere within a lava cave. The Seongsan Ilchulbong tuff cone has exceptional exposures of its structural and sedimentological characteristics, making it a world-class location for understanding Surtseyan-type volcanic eruptions.

The property is well managed and resourced, with a management plan in place for the period 2006-2010 and resources for its implementation. Key management issues include avoiding potential agricultural impact on the underground environment and managing the high number of visitors to the property. There is potential for further extension of the property to include other significant lava tube systems and volcanic features of Jeju.

4. Commends the State Party for the quality of the comparative studies carried out in support of the nomination and for obtaining widespread support and commitment for the nomination from all key stakeholders including international expert organisations;
5. Also commends the State Party for establishing the Jeju Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO MAB Programme; and urges the State Party to manage the World Heritage property in close collaboration with this Biosphere Reserve;
6. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Complete at the earliest opportunity the purchase of private land within the nominated property;
 - b) Ensure effective management of the high number of visitors to the nominated property and any commercial activities associated with it;
 - c) Implement strict measures in the buffer zone of the Geomunoreum Lava Tube System to prevent agricultural practices on the surface impacting the underground environment;
 - d) Give further consideration and attention to the management of the significant volcanic features in the wider area of Jeju, and to the management of the biodiversity values of Jeju; and
 - e) Consider the potential for extension of the nominated property to include other significant lava tube systems and volcanic features on Jeju.
7. Notes that volcanic systems are relatively well represented on the World Heritage List and that there is increasingly limited potential for further inscriptions of volcanic sites on the World Heritage List; and recommends States Parties considering further nominations of volcanic sites to consider the principles suggested in section 5.2 of the IUCN evaluation of Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes.

Property	Ba Be National Park
Id. N°	1249
State Party	Viet Nam
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 37.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Ba Be National Park, Viet Nam**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party and Bac Kan Province for the clear commitment that has been made to the protection of Ba Be National Park and the efforts to improve research and understanding of park values, management planning, community participation and awareness raising in collaboration with international organisations;
4. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Enhance the management capacity of the park (and the adjoining protected areas) in relation to management planning, community development and monitoring;
 - b) Enhance the management arrangements for the buffer zone and develop clearer plans, including on ecotourism development, that are supportive of the protection requirements of the core zone of the park (and the adjoining protected areas);
 - c) Establish effective programmes of habitat management and ecological monitoring, in order to confirm the status of key species and habitats of conservation importance; and
 - d) Maintain strong programmes to regulate development within the core zone of the park to both protect the natural environment and maintain the traditional architectural character and appearance of the settlements.
5. Further recommends the State Party to consider, once the recommendations above are addressed, the potential for future nomination of a much larger area that includes the full range of biodiversity values of the region and meets the conditions of integrity;
6. Also recommends the State Party to consider the potential use of other international designations such as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and/or UNESCO Global Geopark in order to strengthen the international recognition of the property's values and balance protection of natural and cultural heritage.

A.3 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

A.3.1 New nominations

Property	Speleothems of French Limestone Caves, Outstanding Records of Karst Processes and Archives of Palaeo-climates
Id. N°	1045
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 43.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Speleothems of French Limestone Caves, Outstanding Records of Karst Processes and Archives of Palaeo-climates, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for its promotion of coordinated management between the major caves on its territory and the evident quality of its management of both the publicly accessible caves and those that are restricted in access;
4. Recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Consider in the future management of the sites the full range of natural values of the cave systems including the geological and geomorphological history, hydrology, flora and fauna (surface and subterranean); and
 - b) Consider the potential use of alternative means of recognition of these sites through national and regional systems of protection and promotion.
5. Reiterates the importance of nominations meeting the conditions of integrity set out in the Operational Guidelines, and that nominations based on the recognition of only parts of a natural system as a 'property' are not a sound basis for inclusion on the World Heritage List;
6. Notes that where serial properties are nominated it is essential that they have a demonstrable coherence and that site selection is carried out with reference to a thorough global comparative analysis. This is particularly important where a nomination involves selection from a large number of potential sites. States Parties are reminded that selection on a national basis without such a global analysis is unlikely to provide a sound basis for a serial approach;
7. Also notes that karst systems are relatively well represented on the World Heritage List and that further guidance to States Parties would be beneficial to indicate the increasingly limited potential for further inscriptions of karst sites on the World Heritage List; and therefore requests IUCN to carry out a global theme study of karst systems, including the potential to

recognise the most significant meteoric karst sites of the world, to better guide new nominations in this area.

Property	The Dolomites
Id. N°	1237
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 53.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2,
2. Decides not to inscribe the The Dolomites, Italy, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ix) and (x);
3. Defers the examination of the nomination of The Dolomites, Italy, to the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (vii) and (viii) to allow the State Party to bring forward a more focused and coherent nomination that meets the conditions of integrity;
4. Recommends the State Party to consider the following issues in the revision of the nomination:
 - a) *Refocus the nomination around the aesthetic, geological and, in particular, geomorphological values of the Dolomites (criteria (vii) and (viii)). These values should be confirmed through a global comparative analysis of the geomorphological, geological (stratigraphy, carbonate systems, palaeontology) and aesthetic aspects that can be regarded as being of Outstanding Universal Value in comparison to mountains already inscribed on the World Heritage List, and other comparable mountains elsewhere in the world; and*
 - b) *Make a new selection of a site or a much more coherent series of sites to convey those values at a landscape scale, and avoid including very small sites that represent very locally specific values. IUCN has suggested in its evaluation report a more appropriate configuration.*
5. Further recommends the State Party to address the following specific areas of concerns to meet the conditions of integrity in relation to the requirements for protection and management:
 - a) *Ensure that transparent, effective and coordinated legal protection is in place for the entire series that is eventually proposed;*
 - b) *Establish a management framework for the entire series, as a legally approved document to coordinate the management authorities concerned, with clear objectives and a realistic implementation strategy; and*
 - c) *Consider the need for more effective planning, management and regulation of tourist facilities and activities that are consistent with the carrying capacity of the nominated property.*

Tourist facilities have reached, or even exceeded, the limits of tolerance for natural World Heritage properties in a number of the core and buffer zones of the nominated property.

Property	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians
Id. N°	1133
State Party	Slovakia / Ukraine
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 61.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2,
2. Inscribes the Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians, Slovakia and Ukraine, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (ix):
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians are a serial property comprising ten components. They represent an outstanding example of undisturbed, complex temperate forests and exhibit the most complete and comprehensive ecological patterns and processes of pure stands of European beech across a variety of environmental conditions. They contain an invaluable genetic reservoir of beech and many species associated and dependent on these forest habitats.

Criterion (ix): The Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians are indispensable to understanding the history and evolution of the genus *Fagus*, which, given its wide distribution in the Northern Hemisphere and its ecological importance, is globally significant. These undisturbed, complex temperate forests exhibit the most complete and comprehensive ecological patterns and processes of pure stands of European beech across a variety of environmental conditions. Beech is one of the most important elements of forests in the Temperate Broad-leaf Forest Biome and represents an outstanding example of the re-colonisation and development of terrestrial ecosystems and communities after the last ice age, a process which is still ongoing.

The individual components of this serial property are of sufficient size to maintain the natural processes necessary for the long-term ecological viability of the property's habitats and ecosystems. Effective implementation of the integrated management plan is required to guide the planning and management of this serial property. Key management issues include forest fire control and conservation of monumental old trees, conservation and management of mountain meadows, river corridors and freshwater ecosystems, tourism management, research, and monitoring.
4. Commends the States Parties of Slovakia and Ukraine for addressing IUCN's previous recommendation to

work together and bringing forward a transboundary nomination of the Beech Primeval Forests of the Carpathians;

5. Recommends the States Parties of Slovakia and Ukraine to:

- a) Enhance implementation of the existing Integrated Management Plan and establish a functional Joint Management Committee as proposed by the States Parties;
- b) Include in the Integrated Management Plan provisions for input from local citizens, NGOs and other interest groups;
- c) Give priority in the Integrated Management Plan to research and monitoring as this, considering the volume and relevance of existing baseline data and information for the sites included in this serial nomination, can provide a valuable contribution to understanding the potential impact of global climate change;
- d) Explore options to provide additional funds to support the effective implementation of the Integrated Management Plan and the work of the Joint Management Committee; and
- e) Clearly mark on the ground the boundaries of all the sites included in this serial nomination.

Property	Teide National Park
Id. N°	1258
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 69.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Inscribes the **Teide National Park, Spain**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (viii)**:
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Teide National Park, dominated by the 3,781 m Teide-Pico Viejo stratovolcano, represents a rich and diverse assemblage of volcanic features and landscapes concentrated in a spectacular setting.

Criterion (vii): Mount Teide is a striking volcanic landscape dominated by the jagged Las Cañadas escarpment and a central volcano that makes Tenerife the third tallest volcanic structure in the world. Within this landscape is a superlative suite of landforms that reveal different phases of construction and remodeling of the volcanic complex and highlight its unique geodiversity. The visual impact is emphasized by atmospheric conditions that create constantly changing textures and tones in the landscape and a

'sea of clouds' that forms a visually impressive backdrop to the mountain.

Criterion (viii): Teide National Park is an exceptional example of a relatively old, slow moving, geologically complex and mature volcanic system. It is of global importance in providing diverse evidence of the geological processes that underpin the evolution of oceanic islands, and these values complement those of existing volcanic properties on the World Heritage List, such as the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. It offers a diverse and accessible assemblage of volcanic features and landscapes in a relatively limited area. The area is a major centre for international research with a long history of influence on geology and geomorphology especially through the work of von Humboldt, von Buch and Lyell which has made Mount Teide a significant site in the history of volcanology.

The property is well managed and resourced, with a six-year management plan in place which is due for renewal in 2008. The property is afforded the same legal protection as other national parks in Spain and is surrounded by a buffer zone. Key management issues include the management of tourism, the potential impact of climate change, and effective coordination of management responsibility between national and regional levels of government.

4. Commends the State Party for its continued efforts to conserve this protected area and for establishing impressive educational and awareness raising programmes in the park;
5. Recommends the State Party, as part of the process to review and update the management plan for Teide National Park, to:
 - a) Strengthen harmonization between strategic tourism planning and development in the Canary Islands and the use of Teide National Park to ensure that use does not adversely impact the outstanding universal value of the property;
 - b) Strengthen mechanisms to monitor visitor use and develop management approaches that balance the protection of park values with enhanced visitor experience;
 - c) Encourage improved research and monitoring of the potential impact of global climate change and the need for adaptive management strategies;
 - d) Strengthen coordination and cooperation between the Spanish State and Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands to share responsibility and to guarantee central funding; and
 - e) Encourage exchange of management experience and joint promotion between the Teide National Park and other World Heritage properties in the Canary Islands (Garajonay National Park and San Cristóbal de La Laguna).
6. Notes that volcanic systems are relatively well represented on the World Heritage List and that there is increasingly limited potential for further inscriptions of volcanic sites on the World Heritage List; and recommends States Parties considering further nominations of volcanic sites to consider the principles

suggested in section 5.2 of the IUCN evaluation of Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes.

A.3.2. Extension of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Property	Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn
Id. N°	1037 Bis
State Party	Switzerland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 81.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Approves the extension of the **Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn, Switzerland**, on the basis of **criteria (vii), (viii) and (ix)**:
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn region is the most glaciated part of the European Alps, containing Europe's largest glacier and a range of classic glacial features, and provides an outstanding record of the geological processes that formed the High Alps. A diverse flora and fauna is represented in a range of habitats, and plant colonization in the wake of retreating glaciers provides an outstanding example of plant succession.

Criterion (vii): The impressive landscape within the property has played an important role in European art, literature, mountaineering and alpine tourism. The area is globally recognised as one of the most spectacular mountain regions to visit and its aesthetics have attracted an international following. The impressive north wall of the High Alps, centred on the Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau peaks, is a superlative scenic feature, complemented on the southern side of the Alpine divide by spectacular peaks and a valley system which supports the two longest glaciers in western Eurasia.

Criterion (viii): The property provides an outstanding example of the formation of the High Alps resulting from uplift and compression which began 20-40 million years ago. Within an altitude range from 809 m to 4,274 m, the region displays 400 million-year-old crystalline rocks thrust over younger carbonate rocks due to the northward drift of the African tectonic plate. Added to the dramatic record of the processes of mountain building is a great abundance and diversity of geomorphological features such as U-shaped glacial valleys, cirques, horn peaks, valley glaciers and moraines. This most glaciated part of the Alps contains the Aletsch glacier, the largest and longest in Europe, which is of significant scientific interest in the context of glacial history and ongoing processes, particularly related to climate change.

Criterion (ix): Within its altitudinal range and its dry southern/wet northern exposures, the property provides a wide range of alpine and sub-alpine habitats. On the two main substrates of crystalline and carbonate rocks, a variety of ecosystems have evolved without significant human intervention. Superb examples of plant succession exist, including the distinctive upper and lower tree-line of the Aletsch forest. The global phenomenon of climatic change is particularly well-illustrated in the region, as reflected in the varying rates of retreat of the different glaciers, providing new substrates for plant colonization.

The property is well managed, with a management strategy and plan in place which have been developed through an exemplary participatory process. Almost all of the property is under some form of legal protection. Key management issues include the potential impact from climate change, the management of tourism, and the need to ensure effective coordination of management responsibility between federal, cantonal and communal levels of government.

4. Commends the State Party for preparing a comprehensive management plan and strategy to ensure the effective conservation and management of the property;
5. Recommends the State Party to consider changing the name of the property to better reflect its extended area and notes that the State Party has already initiated a process to identify a suitable name.

A.4 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

A.4.1 New nominations

Property	Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve
Id. N°	1244
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 75.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve, Mexico**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of natural criteria;
3. Commends the State Party for its continued efforts in conserving this important marine protected area, as well as the NGOs, other organisations and private partners that are contributing to these conservation efforts;
4. Recommends the State Party, as part of the process to review and update the management plan for Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve, to:
 - a) Continue improving the management of the reserve by giving priority to the identification and implementation of a series of measures to

promote sustainable fisheries and prevent illegal fishing in and around the reserve as well as maintaining and improving existing research and monitoring programmes;

- b) Assess the feasibility of establishing more no-take areas in the reserve to enhance connectivity and larvae dispersal and enable recovery of depleted fish stocks;
 - c) Strengthen tourism management and explore options for the tourism industry to contribute to the existing Trust Fund supporting the long term management of the reserve; and
 - d) Develop and implement a strategic plan to address threats associated with marine pollution, climate change and invasive species.
5. Further recommends the State Party to consider, once the recommendations above are addressed, the extension of the Sian Ka'an World Heritage property to include the Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve.

nearby sites representative of the Succulent Karoo, possibly including sites in Namibia;

- b) The legal ownership and protected area status of the nominated property should be formalised prior to re-submitting the nomination;
 - c) An effective and resilient management regime needs to be developed and implemented that is inclusive of all levels including the local community, SANParks, as well as other government and NGO representation to ensure the effective long-term protection and management of the natural values of the nominated property; and
 - d) An improved monitoring programme needs to be established, in particular to regulate livestock grazing, to ensure that current vegetation types are maintained or improved.
4. Commends the State Party and all authorities and organisations involved for the impressive community participation that has taken place in the preparation of this nomination and the proposed implementation plans.

B. MIXED PROPERTIES

B.1 AFRICA

B.1.1 New Nominations

Property	The Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape
Id. N°	1265
State Party	South Africa
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)(v)(ix)(x) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 87.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 1-7.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B**, **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2**,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape, South Africa**, to the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ix) and (x) to allow the State Party to consider options for re-nominating the property as part of a larger serial, potentially transnational, property that includes the full range of biodiversity values of the region and meets the conditions of integrity;
3. Recommends the State Party to consider the following issues:
 - a) The nominated property potentially has Outstanding Universal Value under natural criteria only in combination with other sites. In order to fully represent and conserve the natural values of the Succulent Karoo the nomination must therefore be enlarged and include other

5. Inscribes the **Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape, South Africa**, on the World Heritage List as a living, evolving cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iv) and (v)**.
6. Adopts the following statement of Outstanding Universal Values :

The extensive communal grazed lands are a testimony to land management processes which have ensured the protection of the succulent Karoo vegetation and thus demonstrates a harmonious interaction between people and nature. Furthermore, the seasonal migrations of graziers between stockposts with traditional demountable mat-roofed houses, |haru oms, reflect a practice that was once much more widespread over Southern Africa, and which has persisted for at least two millennia; the Nama are now its last practitioners.

Criterion iv: The rich diverse botanical landscape of the Richtersveld, shaped by the pastoral grazing of the Nama, represents and demonstrates a way of life that persisted for many millennia over a considerable part of southern Africa and was a significant stage in the history of this area.

Criterion v: The Richtersveld is one of the few areas in southern Africa where transhumance pastoralism is still practised; as a cultural landscape it reflects long-standing and persistent traditions of the Nama, the indigenous community. Their seasonal pastoral grazing regimes, which sustain the extensive biodiversity of the area, were once much more widespread and are now vulnerable.

The cultural landscape comprises all the elements linked to the transhumance lifestyle of the Nama pastoralists. The authenticity of the grazing areas and stockposts is incontrovertible. The authenticity of the traditional domed houses is mainly intact, despite the incorporation of some new materials along with the finely braided traditional mats. There are increasing

numbers of young people interested in continuing the traditions.

The Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape has full legal protection. The process of declaring the property as a Heritage Area was completed in early 2007. The traditional land-use system of the Nama should be seen as part of the protection system. A buffer zone has been established. The two key areas for conservation measures are sustaining the grazing areas and sustaining the tradition of building portable mat-roofed houses. The Richtersveld Community Conservancy (RCC) is managed by a Communal Property Association (CPA) with a Management Committee (company without profit) and a participative Management Plan is in place to manage the identified Heritage Area. The Management Plan, addresses management structures, infrastructure development, awareness raising, tourism development and monitoring and evaluation. It should provide support to the traditional management system rather than replacing it

7. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Extend the boundary of the nominated area into the south of the Richtersveld National Park where necessary facilitate sustaining the values of the cultural landscape.
- b) Ensure that the proposed Tourism Plan adequately recognises the vulnerable character of the cultural and natural elements of the property in any future developments and activities.
- c) Develop the proposed Management of Cultural Assets Plan in order to identify effective ways to sustain the grazing traditions of the Conservancy, to give cultural matters an even higher profile in the Management Plan, and to allow grazing and traditional management systems to underpin the management arrangements.
- d) Allocate a sufficient recurring budget for conservation and management of the cultural aspects of the landscape to ensure an appropriate balance between management of the cultural and natural attributes of the Conservancy.
- e) Develop cultural monitoring indicators related to Nama culture and the long-standing grazing and house building traditions.

8. Further recommends the State Party to consider re-naming the property to distinguish it more clearly from the Richtersveld National Park.

B.1.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda
Id. N°	1147 Rev
State Party	Gabon
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(ix)(x) + CL

See Documents WHC- 07/31.COM/8B.Add
 WHC- 07/31.COM/INF.8B1.Add
 WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.2

C. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

C.1 AFRICA

C.1.1. New nominations

Property	The Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests
Id. N°	1231
State Party	Kenya
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 99.
 See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 8-16.

Draft Decision: **31 COM 8B.21**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-06/30.COM/8B** and **WHC-06/30.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests, Kenya**, to the World Heritage List to allow the State party to:
 - a) Carry out documentation and surveys of the cultural and natural aspects of the kayas, and historical research from oral, written and archaeological sources, in order to reconsider and justify the inclusion of the selected sites in the nomination and to justify the application of the criteria.
 - b) Designate all kayas as National Monuments.
 - c) Further develop the draft management plan to integrate the conservation of cultural and natural resources and traditional and non-traditional conservation and management practices, and to support sustainable development initiatives which allow full participation of, and benefit to, local communities.
 - d) In the short term, consider how further protective measures may be put in place to ensure no further erosion of the kayas in the face of threats from development, extraction and poaching.
 - e) Consider ways to identify and protect the settings of the kayas from major developmental threats, particularly mining.

Property	Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes
Id. N°	1255
State Party	Namibia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 17-23.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes, Namibia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Universal Value:

The rock art forms a coherent, extensive and high quality record of ritual practices relating to hunter-gather communities in this part of southern Africa over at least two millennia and, eloquently reflects the links between ritual and economic practices of hunter-gatherers in terms of the value of reliable water sources in nurturing communities on a seasonal basis.

Criterion iii: *The rock art engravings and paintings in Twyfelfontein form a coherent, extensive and high quality record of ritual practices relating to hunter-gather communities in this part of southern Africa over at least two millennia.*

Criterion v: *The rock art reflects links between ritual and economic practices in the apparent sacred association of the land adjacent to an aquifer as a reflection of its role in nurturing hunter-gather communities over many millennia.*

The integrity of the property is generally intact. The Twyfelfontein Country Lodge was permitted by the Conservancy in 1999/2000 within the Seremonienplatz rock engraving site in the buffer zone. This has severely compromised the integrity of the rock engravings in this area.

All the rock engravings and rock paintings within the core area are without doubt the authentic work of San hunter-gatherers who lived in the region long before the influx of Damara herders and European colonists. The setting of the Twyfelfontein rock art is also authentic as other than one small engraved panel which was removed to the National Museum in Windhoek in the early part of the 20th century, no panels have been moved or re-arranged.

The core area was designated a national monument in 1948 and is now protected by the National Heritage Act 2004. A buffer zone has been established. The overall state of conservation of the property has improved over the past few years, particularly in terms of the way visitors are managed. Implementation of the Management plan began in 2005.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following issues:
 - a) *Providing adequate protection for the buffer zone.*

- b) *Setting up of a Joint Management Committee for the Conservation area and the Conservancy that has representatives from the Conservancy, the National Heritage Council, the Tour Guide Association and the lodge and camp owners.*
- c) *Giving higher priority to monitoring and documentation as a means of sustaining the OUV of the property.*
- d) *Considering the possibility of appointing a rock art specialist to the site who could have a monitoring role at other similar sites in the Region.*
- e) *Exploring ways to allow San participation in the site.*
- f) *Giving serious consideration to ways of changing the entrance to the Twyfelfontein Lodge in order to better conserve and manage the nearby rock art.*

C.2 ARAB STATES

C.2.1. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Samarra Archaeological City
Id. N°	276 Rev
State Party	Iraq
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 24-31.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Considers that Samarra Archaeological City, Iraq, demonstrates Outstanding Universal Value, and that the application of criteria ii, iii, and iv is justified.
3. Defers the examination of the nomination of Samarra Archaeological City, Iraq, to allow an evaluation mission and for a future time when the State Party can reassert its protection of this and other heritage properties, and an evaluation mission can occur.
4. Recommends that all possibilities offered by the World Heritage Convention be used to engage immediately in preventive measures and, when the situation makes this possible, in conservation work for Iraq's cultural heritage generally and for all properties inscribed on Iraq's Tentative List in particular.

C.3 ASIA / PACIFIC

C.3.1. New nominations

Property	The Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear
Id. N°	1224
State Party	Cambodia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 32-37.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Having taken note of the willingness to collaborate for the safeguarding of the property of the Sacred Temple of Preah Vihear, expressed by the States Parties of Cambodia and Thailand in the framework of the meetings of the Joint Commission for Bilateral Co-operation between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand,
3. Taking also note of the support expressed by the State Party of Thailand to the nomination of the Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear for inscription on the World Heritage List, as well as of its stated readiness to cooperate with the State Party of Cambodia for the safeguarding of this property,
4. Recalling that, according to the provisions of Article 11/ 3 of the World Heritage Convention, the inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute,
5. Inscribes the **Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear, Cambodia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii), and (iv)**;
6. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear is distinguished by its exceptional natural environment, and the close relationship with its setting. A 9th century hermitage developed into a Royal temple, consisting of a long series of sanctuaries linked by over 800m of staircases and pavements. The Preah Vihear group is exceptional for the quality of its architecture, which is adapted both to the constraints of the property and to religious traditions, and also for the quality of its carved stone ornamentation.

Criterion i: Preah Vihear is an outstanding masterpiece of Khmer architecture. It is very 'pure' both in plan and in the detail of its decoration;

Criterion ii: Preah Vihear demonstrates an important interchange in human values and developments in art, architecture, planning and landscape design;

Criterion iv: The architectural ensemble is exceptional in its representation of Buddhist geometry. The position of the Temple on a cliff edge site is particularly impressive. Stairs and historical access surviving for over a thousand years show a sophisticated technological understanding. The whole historic structure demonstrates the highpoint of a significant stage in human history.

The original plan of the Temple of Preah Vihear developed in the 9th–12th centuries, and all its component parts have survived to the present day so that it is possible to trace its complex history. The natural panorama has not changed from what the hermits saw a thousand years ago. No restoration of any magnitude has taken place at Preah Vihear since the clearance work of Henri Parmentier in 1929–30.

Preah Vihear is protected under the Law on the protection of the cultural heritage (NS/0196/26 of 25.01.1996) against illegal destruction, vandalism, illicit transfer of ownership, illicit excavations, and illegal exports and imports. A buffer zone has been established. Systematic survey has produced a conservation inventory detailing the measures needed for each of the components of the property, in addition to minefield clearance.

There is at the present time no formal management plan in force. However, awaiting the formulation of such a plan, an action plan has been prepared.

7. Requests the State Party of Cambodia to implement, in close co-operation with the neighbouring Government of Thailand, detailed arrangements for the conservation of the property, based on the principles expressed by the two States Parties at the 5th Meeting of the Joint Commission for Bilateral Co-operation between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand, especially in respect of:
 - a) Joint management;
 - b) The continued open border;
 - c) Mine clearance;
 - d) Protection of the natural forest areas surrounding the property, especially of small areas where burning has been recently observed on the Cambodian territory.
8. Invites, the State Party, at the same time, to:
 - a) Continue its efforts to urgently remove the threats posed by the presence of minefields;
 - b) Give priority to strengthening the management system at the property including by developing a systematic and comprehensive conservation programme, establishing a monitoring system, and allocating adequate financial resources to permit their implementation according to a prioritised timetable;
 - c) Address environmental and erosion threats, and development of facilities for visitors;

d) *Develop a monitoring programme directed at the state of conservation of the property.*

9. *Requests the State Party of Cambodia to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS monitoring mission by the end of 2008 to assess the progress achieved on the implementation of the issues raised in points 7 and 8 above.*
10. *Further requests the State Party to submit a report to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2009, on the progress achieved on the implementation of points 7 and 8 above, for the consideration of the Committee at its 33rd Session in 2009.*

Property	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages
Id. N°	1112
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 38-46.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,*
2. *Inscribes the Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, China, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv);*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

The Diaolou and their surrounding villages demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value for their complex and confident fusion between Chinese and western architectural styles, for their final flowering of local tower building traditions, for their completeness and unaltered state resulting from their short life span as fortified dwellings and their comparative abandonment and for harmonious relationship with their agricultural landscape.

Criterion ii: *The Diaolou represent in dramatic physical terms an important interchange of human values – architectural styles brought back from North America by returning Chinese and fused with local rural traditions - within a particular cultural area of the world.*

Criterion iii: *The building of defensive towers was a local tradition in the Kaiping area since Ming times in response to local banditry. The nominated Diaolou represent the final flourishing of this tradition, in which the conspicuous wealth of the returning Chinese contributed to the spread of banditry and their towers were an extreme response.*

Criterion iv: *The main towers, with their settings and through their flamboyant display of wealth, are a type of building that reflects the significant role played by émigré Kaiping people in the development of several countries in South Asia, Australasia, and North America, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the continuing links between the Kaiping*

community and Chinese communities in these parts of the world.

The wholeness and intactness of the nominated properties are evident insofar as all the elements that express their values are still in place; the size of each of the properties is adequate as the features and processes that convey the significance are fully represented in the towers and their surrounding villages of small houses and farmland. The nominated Diaolou, their surrounding village houses, and the agricultural landscape are all authentic, apart from certain houses in Sanmenli Village.

Since 2001, all the Diaolou are protected as national monuments under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Relics, 1982 and also covered by Provincial and Municipal Regulations. A buffer zone has been established. The overall state of conservation of the Diaolou is good; the state of conservation of village houses and the agricultural landscape is reasonable. No extensive conservation works have been undertaken. Nevertheless minor repair works, are carried out where necessary, and inappropriate building interventions have been reversed. A Management Plan for the nominated property has been drawn up by Beijing University under the auspices of the People's Government of Kaiping City. It has been implemented since 2005.

4. *Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Reinforced preventive measures to address the main threats from decay, uncontrolled tourism and development.*
 - b) *Protection for the wider setting of the Diaolou and their surrounding villages through sustaining their agricultural, pastoral and forestry uses.*
 - c) *Research into appropriate repairs for the massed concrete of their construction.*
 - d) *Introduction of active preventive conservation measures in towers open to the public.*
 - e) *Proactive encouragement for the use of traditional building materials and techniques for village houses.*
 - f) *Monitoring of the condition of building interiors and associated moveable elements as well as the visual setting of the Diaolou.*

Property	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1246
State Party	Japan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(v) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 46-54.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-06/30.COM/8B and WHC-06/30.COM/INF.8B.1,*

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape, Japan**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:

- a) Investigate more fully the development and application of technology at the mines;
- b) Investigate the overall impact of the mining enterprises in the region and further afield in order to establish whether the property has the potential to demonstrate outstanding universal value as a site that had a substantial impact outside its own area in terms of technological change, economic leverage and cultural exchange.

3. Recommends that attention is given to putting in place the proposed management arrangements, completing the tourism and interpretation plan, and continuing with conservation work on historic structures;

4. Further recommends that a more detailed archaeological strategy is developed to address the consolidation of underground remains vis a vis the encroaching tree cover, and the investigation of water pollution, and that strategies to address new motorways and possible clay mining are adopted.

Property	The Sulaiman-Too Cultural Landscape (Sacred Mountain)
Id. N°	1230
State Party	Kyrgyzstan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 55-63.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,

2. Refers the nomination of **Sulaiman-Too Cultural Landscape (Sacred Mountain), Kyrgyzstan**, back to the State Party to allow it to:

- a) Complete the Management Plan.
- b) Complete the protection of the nominated property by incorporating the zone of planning control and zone of protected natural setting into the city plan to give it effect, and in order to preclude new interventions on the mountain, including tree planting.
- c) Extend the Buffer Zone to incorporate part of the adjoining unbuilt plain as a means of protecting the setting of Sulaiman-Too.
- d) Consider how sites on the neighbouring peaks might be incorporated in a revised buffer zone.
- e) Complete the survey of the network of paths around the mountain.
- f) Put in place a Tourism Strategy which addresses the issues of visitor access.

3. Recommends that the name of the property be changed to 'Sulaiman-Too Sacred Mountain'.

Property	The Batanes Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1184
State Party	Philippines
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 64-72.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Batanes Cultural Landscapes, Philippines**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to consider re-submitting the nomination on the basis of further survey and research on:

- a) The evolution of the landscape as a holistic reflection of history and cultural traditions, and of the interaction between culture and nature.
- b) The chronological history of the landscape, the way the landscape has been shaped by farming, forestry and fishing practices, and the natural resources that have been used.
- c) More detailed assessments and recording of archaeological sites and settlement patterns.
- d) The intangible associations between people and their surroundings, practices, rituals, belief systems and occupations, in order to understand better how the landscape is a physical reflection of a culture.
- e) Ways of actively supporting traditional agricultural, forestry and other landscape practices.
- f) Whether there is potential for the islands to hold a significant place in the scientific study of Austronesian migrations.
- g) The natural values of the islands.

3. Recommends, pending further research, that the State Party give consideration to including all the islands of the archipelago either in a core zone or in a buffer zone.

Property	Sarazm
Id. N°	1141
State Party	Tajikistan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 73-80.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Sarazm, Tajikistan**, to the World Heritage List back to the State party in order to allow to:
 - a) Explore further the values and significance of the property.
 - b) Give consideration to extending the installation of protective covers to all the excavated features on the site.
 - c) Reduce the level of excavation on the site and to divert the emphasis to the use of non-invasive techniques of geophysical prospecting for further exploration of the property.
 - d) Give consideration to setting up a conservation unit on the site.

Property	The Parthian Fortresses of Nisa
Id. N°	1241
State Party	Turkmenistan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 81-88.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes the **Parthian Fortresses of Nisa, Turkmenistan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Nisa was the capital of the Parthian Empire, which dominated this region of central Asia from the mid 3rd century BCE to the early 3rd century CE. As such it formed a barrier to Roman expansion, whilst at the same time serving as an important communications and trading centre, at the crossroads of north-south and east-west routes. Its political and economic power is well illustrated by the surviving remains, which underline the interaction between central Asian and Mediterranean cultures.

Criterion ii: Nisa is situated at the crossroads of important commercial and strategic axes. The archaeological remains vividly illustrate the significant

interaction of cultural influences from central Asia and from the Mediterranean world.

Criterion iii: The Parthian Empire was one of the most powerful and influential civilizations of the ancient world, and a brilliant rival of Rome which prevented the expansion of the Roman Empire to the east. Nisa, the capital of the Parthian Empire, is the outstanding symbol of the significance of this imperial power.

The integrity and authenticity of the property, and also of the surrounding landscape, in terms of the size of the two tells and the siting of the capital at the foot of the Kopet-Dag mountains, are unquestionable. The two tells do not in any sense represent the original appearance of the Parthian capital, but their present appearance is due solely to natural erosion.

The site is gazetted as one of the 1,300 historical and cultural monuments of Turkmenistan. Nisa is also one of the eight State Historical and Cultural Parks (SHCP) that have been created to protect the most significant sites in Turkmenistan. A buffer zone has been established. The property comes within the provisions of the Bagyr town development plan. Serious efforts are still needed to set up an efficient preventive maintenance scheme that will ensure the survival of recently excavated parts of the site. A five-year plan has been formulated for 2006-2010, in order to ensure a better balance between the different activities (e.g. archaeology vis-à-vis conservation) and to combine and harmonize all the existing documents and strategies relating to the site.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
 - a) replacement, using more appropriate materials and a more sympathetic design, of the present access stairs and viewing platform at Old Nisa;
 - b) improvement of the facilities for visitors, and more particularly the viewing platforms;
 - c) the need to pay attention in future planning to the conservation of excavated sites, the allocation of financial resources, and the implementation of its Management Plan. This should include a work plan covering the coordinated maintenance, monitoring, and presentation of both sites;
 - d) requiring all excavation proposals as a condition for granting permits to include allowances, in terms of time and funding, for the conservation of excavated structures;
 - e) the creation on site of a comprehensive documentation programme and an accessible database;
 - f) the formulation of plans for conservation, interpretation, and visitor management as subsidiary elements of the overall Management Plan;
 - g) extension of the buffer zone to the south-east of both tells, to include the foot of the Kopet-Dag mountain, and that to the east of New Nisa, which should be increased from 200m to at least 500m.

C.3.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Sydney Opera House
Id. N°	166 Rev
State Party	Australia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 89-96.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes the Sydney Opera House, Australia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (i);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Sydney Opera House constitutes a masterpiece of 20th century architecture. Its significance is based on its unparalleled design and construction; its exceptional engineering achievements and technological innovation and its position as a world-famous icon of architecture. It is a daring and visionary experiment that has had an enduring influence on the emergent architecture of the late 20th century. Utzon's original design concept and his unique approach to building gave impetus to a collective creativity including architects, engineers and builders. The design represents an extraordinary interpretation and response to the setting in Sydney Harbour. The Sydney Opera House is also of outstanding universal value for its achievements in structural engineering and building technology. The building is a great artistic monument and an icon, accessible to society at large.

Criterion i: The Sydney Opera House is a great architectural work of the 20th century. It represents multiple strands of creativity, both in architectural form and structural design, a great urban sculpture carefully set in a remarkable waterscape and a world famous iconic building.

All elements necessary to express the values of the Sydney Opera House are included within the boundaries of the nominated area and buffer zone. This ensures the complete representation of its significance as an architectural object of great beauty in its waterscape setting. The Sydney Opera House continues to perform its function as a world-class performing arts centre. The Conservation Plan specifies the need to balance the roles of the building as an architectural monument and as a state of the art performing centre, thus retaining its authenticity of use and function. Attention given to retaining the building's authenticity culminated with the Conservation Plan and the Utzon Design Principles.

The Sydney Opera House was included in the National Heritage List in 2005 under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and on the State Heritage Register of New South Wales in 2003 under the Heritage Act 1977. Listing in the

National Heritage List implies that any proposed action to be taken inside or outside the boundaries of a National Heritage place or a World Heritage property that may have a significant impact on the heritage values is prohibited without the approval of the Minister for the Environment and Heritage. A buffer zone has been established.

The present state of conservation is very good. The property is maintained and preserved through regular and rigorous repair and conservation programmes. The management system of the Sydney Opera House takes into account a wide range of measures provided under planning and heritage legislation and policies of both the Australian Government and the New South Wales Government. The Management Plan for the Sydney Opera House, the Conservation Plan and the Utzon Design Principles together provide the policy framework for the conservation and management of the Sydney Opera House.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following in order to ensure the optimisation of the management system for the property and its buffer zone:
 - a) Define and implement construction regulations for the buffer zone, especially in relation to the conservation of the current skyline of the shore landscape of Sydney Harbour.
 - b) Consider how to reconcile the increase of visitor numbers with the proper functioning of the performing arts centre and with the preservation of the property's outstanding universal values, integrity and authenticity. Management of the property could be further enhanced by increased interpretation of its values to visitors.
 - c) The interior spaces and material components should be considered as important as the exterior form and materials. They bear testimony to the specific history and process of design and construction of the building. It is thus recommended that conservation measures include original interior components as well as the consideration of different stages of construction and interior design as a part of the history of the property.

Property	The Red Fort Complex
Id. N°	231 Rev
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 97-104.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes the Red Fort Complex, India, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria(ii), (iii) and (vi);

3. Adopts the following statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The planning and design of the Red Fort represent a culmination of architectural development initiated in 1526 AD by the first Mughal Emperor and brought to a splendid refinement by Shahjahan with a fusion of traditions: Islamic, Persian, Timurid and Hindu. The innovative planning arrangements and architectural style of building components as well as garden design developed in the Red Fort strongly influenced later buildings and gardens in Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and further afield. The Red Fort has been the setting for events which have had a critical impact on its geo-cultural region.

Criterion ii: The final flourishing of Mughal architecture built upon local traditions but enlivened them with imported ideas, techniques, craftsmanship and designs to provide a fusion of Islamic, Persian, Timurid and Hindu traditions. The Red Fort demonstrates the outstanding results this achieved in planning and architecture.

Criterion iii: The innovative planning arrangements and architectural style of building components and garden design developed in the Red Fort strongly influenced later buildings and gardens in Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and further afield. The Red Fort Complex also reflects the phase of British military occupation, introducing new buildings and functions over the earlier Mughal structures.

Criterion vi: The Red Fort has been a symbol of power since the reign of Shahjahan, 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. The Red Fort Complex has thus been the setting of events critical to the shaping of regional identity, and which have had a wide impact on the geo-cultural region.

The Red Fort Complex is a layered expression of both Mughal architecture and planning, and the later British military use of the forts. The most dramatic impacts on the integrity of the Red Fort Complex come from the change of the river into a major road, which alters the relationship of the property to its intended setting; and from the division of the Salimgarh Fort by a railway. Nevertheless the Salimgarh Fort is inextricably linked to the Red Fort in use and later history. The integrity of the Salimgarh Fort can only be seen in terms of its value as part of the overall Red Fort Complex. The authenticity of the Mughal and British buildings in the Red Fort Complex is established, although more work is needed to establish the veracity of the current garden layout. In the specific case of the Salimgarh Fort, the authenticity of the Mughal period is related to knowledge of its use and associations, and of the built structures dating from the British period.

The nominated property it has been declared a monument of national importance under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1959. A buffer zone has been established. Although the state of conservation of the building has improved over the past ten years, much more work is needed to put the overall state of the building into a stable condition and to ensure visitors do not contribute to its decay. All conservation interventions within the

complex are postponed until a comprehensive conservation management plan for the entire property (CCPM) has been prepared. The Red Fort Complex is managed directly by the Archaeological Survey of India, which is also responsible for the protection of all national level heritage sites in India and Indian cultural properties included in the World Heritage List.

4. Recommends that the State Party submit the completed and agreed Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan to the Committee for approval at its 32nd Session.

C.4 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1. New nominations

Property	Bregenzerwald Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1228
State Party	Austria
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 105-112.

Draft Decision: **31 COM 8B.33**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Defers the examination of nomination of the **Bregenzerwald Cultural Landscape, Austria**, to the World Heritage List to allow the State Party to:
 - a) Consider the full significance of the Bregenzerwald as part of the wider Alpine Region;
 - b) Consider whether, possibly in collaboration with other State Parties, the property with other sites could reflect the Alpine landscape farming traditions and their association with the development of ideas about landscape appreciation;
 - c) Create an integrated Management Plan or system that could integrate the cultural and natural components, and address, amongst other issues: landscape surveys, historical development of the cultural landscape, inventory of properties and ensembles, options for protecting the farming systems, hay meadows and pastures, support for forestry regeneration, support for traditional building practices, ways to achieve protection of the wider landscape and involvement of local communities;
 - d) Put in place enhanced protection for the landscape and its various elements.

Property	Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad
Id. N°	1260
State Party	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 113-121.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad, Bosnia and Herzegovina**; back to the State Party in order to allow it to :
 - a) Carry out the urgent work of restoring the foundations and piers, and more generally the technical organisation of the structural reinforcement of the bridge and then of its restoration-conservation in the long term.
 - b) Strengthen the concerted management of water levels by the power stations of Bajina Basta and Višegrad, from the viewpoint of: flooding management; the return of the water level to a level compatible with the expression of the outstanding universal values of the bridge; the integrity of the structural bases of the bridge, which are currently being affected by the management of the dams.
 - c) Carry out studies aimed at the harmonious preservation of the river banks upstream of the bridge.
 - d) Clarify and specify the legal and technical roles of the various management actors. ICOMOS recommends in particular the rapid setting up of an Executive Commission for the management of the bridge, provided with guaranteed and significant financial, administrative and human resources.
 - e) Plan for the ultimate replacement of the current parapets, which are heavy and do not conform to the original, by fine stone slabs, matching the documentation of the ancient bridge, prior to the flooding of 1896.

Property	The Rideau Canal
Id. N°	1221
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 122-128.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,

2. Inscribes the Rideau Canal, Canada, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i) and (iv);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Rideau Canal is a large strategic canal constructed for military purposes which played a crucial contributory role in allowing British forces to defend the colony of Canada against the United States of America, leading to the development of two distinct political and cultural entities in the north of the American continent, which can be seen as a significant stage in human history.

Criterion i: The Rideau Canal remains the best preserved example of a slackwater canal in North America demonstrating the use of European slackwater technology in North America on a large scale. It is the only canal dating from the great North American canal-building era of the early 19th century that remains operational along its original line with most of its original structures intact.

Criterion iv: The Rideau Canal is an extensive, well preserved and significant example of a canal which was used for a military purpose linked to a significant stage in human history - that of the fight to control the north of the American continent.

The nominated property includes all the main elements of the original canal together with relevant later changes in the shape of watercourses, dams, bridges, fortifications, lockstations and related archaeological resources. The original plan of the canal, as well as the form of the channels, has remained intact. The Rideau Canal has fulfilled its original dynamic function as an operating waterway without interruption since its construction. Most of its lock gates and sluice valves are still operated by hand-powered winches.

All the elements of the nominated area (canal, associated buildings and forts) are protected as national historic sites under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act 1952-3. A buffer zone has been established. Repairs and conservation of the locks, dams, canal walls and banks are carried out directly under the control of Parks Canada. Each year one third of the canal's assets are thoroughly inspected by engineers. A complete inventory thus exists of the state of conservation of all parts of the property. A Management Plan exists for the canal (completed in 1996 and updated in 2005), and plans are nearing completion for Fort Henry and the Kingston fortifications. The Canal Plan is underpinned by the Historic Canals Registrations which provide an enforcement mechanism for any activities that might impact on the cultural values of the monument.

4. Recommends that following the completion of the study of the visual setting of the canal, consideration is given to strengthening its visual protection outside the buffer zone, in order to ensure the visual values of the setting are protected alongside environmental values.

Property	Hand Paper Mill at Velké Losiny
Id. N°	1235
State Party	Czech Republic
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 129-136.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-06/30.COM/8B** and **WHC-06/30.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Hand Paper Mill at Velké Losiny, Czech Republic**, on the World Heritage List in the form in which the dossier has been proposed by the State Party.
3. Recommends to the State Party the possibility of preparing a nomination with a wider scope covering not just the Velké Losiny paper mill, but a series of sites belonging to the history of printing and other places linked with the history of paper and its uses, in order to demonstrate the criterion of outstanding universal value.
4. Invites the State Party to give consideration to the following points concerning Velké Losiny:
 - a) Maintain a high degree of vigilance towards fires and flooding;
 - b) Continue concerted planning efforts;
 - c) Develop museology projects with professional museum specialists;
 - d) Systematically use the existing archival and archaeological documentation in the monitoring of works;
 - e) Include the monitoring of tourism and the improvement of the surrounds of the site in the "inspection days";
 - f) More closely involve the municipality in the management of the site so as not to restrict its role to simply improving the surrounds or to an exclusively tourism-centred approach;
 - g) Reinforce contacts with other similar paper making sites.

Property	Paimio Hospital (former Paimio Sanatorium)
Id. N°	1251
State Party	Finland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 137-145.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-06/30.COM/8B** and **WHC-06/30.COM/INF.8B.1**,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Paimio Hospital (former Paimio sanatorium), Finland**, to the World Heritage to allow the State Party to explore further the values and significance of the property through additional comparative analyses.
3. Recommends that, depending on the outcomes of this analysis, a revised nomination dossier could be based on the following approaches:
 - a) consideration of the Paimio Hospital as part of the complete or most representative works of Alvar Aalto; and/or,
 - b) consideration of the Paimio Hospital in terms of its importance in the architecture of sanatoria and medical instruments.
4. Invites the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) approval of the Local Detailed Plan with suitable protection regimes;
 - b) adoption of a conservation strategy aimed at gradual restitution of original architectural values;
 - c) if the property is to be resubmitted as a nomination to the World Heritage List as a sanatorium/medical instrument, the listing as a monument of national importance should be extended to include the Lemmenlampi water pumping station.

Property	Bordeaux, Port of the Moon
Id. N°	1256
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 146-153.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Inscribes **Bordeaux, Port of the Moon, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Bordeaux, Port of the Moon, is an outstanding example of the exchange of human values over more than two thousand years, due to its role as capital city of a world-famous wine production region and the importance of its port in commerce at regional and international levels. The urban form and architecture of the city are the result of continuous extensions and renovations since Roman times up to the 20th century. Urban plans and architectural ensembles stemming from the early 18th century onwards place the city as an outstanding example of classical and neo-classical

trends and give it an exceptional urban and architectural unity and coherence.

Criterion ii: Bordeaux, Port of the Moon, constitutes an exceptional testimony to the exchange of human values over more than two thousand years. These exchanges have provided this cosmopolitan town, in the age of Enlightenment, an unparalleled prosperity that provided for an exceptional urban and architectural transformation that continued through 19th century up to present time. The different stages of construction and development of the harbour town are legible in its urban plan, especially the big transformations carried out from the early 18th century onwards.

Criterion iv: Bordeaux, Port of the Moon, represents an outstanding urban and architectural ensemble, created in the Age of Enlightenment, whose values have continued up to the first half of the 20th century. Bordeaux is exceptional in the unity of its urban and architectural classical and neo-classical expression, which has not undergone any stylistic rupture over more than two centuries. Its urban form represents the success of philosophers who wanted to make towns into melting pots of humanism, universality and culture.

Due to its port, the city of Bordeaux has retained its original functions since its creation, as a city of exchange and commerce. Its history is easily legible in its urban plans from the Roman castrum to the 20th century. The city has retained its authenticity in the historic buildings and spaces created in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The City of Bordeaux has 347 listed buildings, referred to the law of 31 December 1913. The historic town is protected by the "Plan de sauvegarde et de mise en valeur" (PSMV), approved in 1988 and revised in 1998 and 2002. A buffer zone has been established. Management structures for the protection and conservation of the nominated property include the shared responsibilities of national, regional and local governments. Interventions on buildings declared Monuments historiques (classés) must have the support of the Ministry for Culture. Several plans ensure the management and conservation of the property and take into account the following aspects: preserving the historic and heritage character, allowing the controlled evolution of the historic centre, unifying the various planning rules and contributing to the international significance of metropolitan Bordeaux.

4. Recommends that the State Party gives consideration to the following in order to optimise the management system for the property and its buffer zone:
 - a) Special attention should be given to projects in the city and its surrounding area that could affect the city's qualities, and in particular the significance of the historic areas of Bordeaux as testimonies of the development of the city over two thousand years and the unity and coherence of the classical and neo-classical monumental ensembles;
 - b) Identify and apply indicators for the condition and qualities of public spaces as an essential component in monitoring the nominated property over time.

Property	The Mediterranean Shore of the Pyrenees
Id. N°	1261
State Party	France / Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(v)(vi) + CL

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 103.
See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 154-163.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Decides not to inscribe the Mediterranean shore of the Pyrenees, France and Spain, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Old Town of Corfu
Id. N°	978
State Party	Greece
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 164-172.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes the Old Town of Corfu, Greece, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (iv);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The ensemble of the fortifications and the Old Town of Corfu is located in a strategic location at the entrance to the Adriatic Sea. Historically, its roots go back to the 8th century BC and to the Byzantine period. It has thus been subject to various influences and a mix of different peoples. From the 15th century, Corfu was under Venetian rule for some four centuries, then passing to French, British and Greek governments. At various occasions, it had to defend the Venetian maritime empire against the Ottoman army. Corfu was a well thought of example of fortification engineering, designed by the architect Sanmicheli, and it proved its worth through practical warfare. Corfu has its specific identity, which is reflected in the design of its system of fortification and in its neo-classical building stock. As such, it can be placed alongside other major Mediterranean fortified port cities.

Criterion iv: The urban and port ensemble of Corfu, dominated by its fortresses of Venetian origin, constitutes an architectural example of outstanding universal value in both its authenticity and its integrity.

The overall form of the fortifications has been retained and displays traces of Venetian occupation, including the Old Citadel and the New Fort, but primarily interventions from of the British period. The present

form of the ensemble results from the works in the 19th and 20th centuries. The authenticity and integrity of the urban fabric are primarily those of a neo-classical town.

The responsibility for protection is shared by several institutions and relevant decrees. These include the Hellenic Ministry of Culture (ministerial decision of 1980), the Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works (Presidential decree of 1980) and the Municipality of Corfu (Presidential decree of 1981). Also relevant are: the Greek law on the shoreline of towns and of islands in general; the law on the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage in general (n° 3028/2002) and the establishment of a new independent Superintendence for Byzantine and post-Byzantine antiquities, in 2006. A buffer zone has been established. The proactive policies of restoration and enhancement of the fortifications and of the citadel have resulted in a generally acceptable state of conservation. Many works however have still to be completed or started. A management plan has been prepared. An urban action plan, which is in line with the management plan of the nominated property, has just been adopted (2005) for the period 2006-2012.

Property	Bahá'i Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee
Id. N°	1220
State Party	Israel
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 173-181.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-06/30.COM/8B and WHC-06/30.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Considers, bearing in mind the nature of the nomination, its eligibility for recognition of its Outstanding Universal Value on the basis of criterion vi.
3. Refers the nomination of Bahá'i Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee, Israel, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Put in place stronger protection, particularly for the buffer zones and settings of the sites which comprise the nominated property.

Property	Valnerina and the Marmore Cascade
Id. N°	1254
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iv)(v)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 182-190.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of Valnerina and the Marmore Cascade, Italy, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to research further the attributes and significance of the Valnerina landscape, particularly its hydraulic works and industrial heritage, and to re-consider the boundary of the property accordingly.

Property	Gdańsk – The Site of Memory and Freedom
Id. N°	1240
State Party	Poland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 191-198.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Decides not to inscribe Gdańsk – The Site of Memory and Freedom, Poland, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Sibiu, the Historic Centre
Id. N°	1238
State Party	Romania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 199-204.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Decides not to inscribe Sibiu, the Historic Centre, Romania, on the World heritage List.

Property	Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius
Id. N°	1253
State Party	Serbia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 205-212.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes Gamzigrad–Romuliana, the Palace of Galerius, Serbia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Gamzigrad-Romuliana is a Late Roman palace and memorial complex built in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries, commissioned by the Emperor Galerius Maximianus. The strong fortifications of the palace are an allusion to the fact that the Tetrarchy Emperors were all senior military leaders. The spatial and visual relationships between the palace and the memorial complex, where the mausoleums of the Emperor and his mother Romula are located, are a unique one.

Criterion iii: *The fortifications, the palace, and the memorial complex are a unique testimony of the Roman construction tradition pervaded by the ideological programme of the Second Tetrarchy and Galerius himself as their builder.*

Criterion iv: *The group of buildings comprising the architectural complex of the Emperor Galerius is unique in the fashion that it intertwines the ceremonial and the memorial programme. The relation between two spatial ensembles is stressed by placing the Tetracyon on the crossroads between the worldly fortification with the palace and the other-worldly mausoleums and consecration monuments.*

The integrity and authenticity of Gamzigrad-Romuliana are clearly demonstrated: relatively few excavations have been carried out to date and there has been no attempt to reconstruct the much degraded remains. There are no plans for reconstruction beyond what is needed for conservation and can be substantiated through research, as these would diminish the level of authenticity.

The property is protected by: the Decision by the Institute for the Preservation and Scientific Examination of the Cultural Goods of the PR of Serbia (No 407/48, 19 March 1948); the Decision on the Identification of Immovable Cultural Goods of Outstanding and of Great Importance (Official Gazette 14/79); the Cultural Properties Law (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No 71/94). A buffer zone has been established. The conservation of the remains is satisfactory. The property is managed at the level of the Republic of Serbia by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia.

4. Requests that the State Party further develop its management system and allocate sufficient resources to its implementation.
5. Recommends that the State Party immediately give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Give priority to the analysis of the data from previous excavations and conduct any new investigations using non-destructive means and targeted surgical incisions.*
 - b) *Adopt measures to avoid any negative impact of increased visitor numbers on the property.*

Property	Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces overlooking the Lake and the Alps
Id. N°	1243
State Party	Switzerland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 213-220.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-07/31.COM/8B and WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1,
2. Inscribes Lavaux, vineyard terraces overlooking the lake and the Alps, Switzerland, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (iii), (iv) and (v);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Lavaux vineyard landscape is a thriving cultural landscape that demonstrates in a highly visible way its evolution and development over almost a millennia, through the well preserved landscape and buildings, and also the continuation and adaptation of longstanding cultural traditions, specific to its locality. It also illustrates very graphically the story of patronage, control and protection of this highly valued wine growing area, all of which contributed substantially to the development of Lausanne and its Region and played a significant role in the history of the geo-cultural region; and, has prompted, in response to its vulnerability next to fast-growing settlements, exceptional popular protection.

Criterion iii: *The Lavaux vineyard landscape demonstrates in a highly visible way its evolution and development over almost a millennium, through the well preserved landscape and buildings that demonstrate a continuation and evolution of longstanding cultural traditions, specific to its locality.*

Criterion iv: *The evolution of the Lavaux vineyard landscape, as evidenced on the ground, illustrates very graphically the story of patronage, control and protection of this highly valued wine growing area, all of which contributed substantially to the development of Lausanne and its Region and played a significant role in the history of the geo-cultural region.*

Criterion v: The Lavaux vineyard landscape is an outstanding example that displays centuries of interaction between people and their environment in a very specific and productive way, optimising the local resources to produce a highly valued wine that was a significant part of the local economy. Its vulnerability in the face of fast-growing urban settlements has prompted protection measures strongly supported by local communities.

The nominated boundaries include all the elements of the wine growing process, and the extent of the traditional wine growing area since at least the 12th century. The terraces are in continuous use and well maintained. They have evolved over several centuries to their present form; there is now agreement that change needs to be tempered by respect for local traditions.

Strong protection has evolved as a reaction to the creeping urbanization from the growing towns of Lausanne to the west and the Vevey–Montreux conurbation to the east. This Protection is provided by: the Federal Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire (LAT), the Inventaire fédéral des paysages, sites et monuments naturels (IFP) resulting from the LAT, its Inventaire fédéral des sites construits (ISOS), the cantonal Loi sur le plan de protection de Lavaux (LPPL), the cantonal Inventaire des monuments naturels et des sites (IMNS), and the cantonal land-use plan (Plan général d'affectation – PGA) and its building regulations (RPGA). A buffer zone has been established. The state of conservation of the villages, individual buildings, roads and footpaths, and vineyard plots within the nominated area is high. A Management Plan has been approved for the property. It provides an analysis of socio-economic data, and a series of management strategies for research and culture, economy, land-use planning and tourism.

4. Recommends that the Buffer Zone is enlarged between Chexbres and Epesses.
5. Further recommends that the name of the property be changed to “**Lavaux, vineyard terraces**”.

Property	Darwin at Downe
Id. N°	1247
State Party	United Kingdom
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 221-228.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Decides not to inscribe Darwin at Downe, United Kingdom, on the World heritage List.

C.4.2 Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	The Historic Centre of Berat (City of 25 Centuries Cultural Continuity and Religious Coexistence)
Id. N°	568 rev
State Party	Albania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 229-234.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Considering that the outstanding universal value of the Historic Centre of Berat has not been demonstrated, despite the efforts of the comparative study,
3. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Historic Centre of Berat (City of 25 Centuries Cultural Continuity and Religious Coexistence), Albania**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to reconsider the question of outstanding universal value, either for the property on its own, or in conjunction with the values of another fortified town, such as Gjirokastra.

Property	Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1076 Rev
State Party	Azerbaijan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(vi) + CL

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 235-241.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Refers the nomination of **Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, Azerbaijan**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) put in place support for the implementation of the Action Plan drawn up as part of the Management Plan and in particular to indicate a timeframe within which the property will be documented;
 - b) consider reviewing the boundaries of the core zone in the light of a more detailed assessment of the scope and extent of the site;
 - c) consider extending the Buffer Zone to cover the approach to the site from the east.

Property	Heidelberg Castle and Old Town
Id. N°	1173 Rev
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 242-250.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Heidelberg Castle and Old Town, Germany**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *Demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, by means of a more comprehensive comparative analysis, including not only German cities but other European cities inscribed on the World Heritage List; and also to demonstrate how the spiritual or intangible values are expressed in material components by strengthening the arguments used for the appliance of the proposed criteria;*
 - b) *Highlight the main importance of the Castle and to refer to the universal significance of the debates over preserving or reconstructing Heilderberg Castle that raged during the last third of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century;*
 - c) *Highlight the outstanding significance of the university tradition;*
 - d) *Check whether the protection, conservation and management measures need revision based on any further justification of the Outstanding Universal Value as an ensemble.*
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Continue with plans to build the tunnel along the Old Town Neckar riverfront so as to link the Old Town again with the river and limit the visual impact of the highway;*
 - b) *Incorporate in the monitoring process indicators concerning restoration and renovation techniques, and the forces of development and change in order to maintain the city's historic character and functions;*
 - c) *Organise a programme for improving the knowledge and understanding of traditional building techniques and materials (with special attention for plaster, paint and maintenance of windows), and appropriate information sessions for property owners.*
 - d) *For the castle area, develop an archaeological research programme for the Hortus Palatinus and the recording of sub-surface remains through non-destructive archaeological investigations.*

C.5 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

C.5.1. New nominations

Property	Foundational City of La Plata
Id. N°	979
State Party	Argentina
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 251-258.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Decides not to inscribe the **Foundational City of La Plata, Argentina**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
Id. N°	1250
State Party	Mexico
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, May 2007, page 259-265.

Draft Decision: 31 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents **WHC-07/31.COM/8B** and **WHC-07/31.COM/INF.8B.1**,
2. Inscribes the **Central University City Campus of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

The Central University City Campus of UNAM bears testimony to the modernisation of post-revolutionary Mexico in the framework of universal ideals and values related to access to education, improvement of quality of life, integral intellectual and physical education and integration between urbanism, architecture and fine arts. It is a collective work, where more than sixty architects, engineers and artists worked together to create the spaces and facilities apt to contribute to the progress of humankind through education.

The urbanism and architecture of the Central University City Campus of UNAM constitute an outstanding example of the application of the principles of 20th Century modernism merged with features stemming from pre-Hispanic Mexican tradition. The ensemble became one of the most significant icons of modern urbanism and architecture in Latin America, recognised at universal level.

Criterion i: *The Central University City Campus of UNAM constitutes an unique example in the 20th century where more than sixty professionals worked*

together, in the framework of a master plan, to create an urban architectural ensemble that bears testimony to the social and cultural values of universal significance.

Criterion ii: The most important trends of architectural thinking from the 20th century converge in the Central University City Campus of UNAM: modern architecture, historicist regionalism, and plastic integration; the last two of Mexican origin.

Criterion iv: The Central University City Campus of UNAM is one of the few models around the world where the principles proposed by Modern Architecture and Urbanism were totally applied; the ultimate purpose of which was to offer man a notable improvement in the quality of life.

Since all the fundamental physical components of the original ensemble remain and no major changes have been introduced, the property satisfies the required conditions of integrity and authenticity. The campus conserves unaltered its essential physical components: urban design, buildings, open spaces, circulation system and parking areas, landscape design and works of art. . Functions have not changed over time. The existing physical components therefore express the historic, cultural and social values of the ensemble, and its authenticity of design, materials, substance, workmanship and functions.

At the national level, the Central University City Campus of UNAM was listed as a National Artistic Monument in July 2005, in the framework of the Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Monuments and Zones. At the local level, the UNAM Campus and the Olympic stadium are defined as heritage conservation zones in the framework of the District Programme for Urban Development (1997) of Coyoacán Delegation, one of the administrative units of Mexico City. Since the University is an autonomous organisation, it has its own offices in charge of maintenance and conservation of the campus. Among them, the Governing Plan for University City (1993) rules the future growth of the University facilities, uses of land and maintenance of the campus. The Integral Plan for the University City (2005) constitutes the current management plan for the campus. The physical components are in a good state of conservation, and the process of ageing is controlled by means of plans of maintenance and preservation of both free and constructed spaces. The Office for Special Projects of UNAM developed and implements the Integral Plan for the University City (September 2005). With the aim of implementing and monitoring the Plan, the University will create the University City Management Programme (PROMACU).

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) A closer relationship should be established between the University and the government of the Federal District, in order to ensure better management of the property and its buffer zone and the appropriate development of neighbouring urban areas, so that potential risks to the campus can be better controlled.
 - b) The University authorities should formalise the Programme of Management of the University City

(PROMACU) as a means of ensuring the proper implementation of the Integral Plan for the University City.

- c) The University authorities should also implement strategies for improved arrangements and information for visitors, in order to ensure a better interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the campus.

III. Record of the physical attributes of each property being discussed at the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee

Of the 45 properties being discussed, 17 are serial proposals containing a total of 174 new serial elements.

A total of 2.1 million hectares is proposed for inscription, of which the majority (88.5%) are for natural and mixed sites, although numerically natural and mixed sites represent only 29% of the 45 nominations being discussed.

The following table displays the relevant figures for the last five years:

Session	Number of properties proposed (including extensions)	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Total hectares proposed for inscription	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural properties	Number of serial nominations (including extensions)
27 COM (2003)	45	33% N/M - 66% C	7.8 mil. ha	94.6% N/M - 5.4% C	22
28 COM (2004)	48	25% N/M - 75% C	6.7 mil. ha	94.4% N/M - 5.6% C	18
29 COM (2005)	47	30% N/M - 70% C	4.5 mil. ha	97.9% N/M - 2.1% C	22
30 COM (2006)	37	27% N/M - 73% C	5.1 mil. ha	81.9% N/M - 18.1% C	16
31 COM (2007)	45	29% N/M - 71% C	2.1 mil ha	88.5% N/M - 11.5% C	17

The tables below present the information in two parts:

- A. a table of the total surface area of the property and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of each site's approximate centre point; and
- B. a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 17 proposed serial properties.

A. Physical attributes of properties proposed for inscription at the 31st session

A row surrounded by a box indicates a serial nomination, whose details may be found in Table B.

-- = property has no buffer zone
ng = information not given

State Party		ID N	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
	NATURAL PROPERTIES				
China	South China Karst	1248	47588 ha	98428 ha	See serial property table
France	Speleothems of French Limestone Caves, Outstanding Records of Karst Processes and Archives of Palaeo-climates	1045	423.23 ha	1798.63 ha	See serial property table
Italy	The Dolomites	1237	129832.60 ha	103207.02 ha	See serial property table
Madagascar	Rainforests of the Atsinanana	1257	479660.7 ha	--	See serial property table
Mexico	Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve	1244	4574.67 ha	139833.57 ha	See serial property table
Republic of Korea	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	1264	9475.2 ha	9370.8 ha	See serial property table
Slovakia / Ukraine	Beech Primeval Forests of the Carpathians	1133	29278.9 ha	145137.5 ha	See serial property table
South Africa	Prince Edwards Islands	1266	470200 ha	--	S46 37 57 E37 56 19
Spain	Teide National Park	1258	18990 ha	54127.9 ha	N28 16 17 W16 38 37
Switzerland	Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn	1037	28500 ha	--	N46 30 00 E8 02 00
Viet Nam	Ba Be National Park	1249	10048 ha	34702 ha	N22 24 41 E105 36 49
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		1228571 ha	586605.4 ha	
	MIXED PROPERTIES				
Gabon	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda	1147	491291 ha	150000 ha	S00 30 E11 30
South Africa	The Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape	1265	160000 ha	398425 ha	S28 36 00 E17 12 14
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed		651291 ha	548425 ha	

CULTURAL PROPERTIES						
Albania	The Historic Centre of Berat (City of 25 Centuries Cultural Continuity and Religious Coexistence)	568	Rev	58.9 ha	136.2 ha	N40 42 22 E19 56 48
Argentina	Foundational City Area of La Plata	979		2729 ha	15924 ha	S34 55 16.66 W57 57 17.54
Australia	Sydney Opera House	166	Rev	5.8 ha	438.1 ha	S33 51 24 E151 12 55
Austria	Bregenzerald Cultural Landscape	1228		56529 ha	2796 ha	N47 24 09 E09 56 42
Azerbaijan	Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	1076	Rev	537.22 ha	3096.34 ha	See serial property table
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mehmed paša Sokolovic's Bridge in Višegrad	1260		1.5 ha	12.2 ha	N43 46 53.2 E19 17 16.89
Cambodia	The Sacred Site of the Temple of Preah Vihear	1224		154.70 ha	2642.50 ha	N104 41 02 E14 23 18
Canada	The Rideau Canal	1221		21454.81 ha	2363.2 ha	See serial property table
China	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	1112		371.948 ha	2738.052 ha	See serial property table
Czech Republic	Hand Paper Mill at Velke Losiny	1235		1.11 ha	9.9 ha	N50 01 48 E17 02 25
Finland	Paimio Hospital (former Paimio sanatorium)	1251		36.4 ha	213.9 ha	N60 27 54 E22 44 9
France	Bordeaux, Port of the Moon	1256		1731 ha	11974 ha	N44 50 20 W0 34 20
France / Spain	The Mediterranean Shore of the Pyrenees	1261		64049 ha	93171 ha	N42 26 12 E3 05 50
Germany	Heidelberg Castle and Old Town	1173	Rev	111.8 ha	1008.2 ha	N49 24 27 E8 41 13
Greece	The Old Town of Corfu	978		70 ha	162 ha	N19 55 38 E39 37 15
India	The Red Fort Complex	231	Rev	49.18152 ha	43.43093 ha	N28 39 20 E77 14 27
Iraq	Samarra Archaeological City	276	Rev	15058 ha	31414 ha	See serial property table
Israel	Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee	1220		60.98 ha	237.8 ha	See serial property table
Italy	The Nera Valley and the Marmore Cascade	1254		56213.13 ha	57595.74 ha	N42 45 16.571 E12 51 48.435
Japan	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine Site and its Cultural Landscape	1246		442 ha	3221 ha	See serial property table
Kenya	The Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest	1231		1560 ha	3476 ha	See serial property table
Kyrgyzstan	Sulaiman – Too Cultural Landscape (Sacred Mountain)	1230		112 ha	183 ha	N40 31 52 E72 46 58
Mexico	Central University City Campus of the <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i> (UNAM)	1250		176.5 ha	1101.5 ha	N19 19 56 W99 11 17
Namibia	Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes	1255		57.4269 ha	9194.4828 ha	S20 35 44.1 E14 22 21.3
Philippines	Batanes Cultural Landscape	1184		18900.3 ha	1033 ha	See serial property table
Poland	Gdansk – Town of Memory and Freedom	1241		66.4673 ha	143.37 ha	See serial property table
Romania	Sibiu, the Historic Centre	1238		86.50 ha	107 ha	N45 48 03 E24 09 15
Serbia	Gamzigrad – Romuliana, the Palace of Galerius	1253		179.217 ha	544.925 ha	N43 53 57.5 E22 11 10.0
Switzerland	Lavaux, vineyard terraces overlooking the lake and the Alps	1243		898 ha	1368 ha	N46 29 31 E6 44 46
Tajikistan	Sarazm	1141		15.93 ha	141.9 ha	N39 30 12.13 E67 28 30.83
Turkmenistan	The Parthian Fortresses of Nisa	1242		77.905 ha	400.3 ha	See serial property table
United Kingdom	Darwin at Downe	1247		996 ha	--	N51 19 53.19 E0 03 12.39
TOTAL	INCREASE to the World Heritage List proposed			242791.7 ha	246891 ha	

B. Serial properties to be examined by the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee

Serial components names are listed in the language in which they have been submitted by the State Party.

Natural Properties

China				
N 1248				
South China Karst				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1248-001	Shilin Karst – Naigu Stone Forest	1746 ha	22930 ha	N 24 54 32 E103 21 13
1248-002	Shilin Karst – ‘Suogeyi Village’	10324 ha		N24 43 4 E103 20 39
1248-003	Libo Karst – ‘Xiaoqijong’	7834 ha	43498 ha	N25 16 38 E107 42 51
1248-004	Libo Karst – ‘Dongduo’	21684 ha		N25 13 8 E107 59 31
1248-005	Wulong Karst – Qingkou Giant Doline (Tiankeng)	1246 ha	3000 ha	N29 36 09 E108 00 13
1248-006	Wulong Karst – Three Natural Bridges	2202 ha	4000 ha	N29 26 15 E107 47 50
1248-007	Wulong Karst – Furong Cave	2552 ha	25000 ha	N29 13 48 E107 54 12
TOTAL		47588 ha	98428 ha	

France				
N 1045				
Speleothems of French Limestone Caves, Outstanding Records of Karst Processes and Archives of Palaeo-climates				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1045-001	Grotte Amélineau	0.29 ha	18.72 ha	N44 12 08 E3 19 24
1045-002	Grotte de Choranche	69.84 ha	424.44 ha	N45 04 15 E5 23 54
1045-003	Aven Armand	0.58 ha	5.56 ha	N44 13 21 E3 21 20
1045-004	Grottes des Demoiselles	0.73 ha	3.81 ha	N43 54 28 E 3 44 41
1045-005	Balme del Pastre	0.76 ha	3.87 ha	N43 43 21 E 2 59 25
1045-006	Grotte de l'Aguzou	9.52 ha	84.69 ha	N42 45 41 E2 05 32
1045-007	Grotte du Lauzinas	9.56 ha	24.38 ha	N43 28 46 E2 44 28
1045-008	Grotte du TM 71	20.08 ha	98.54 ha	N42 45 23 E2 5 9
1045-009	Réseau de Cabrespine-Lastours	86.36 ha	276.19 ha	N43 21 34 E2 27 25
1045-010	Gouffre d'Esparros	2.13 ha	19.41 ha	N43 1 50 E 00 19 48
1045-011	Grotte de Pousselières	0.99 ha	13.82 ha	N43 28 21 E2 52 37
1045-012	Grotte de Clamouse	5.70 ha	42.52 ha	N43 42 34 E3 33 10
1045-013	Réseau Lachambre	137.94 ha	366.13 ha	N42 36 01 E2 23 00
1045-014	Réseau du Rautely	8.90 ha	54.96 ha	N43 31 25 E2 54 41
1045-015	Aven du Mont Marcou	0.41 ha	15.89 ha	N43 41 36 E3 00 21
1045-016	Grotte de la Cigalère	46.81 ha	198.38 ha	N42 49 38 E00 54 25
1045-017	Aven d'Orgnac	22.44 ha	141.86 ha	N44 19 12 E4 24 43
1045-018	Barrency deournes	0.19 ha	5.46 ha	N43 20 02 E2 22 56
TOTAL		423.23 ha	1798.63 ha	

Italy				
N 1237				
The Dolomites				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1237-001	Civetta – Moiazza	2489.14 ha	1987.30 ha	N46 21 31.152 E12 3 31.837
1237-002	Pelmo – Nuvolau	4581.76 ha	4049.88 ha	N46 26 50.809 E12 6 48.331
1237-003	Sett Sass	268.00 ha	144.37 ha	N46 31 21.568 E11 56 55.549
1237-004	Marmolada	1601.63 ha	992.83 ha	N46 26 0.045 E11 51 19.141
1237-005	Pale di S. Martino – S. Lucano	9080.90 ha	6811.45 ha	N46 16 43.818 E11 53 39.397
1237-006	Dolomiti Bellunesi – Vette Feltrine	15545.02 ha	19554.57 ha	N46 12 13.988 E12 3 2.983
1237-007	Dolomiti Friulane (Dolomitis Furlanis) e d'Oltre Piave	19233.97 ha	27843.43 ha	N46 20 47.335 E12 30 12.779
1237-008	Cadini, Dolomiti di Sesto, Dolomiti Ampezzo, Dolomiti di Fanes, Senes e Braies/Cadini, Sextner Dolomiten, Ampezzaner Dolomiten, Fanes Dolomiten, Sennes, Prag	43145.26 ha	17699.92 ha	N46 38 9.798 E12 8 31.813
1237-009	Dolomiti Cadorine	8309.32 ha	9175.90 ha	N46 29 57.823 E12 16 46.594
1237-010	Puez – Odle/Puez-Geisler/Pöz-Odles	7834.94 ha	2896.89 ha	N46 36 11.817 E11 48 24.33
1237-011	Sciliar/Schlern – Catinaccio/Rosengarten – Latemar	8231.70 ha	5405.35 ha	N46 27 27.303 E11 36 2.785
1237-012	Rio delle Foglie/Bletterbach	271.61 ha	547.43 ha	N46 21 35.848 E11 25 14.209
1237-013	Dolomiti di Brenta	9239.35 ha	6097.70 ha	N46 9 51.06 E10 54 5.242
TOTAL		129832.60 ha	103207.02 ha	

Madagascar				
N 1257 Rainforests of the Atsinanana				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1257-001	Parc National de Marojejy	59751.8 ha	--	S14 27 35 E49 42 9
1257-002	Parc National de Masoala	207175.5 ha		S15 36 52 E50 10 41
1257-003		1165 ha		S15 9 57 E50 16 18
1257-004		84 ha		S15 15 44 E50 16 32
1257-005		732 ha		S15 27 55 E50 11 09
1257-006		476 ha		S15 34 16 E50 07 32
1257-007		3256.4 ha		S15 45 39 E49 58 29
1257-008	Parc National de Zahamena (+ la Réserve Naturelle Intégrale)	69898.5 ha		S17 37 45 E48 43 30
1257-009	Parc National de Ranomafana	25186 ha		S21 5 24 E47 18 00
1257-010		13706 ha		S21 07 12 E47 12 36
1257-011		1608 ha		S21 11 24 E47 15 00
1257-012	Parc National d'Andringitra	32074.5 ha		S22 13 22 E46 55 44
1257-013	Parc National d'Andohahela	64547 ha		S24 45 10 E46 47 09
TOTAL		479660.7 ha	-- ha	

Mexico				
N 1244 Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1244-001	Cayo Norte	2631.96 ha	139833.57 ha	N18 42 00 W87 17 00
1244-002	Cayo Centro	1267.46 ha		N18 35 29 W87 18 26
1244-003	Cayo Lobos	675.25 ha		N18 24 40 W87 21 43
TOTAL		4574.67 ha	139833.57 ha	

Republic of Korea				
N 1264 Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1264-001	Hallasan Natural Reserve	9093.1 ha	7347.4 ha	N33 21 31 E126 32 31
1264-002	Geomunoreum Lava Tube System - 1	64.6 ha	1906.4 ha	N33 26 27 E126 43 80
1264-003	Geomunoreum Lava Tube System - 2	23.8 ha		N33 28 8 E126 43 13
1264-004	Geomunoreum Lava Tube System - 3	241.9 ha		N33 33 48 E126 47 33
1264-005	Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone	51.8 ha		117.0 ha
TOTAL		9475.2 ha	9370.8 ha	

Slovakia / Ukraine				
N 1133 Beech Primeval Forests of the Carpathians				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1133-001	Chornohora	2476.8 ha	12925.0 ha	N48 08 25 E24 23 35
1133-002	Havešová Primeval Forest	171.3 ha	63.99 ha	N49 00 35 E22 20 20
1133-003	Kuziy-Trybushany	1369.6 ha	3163.4 ha	N47 56 21 E24 08 26
1133-004	Maramarosh	2243.6 ha	6230.4 ha	N47 56 12 E24 19 35
1133-005	Rožok	67.1 ha	41.4 ha	N48 58 30 E22 28 00
1133-006	Stužnica – Bukovské Vrchy	2950 ha	11300 ha	N49 05 10 E22 32 10
1133-007	Stuzhytsia – Uzhok	2532.0 ha	3615.0 ha	N49 04 14 E22 03 01
1133-008	Svydovets	3030.5 ha	5639.5 ha	N48 11 21 E24 13 37
1133-009	Uholka – Shyrikyi Luh	11860.0 ha	3301.0 ha	N48 18 22 E23 41 46
1133-010	Vihorlat	2578 ha	2413 ha	N48 55 45 E22 11 23
TOTAL		29278.9 ha	48692.69 ha	

Cultural Properties

Azerbaijan				
C 1076 Rev Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1076rev-001	Jinghindagh mountain –Yazylytepe hill	17.09	3096.34 ha	N40 12 00 E49 22 15
1076rev-002	Boyukdash mountain	323.27		N40 07 30 E49 22 30
1076rev-003	Kichikdash mountain	196.86		N40 03 45 E49 23 00
TOTAL		537.22 ha	3096.34 ha	

Canada				
C 1221 The Rideau Canal				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1221-001	Rideau Canal	21427.07	2334.78	N44 59 39.79 W75 45 54.45
1221-002	Fort Henry, Kingston	23.90	11.88	N44 13 51.41 W76 27 35.70
1221-003	Fort Frederick, Kingston	3.10	3.00	N44 13 40.64 W76 28 10.61
1221-004	Cathcart Tower, Cedar Island	0.25	9.15	N44 13 31 W76 27 14
1221-005	Shoal Tower, Kingston	0.32	1.68	N44 13 43.88 W76 28 41
1221-006	Murney Tower, Kingston	0.17	2.71	N44 13 19.71 W76 29 25. 22
TOTAL		21454.81ha	2363.20 ha	

China				
C 1112 Kaiping Diaolou and Villages				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1112-001	Yinglong Lou (at Sanmenli Village)	0.048 ha	704.952 ha	N22 21 25.99 E112 36 49.99
1112-002	Zili Village and the Fang Clan Watch Tower	252 ha	988 ha	N22 22 23.66 E112 34 44.85
1112-003	Majianlong Village Cluster	103 ha	417 ha	N22 17 07.87 E112 33 57.10
1112-004	Jingjiangli Village	16.9 ha	628.1 ha	N22 15 48.71 E112 31 13.94
TOTAL		371.948 ha	2738.052 ha	

Iraq				
C 276 Rev Samarra Archaeological City				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
276rev-001	Samarra North Zone - al-Mutawakkiliyya	4478 ha	31414 ha	N34 20 27.562 E43 49 24.755
276rev-002	Samarra Centre Zone	1265 ha		N34 13 34.593 E43 52 57.261
276rev-003	Samarra South Zone	8953 ha		N34 7 21.424 E43 55 50.23
276rev-004	al-Istablāt	155 ha		N34 4 49.043 E43 54 56.118
276rev-005	al-Quwayr	11 ha		N34 13 55.631 E43 50 23.528
276rev-006	Qubbat al-Sulaibiyya	0.6 ha		N34 13 39.537 E43 47 56.088
276rev-007	al-Ma'shuq	20 ha		N34 14 31.136 E43 48 34.016
276rev-008	Tell Umm al-Sakhr	2 ha		N34 15 59.818 E43 48 6.333
276rev-009	al-Huwaysilat Upper	5 ha		N34 17 40.064 E43 47 19.81
276rev-010	al-Huwaysilat Lower	4 ha		N34 17 56.898 E43 47 21.642
TOTAL		15058 ha	31414 ha	

Israel				
C 1220 Bahá'í Holy Places in Haifa and the Western Galilee				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1220-001	Bahjí	12.9 ha	67.9 ha	N32 56 37.05 E35 5 30.545
1220-002	North Slope of Mount Carmel	25.2 ha	31.3 ha	N32 48 52.537 E34 59 14.199
1220-003	Ridván Gardens	9.3 ha	56.1 ha	N32 54 57.721 E35 5 23.935
1220-004	Mansion of Mazra'ih	4.7 ha	25.3 ha	N32 59 14.187 E35 5 59.02
1220-005	Place of Revelation of the "Tablet of Carmel"	3.6 ha	20.1 ha	N32 49 20.536 E34 58 30.296
1220-006	Persian Quarter	3.0 ha	4.1 ha	N32 49 4.74 E34 59 28.774
1220-007	Haifa Bahá'í Cemetery	0.55 ha	3.1 ha	N32 49 45.828 E34 58 17.936
1220-008	Junayn Garden	0.81 ha	4.8 ha	N32 59 39.814 E35 5 42.831
1220-009	House of 'Abdu'lláh Páshá	0.79 ha	25.1 ha	N32 55 25.565 E35 4 4.599

1220-010	Prison	0.07 ha		N32 55 25.241 E35 4 8.441
1220-011	House of 'Abbúd	0.06 ha		N32 55 16.811 E35 4 1.932
TOTAL		60.98 ha	237.8 ha	

Japan					
C 1246 Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine Site and its Cultural Landscape					
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates	
1246-001	Silver Mine site and mining towns				
1246-001-a	Ginzan Sakunouchi	317.077ha	3221 ha	N35 06 26 E132 26 15	
1246-001-b	Daikansho Site	0.286804 ha		N35 06 26 E132 26 15	
1246-001-c	Yataki-jō Site	5.101923 ha		N35 05 02 E132 25 01	
1246-001-d	Yahazu-jō Site	3.402325 ha		N35 05 46 E132 24 24	
1246-001-e	Iwami-jō Site	11.754608 ha		N35 08 30 E132 25 15	
1246-001-f	Ōmori-Ginzan	32.8 ha		N35 06 26 E132 26 15	
1246-001-g	Miyanomae	0.680009 ha		N35 06 26 E132 26 15	
1246-001-h	House of the Kumagai Family	0.150023 ha		N35 06 26 E132 26 15	
1246-001-i	Rakan-ji Gohyakurakan	1.256826 ha		N35 06 26 E132 26 15	
1246-002	Kaidō				
1246-002-a	Iwami Ginzan Kaidō Tomogauradō	0.522923 ha			N35 07 11 E132 23 16
1246-002-b	Iwami Ginzan Kaidō Yunotsu-Okidomaridō	2.107093 ha		N35 05 50 E132 21 44	
1246-003	Ports and port towns				
1246-003-a	Tomogaura	15.033355 ha		N35 07 33 E132 22 38	
1246-003-b	Okidomari	29.821703 ha		N35 05 60 E132 20 30	
1246-003-c	Yunotsu	33.7 ha		N35 05 46 E132 20 52	
TOTAL		442 ha	3221 ha		

Kenya				
C 1231 The Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest				
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1231-001	Kaya Singwaya	10 ha	--	S03 06 58 E39 51 13
1231-002	Kaya Dagamura	60 ha	40 ha	S03 08 18 E39 55 00
1231-003	Kaya Bura	60 ha	40 ha	S03 06 43 E39 56 31
1231-004	Kaya Bate	15 ha	10 ha	S03 10 56 E39 55 32
1231-005	Kaya Mayowe (Maiowe)	40 ha	20 ha	S03 10 54 E39 56 23
1231-006	Kaya Chivara	70 ha	80 ha	S03 41 06 E39 41 16
1231-007	Kaya Fungo (Giriama)	100 ha	104 ha	S03 47 55 E39 30 52
1231-008	Kaya Chonyi	100 ha	100 ha	S03 48 10 E39 40 48
1231-009	Kaya Mudzimuvia	71 ha	100 ha	S03 56 16 E39 34 48
1231-010	Kaya Jibana	70 ha	70 ha	S03 50 15 E39 40 10
1231-011	Kaya Kambe (Mbwaka)	35 ha	40 ha	S03 51 49 E39 39 07
1231-012	Kaya Kauma	35 ha	40 ha	S03 37 14 E39 44 10
1231-013	Kaya Ribe	16 ha	20 ha	S03 53 49 E39 37 58
1231-014	Kaya Bomu-Fimboni	109 ha	300 ha	S03 55 55 E39 35 46
1231-015	Kaya Mzizima	9 ha	20 ha	S03 56 48 E39 36 44
1231-016	Kaya Mwidzimwiru	77 ha	70 ha	S03 56 16 E39 34 48
1231-017	Kaya Gandini	60 ha	90 ha	S04 01 22 E39 30 21
1231-018	Kaya Mtswakara	128 ha	120 ha	S03 59 54 E39 31 25
1231-019	Kaya Chonyi (Digo)	64 ha	50 ha	S04 03 43 E39 31 57
1231-020	Kaya Kwale	ng	ng	S04 10 00 E39 26 00
1231-021	Kaya Bombo	10 ha	--	S04 07 38 E39 34 47
1231-022	Kaya Teleza (Dugumura)	37 ha	30 ha	S04 08 21 E39 30 14
1231-023	Kaya Chombo	10 ha	--	S04 08 13 E39 29 01
1231-024	Kaya Waa	10 ha	20 ha	S04 11 49 E39 36 45
1231-025	Kaya Tiwi	10 ha	--	S04 15 14 E39 35 49
1231-026	Kaya Diani	5 ha	15 ha	S04 16 21 E39 35 08
1231-027	Kaya Ukunda	10 ha	15 ha	S04 18 44 E39 33 57
1231-028	Kaya Muhaka	70 ha	80 ha	S04 19 50 E39 31 07
1231-029	Kaya Dzombo	42 ha	860 ha	S04 25 50 E39 12 32
1231-030	Kaya Kinondo	10 ha	20 ha	S04 23 36 E39 32 41
1231-031	Kaya Chale	15 ha	35 ha	S04 26 39 E39 32 00
1231-032	Kaya Mrima	100 ha	277 ha	S04 29 04 E39 15 45
1231-033	Kaya Sega	20 ha	30 ha	S04 33 11 E39 06 40
1231-034	Kaya Gonja	62 ha	780 ha	S04 34 36 E39 07 33

1231-035	Kaya Jego	10 ha	--	S04 38 56 E39 11 25
1231-036	Kaya Shonda	10 ha	--	S04 06 27 E39 38 49
TOTAL		1560 ha	3476 ha	

Philippines				
C 1184	Batanes Cultural Landscape			
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1184-001	Itbayat Island	7913 ha	642.5 ha	N20 45 52.92 E121 50 25.08
1184-002	Vuhus Island	624.3 ha	--	N20 19 8 E121 48 32
1184-003	Sabtang Island	3458 ha	117.9 ha	N20 18 43 E121 51 45
1184-004	Batan Island	6905 ha	272.6 ha	N20 25 43 E121 57 52
TOTAL		18900.3 ha	1033 ha	

Poland				
C 1241	Gdańsk – Town of Memory and Freedom			
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1241-001	Upland Gate	0.0216 ha	39.7 ha	N54 20 59.90 E18 38 48.18
1241-002	Outer Gate Complex	0.0524 ha		N54 20 59.48 E18 38 50
1241-003	Golden Gate	0.0127 ha		N54 20 59 E18 38 53.52
1241-004	St. George Guild Mansion	0.0450 ha		N54 20 59.40 E18 38 53.69
1241-005	Uphagen House	0.0437 ha		N54 20 57.44 E18 38 58.30
1241-006	Main Town Hall	0.0918 ha		N54 20 56.07 E18 39 09.97
1241-007	Artus Hall	0.0774 ha		N54 20 55.8 E18 39 13.18
1241-008	Neptune Fountain	0.0025 ha		N54 20 54.87 E18 39 12
1241-009	Green Gate	0.0505 ha		N54 20 52.70 E18 39 21.54
1241-010	Our Lady Church	0.51 ha		N54 20 59.5 E18 39 13
1241-011	Royal Chapel	0.0318 ha		N54 21 01.21 E18 39 14.24
1241-012	Wharf Crane	0.0279 ha		N54 21 02.15 E18 39 27.64
1241-013	Westerplatte	61.95 ha	78.71ha	N54 24 27 E18 40 17
1241-014	Gdansk Shipyard – Solidarity Square	1.82 ha	24.96 ha	N54 21 37.9 E18 38 57
1241-015	Gdansk Shipyard Mangement building	1.73 ha		N54 21 42.95 E18 39 12
TOTAL		66.4673 ha	143.37 ha	

Turkmenistan				
C 1242	The Parthian Fortresses of Nisa			
Serial ID No.	Name	Area	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1242-001	New Nisa	42.671 ha	400.3 ha	N37 57 59 E58 11 55
1242-002	Old Nisa	35.234 ha		N37 57 05 E58 12 43
TOTAL		77.905 ha	400.3 ha	