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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 second Session

Quebec City, Canada
2 – 10 July 2008

Item 9 of the Provisional Agenda: Discussion on outstanding universal value

SUMMARY

This document provides an overview introduction and presents the first compendium prepared by ICOMOS and IUCN on outstanding universal value and the inscription of proposed properties by criteria on the World Heritage List as requested by Decisions **30 COM 9.6** and **31 COM 9.7**, adopted by the World Heritage Committee respectively at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006) and 31st (Christchurch, 2007) sessions.

Draft Decision: **32 COM 9**, see Point II

I. Overview introduction

1. Following a request of the World Heritage Committee at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004) to “convene a special meeting of experts of all regions on the concept of outstanding universal value [...]” (Decision **28 COM 13.1**), the World Heritage Centre in cooperation with the Russian Federation organized a special meeting of experts on the concept of outstanding universal value, which took place in Kazan, Republic of Tatarstan (Russian Federation) from 6 to 9 April 2005.
2. The conclusions and the main recommendations of the expert meeting, all arising from a concern with maintaining rigor in the application of outstanding universal value, were presented to and discussed by the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session (Durban, 2005). A thorough debate took place and acknowledged that the recommendations of the meeting included useful practical measures that needed to be implemented.
3. However, most of the interventions agreed that the Expert meeting had not fully addressed the concerns of the Committee regarding the different ways in which the concept of outstanding universal value had been assessed by ICOMOS and IUCN and also emphasized that even the Committee decisions had not always been consistent in assessing the proposed outstanding universal value of a property nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. The Committee therefore decided to further explore the concept of outstanding universal value (Decision **29 COM 9.7**).
4. At its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006), the World Heritage Committee requested “to undertake a careful review of past Committee decisions, and create two compendiums of relevant material and decisions, compiled into the form of guidance manuals, from which precedents on how to interpret and apply discussions of outstanding universal value” can be clearly shown (Decision **30 COM 9.6**).
5. In particular, the first compendium shall “cover outstanding universal value and the inscription of proposed properties by criteria onto the World Heritage List”, while the second compendium “shall cover outstanding universal value with regard to debates about seeking to inscribe, or remove, properties from the World Heritage List in Danger” (Decision **30 COM 9.7**).
6. A draft of the first compendium was presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007) which, in taking note of the progress reports by ICOMOS and IUCN, requested the Advisory Bodies to “harmonize their reports to include detailed analyses of criteria, lists of sites inscribed under each criterion, landmark cases as well as reflections on authenticity, integrity and management practices” (Decision **31 COM 9.4**).
7. The Committee also requested ICOMOS to “give consideration in the final report to archaeological sites and their threshold for inscription on the World Heritage List” (Decision **31 COM 9.6**) and further requested “ICOMOS and IUCN, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, to finalize the first compendium for consideration by the Committee at its 32nd session (2008)” (Decision **31 COM 9.7**).
8. The first compendium by ICOMOS and IUCN on outstanding universal value and the inscription of proposed properties by criteria on the World Heritage List is presented herewith.

II. Draft Decision

Draft Decision: 32 COM 9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-08/32.COM/9,*
2. *Recalling Decision **31 COM 9** adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007), which requested to harmonize their reports and finalize the first compendium on outstanding universal value and the inscription of proposed properties by criteria on the World Heritage List,*
3. *Welcomes and approves the first compendium prepared by ICOMOS and IUCN;*
4. *Requests ICOMOS and IUCN, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, to finalize the second compendium, that shall cover outstanding universal value with regard to debates about seeking to inscribe, or remove, properties from the World Heritage List in Danger, for consideration by the Committee at its 33rd session in 2009.*

Outstanding Universal Value:
Compendium on Standards for the Inscription of
Cultural Properties to the World Heritage List

ICOMOS

May 2008

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Outstanding Universal Value:

Compendium on Standards for the Inscription of Cultural Properties on the World Heritage List

ICOMOS, May 2008

1. INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this report is to respond to the task set by the World Heritage Committee, to undertake a “careful review of past Committee decisions, and create two compendia of relevant material and decisions, compiled into the form of guidance manuals, from which precedents on how to interpret and apply discussions of outstanding universal value, in terms of nominations to both the World Heritage List, and the List of World Heritage in Danger, can be clearly shown”. This is the first of the two compendia by ICOMOS, and is complemented by a more detailed analysis of the use of the World Heritage criteria, published separately. The analyses are based on the earlier reports already presented to the Committee in the sessions of 2004 and 2007. The present compendium refers to the general principles established in the *Operational Guidelines*, and covers the trends in the application of the criteria to cultural and mixed properties.

The year 2008 marks the 30th anniversary of the first inscription of properties. The past three decades have been characterized by an important learning process. Over this period, the requirements for inscription have undergone a continuous evolution. At the beginning, there was a search to define the types of properties that could meet the expectations of the List, and how these properties should be justified. Gradually, through various initiatives such as the Global Study in the 1980s, and the subsequent Global Strategy, as well as the Periodic Reporting process, the requirements of protection and management have been clarified. In fact, from the initial concern to identify suitable properties, the emphasis has now shifted towards the management and care of sites already inscribed on the List.

The feature common to all World Heritage properties is that they respond to the requirement of outstanding universal value (OUV) as decided by the Committee. The issue of OUV has been debated since the early 1970s, when the text of the Convention was drafted, and it remains open for discussion. At the same time, however, the decisions made by the Committee, reflecting the scientific advice by Advisory Bodies over the years, have already consolidated a practice that demonstrates the wide spectrum of the world's heritage.

The Convention has grown into an international instrument, which is already showing its impact in the identification and recognition of cultural and natural heritage in different regions of the world classified in a variety of categories, including cultural landscapes and cultural routes which have become increasingly useful in the definition of heritage areas. At the same time, there is more collaboration between the different authorities and the different States Parties, exemplified in regional or sub-regional meetings, such as for periodic reporting, and the nomination and management of serial and trans-boundary properties.

The World Heritage Convention has presented many new challenges, which include the introduction of new instruments of management and the involvement of different stakeholders who at the end of the day are or should be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the inscribed properties. The Convention is beginning to show examples of best practices across cultural boundaries. It is helping to broaden the earlier, perhaps too Eurocentric, attitudes to heritage taking

into account the social and cultural realities of different regions. The Convention is also challenging us to rewrite the history of the world's art, architecture and urban planning, as well as technology, reflecting the increasing volume of thematic and comparative studies. While World Heritage has thus challenged us with the great diversity of heritage and values, sometimes royal and spectacular, sometimes more simple and vernacular, it has also shown that all these properties have something in common in being expressions of the creative spirit, efforts and memory of humanity.

A compendium on the use of the criteria has been included in the annex. It is in chronological order, and lists the criteria as proposed by the States Parties, as recommended by ICOMOS, and as decided by the World Heritage Committee. It should be noted that case studies have not been included, but examples are given in the second, more extensive volume which complements the present report. This is published by ICOMOS simultaneously with the current report, and will be made available to the Committee.

2. THE APPLICATION OF RELEVANT CRITERIA FOR SUCCESSFUL NOMINATIONS

Principles and regulations of the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines

The definition of OUV has been subject to much reflection since the beginning of the World Heritage Convention in 1972. In **1976**, before the Committee was officially established, there had already been an expert meeting hosted by UNESCO and with the participation of the Advisory Bodies, in order to discuss what should be understood by OUV and to prepare the first draft of the criteria. Since then the criteria have continued to evolve, and the definition of OUV has been given more substance. In **1998**, at a Global Strategy meeting in Amsterdam, the experts proposed a definition for OUV, as meaning an outstanding response to issues of universal nature common to or shared by all cultures. Such issues have been discussed by the Committee in various sessions. In **2004**, ICOMOS synthesized these into a thematic framework, which is also reflected in the present analysis of the criteria.

Operational Guidelines 2005

While the requirement for OUV, in the early *Operational Guidelines* (OG), includes the necessity to meet the specified criteria **and** the test of authenticity, the **2005** version gives a modified interpretation. Here, "outstanding universal value" is defined in paragraphs 49 and 78 as follows:

49. Outstanding universal value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.

78. To be deemed of outstanding universal value, a property **must also** meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity **and must** have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding.

Therefore, in order to meet the requirement of OUV, a property must meet at least one of the criteria, the conditions of authenticity and integrity, **as well as** the requirement of protection and management. In the previous versions of the OG, protection and management were certainly a requirement for listing, but not considered as part of OUV. As a result, from an independent qualification, OUV has also become an administrative requirement.

The cultural criteria have been modified several times over the course of time, i.e. in 1983, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997 and in 2005 (see appendix of the different versions). In 1994, the OG also included specific criteria for the definition of historic towns and cultural landscapes. Following a Committee decision, the cultural and natural heritage criteria are now merged into a single list. According to the 2005 version of OG, in order to be eligible for inscription on the List, nominated properties must meet at least one of the criteria, and shall therefore:

- (i) Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design;
- (iii) Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- (vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphological or physiographic features;
- (ix) be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Kazan Meeting on Outstanding Universal Value, 2005

The World Heritage Committee at its 28th session requested the World Heritage Centre to “convene a special meeting of experts of all regions on the concept of outstanding universal value reflecting its increasing concern that this concept is interpreted and applied differently in different regions and by different stakeholders as well as the Advisory Bodies”. The experts agreed with the definition as set out in paragraph 49 of the OG (2005):

“Outstanding universal value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this

heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole. The Committee defines the criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List."

Furthermore, the experts recognized that the definition and application of OUV in respect of properties were made by people and would be subject to evolution over time. This evolution is reflected in the changes that have been made to the criteria and in their application. It was observed that the concept of OUV is often poorly understood and requires improved communication generally and at site level. It is recommended that the identification of OUV needs "wide participation by stakeholders including local communities and indigenous people".

In her keynote paper on "Evolution of the application of "outstanding universal value" for cultural and natural heritage", Christina Cameron raised several issues, starting from the strategies agreed in the 1990s, and examining the evolution of the notion of OUV over the years. Her final question was: *"does it matter if there is a threshold for outstanding universal value? Can or should the World Heritage List be capped? Is there a natural cut off? Intellectually, yes. But it depends on the definition of outstanding universal value. The heart of the Convention is about protection and international cooperation. How deep does the Committee wish to go in protecting heritage sites? If deeper, then it is inevitable that the definition of outstanding universal value will continue to drift towards sites that are "representative of the best". ... Raising the threshold for World Heritage designation may come, if States Parties believe that the number of sites is unmanageable, or if the economic advantage of being in the exclusive World Heritage club has been compromised by sheer numbers, or if international funding partners complain that they can no longer sort out priorities for investment. ..."*

Applying Outstanding Universal Value to cultural properties

The ICOMOS 2004 report on an analysis of the World Heritage List, *The World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future* (published in 2005), proposed three frameworks: a) typological framework, b) chronological-regional framework, and c) thematic framework. Of these, the thematic framework is of great importance for the identification of the themes or issues that define the significance of a property and the basis for the justification of OUV of the property, as indicated in the definition by the 1998 Amsterdam Global Strategy meeting, referred to above. Identification of the meaning and relative value of a property should start with the identification of the themes, then proceed to the chronological-regional assessment, and finally define the typology to be proposed, whether for a monument, an ensemble, or a site. The ICOMOS thematic framework was partly based on the outcome of the Committee debates, partly on research by Advisory Bodies, as well as on a detailed analysis of inscribed properties (cultural and mixed). It should be considered an open framework, which can evolve over the years.

The following sections offer considerations on the justification of the criteria from (i) to (vi), as well as a note on criterion (vii), which is mainly based on the appreciation of natural beauty, fundamentally a cultural judgement.

Criterion (i) [MASTERPIECE]

In 2005 OG, criterion (i) refers simply to "a masterpiece of human creative genius". In the previous editions, the definition referred to "a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius".

- ❖ 1976 (ICOMOS draft): "Properties which represent a unique artistic achievement, including the masterpieces of internationally renowned architects and builders."
- ❖ 1977 (First session of WH Committee): "Represent a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius." 1983: "Represent a unique artistic achievement, a masterpiece of the creative genius."

- ❖ OG 1996: “Represent a masterpiece of the creative genius.”

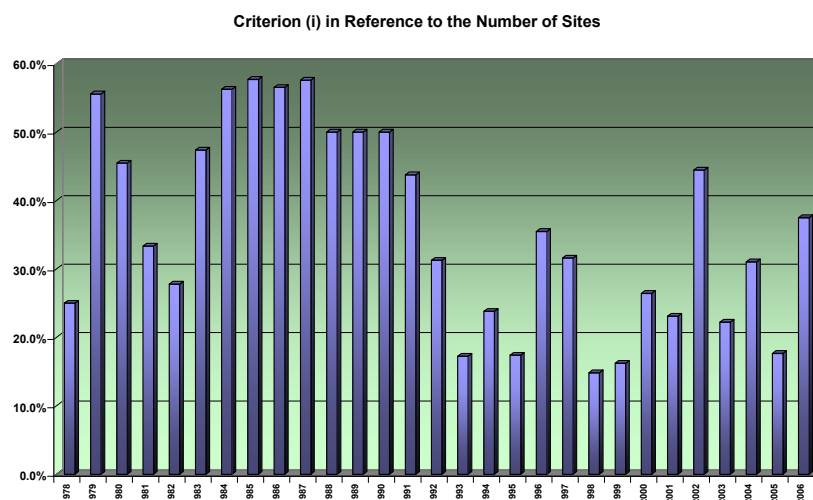


Table 1: Application of criterion (i) in reference to the number of properties

The perception of criterion (i) seems to have changed over time even though in principle it continues to refer to major examples of human creative genius. The Committee has generally insisted that the use of this criterion should be restricted to cases that really merit it. In a paper presented at a Consultative Body meeting at UNESCO in 1998 (WHC-98/CONF.201/INF.11), the representative of Malta stated that the words defining criterion (i) should be interpreted as follows:

- ❖ “Masterpiece”: should be taken to mean a complete and perfect piece of workmanship, an outstanding example.
- ❖ “Creative”: should be taken to mean inventive, original as either a) first in a movement/style or b) the peak of a movement/style.
- ❖ “Genius”: should be taken to mean with a high intellectual/symbolic endowment, a high level of artistic, technical or technological skills.
- ❖ “A masterpiece of human creative genius” needs therefore to be interpreted as: “An outstanding example (or the peak) of a style evolved within a culture, having a high intellectual or symbolic endowment, and a high level or artistic, technical or technological skills.”

A study of the application of criterion (i) over time reveals a change in the frequency of its use. In the early years of the Committee it was used recurrently, often in more than 50% of the sites per year. In the 1990s, by contrast, there has been a reduction in its use to 15 or 20%, with some exceptions more recently. It is obvious that this type of statistical information will not tell the whole story, and can only be an indication. Much depends on the types of nominated sites and their qualities. It can be said, in fact, that while in the early years many sites were well known artistic masterpieces, later nominations have often represented vernacular sites, which have been justified under other criteria.

Overall, most applications of criterion (i) have been made with reference to artistic and architectural masterpieces. Nevertheless, there are also exceptions. In 1979, there were a number of “masterpieces”, including Chartres Cathedral and the Palace of Versailles in France, Ancient Thebes, Memphis and its Necropolis, the Nubian Monuments, and Islamic Cairo in Egypt, Persepolis and Isfahan in Iran, Tikal National Park in Guatemala, and Damascus in the Syrian Arab Republic. At the same time, in Aachen Cathedral (Germany), from the time of Charlemagne,

criterion (i) also referred to the construction of the vault as the first north of the Alps. In the case of Mont-Saint-Michel (France), reference was made to “unprecedented union with nature” as a technical and artistic tour de force. In the case of the Ohrid Region (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), reference is made to an important collection of Byzantine-style icons from the 11th to 14th centuries. In 1980, reference is made to historic towns as ensembles, including the Historic City of Rome in Italy, Valletta in Malta, Ouro Preto in Brazil, and Bosra in the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as to ancient monuments, such as Aksum and Tiya in Ethiopia or Palmyra in Syria. In the early 1980s, Amiens Cathedral in France, the Würzburg Residence in Germany, the Ellora Caves in India, Florence in Italy, Place Stanislas in Nancy (France), and ancient sites such as Polonnaruwa in Sri Lanka.

In more recent years, there has been an increasing number of applications of criterion (i) that are less aesthetically and more technically oriented. These include the Canal du Midi (1996) in France, the Mill Network at Kinderdijk (1997) and Wouda Steam Pumping Station (1998) in the Netherlands, as well as the ancient Roman gold-mining area of Las Médulas (1997) in Spain, the vault structure of the Cathedral of Sibenik (2000) in Croatia, and the tall tower of the Mahabodhi Temple (2002) in India. To these should be added recent nominations of the engineering masterpieces of the Centennial Hall in Wrocław, in Poland, and the Vizcaya Bridge, in Spain, both inscribed in 2006. In several cases, criterion (i) has applied to the ensemble of an historic town, such as Valletta in Malta, Cordoba, Segovia and Toledo in Spain, Bath in the UK, Brasilia in Brazil, Telč in the Czech Republic, and Dubrovnik in Croatia. Furthermore, there are also gardens and landscapes, such as Studley Royal (1986) in the UK, Classical Gardens of Suzhou (2000) in China, and Muskauer Park (2004) in Poland and Germany.

While the above mentioned properties, or at least most of them, would certainly satisfy the requirement of being a major creative effort to advance a specific field or the peak achievement in such a field, there are certainly also cases where criterion (i) has been used in a more generic manner. It is worth noting that criterion (i) is used alone only in a two cases, while it is often linked with other criteria. For example, criterion (ii) is associated with criterion (i) in 56% of the cases when it is used. On the other hand, criterion (iv) is only associated in 35% of the cases, which shows that (i) and (ii) can reinforce each other, while (iv) is often used as an alternative. In fact, a work of art, such as the Rietveld-Schröder House, created as a manifesto of a movement, does not establish a typology. However, a major creative effort can lead to the refinement of a typology as in the case of the Khoja Ahmed Mausoleum (2003) in Kazakhstan, which was used as a test piece by Persian architects to perfect the characteristics of Timurid architecture.

Criterion (ii) [INFLUENCES]

In the 2005 OG, criterion (ii) requires a property to “exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design”. In the first edition, the definition was to “have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town-planning and landscaping”. The change from “great influence” to “important interchange of human values” was decided by the Committee in 1995. Thus one-way influence was extended to two-way interchange, which better reflected the notion of interaction between cultures. At the same time, it was decided to accept the recommendation of the expert meeting on heritage canals in Canada (1994) and add the term “technology”.

- ❖ Draft 1976: Properties of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area).
- ❖ 1977: Have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on subsequent developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, or human settlements.

- ❖ 1978: Have exerted considerable influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental sculpture, garden and landscape design, related arts, town planning or human settlements.
- ❖ 1980: Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscaping.
- ❖ 1994: Have exerted great influence, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts, or town planning and landscape design.
- ❖ 1996: Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.

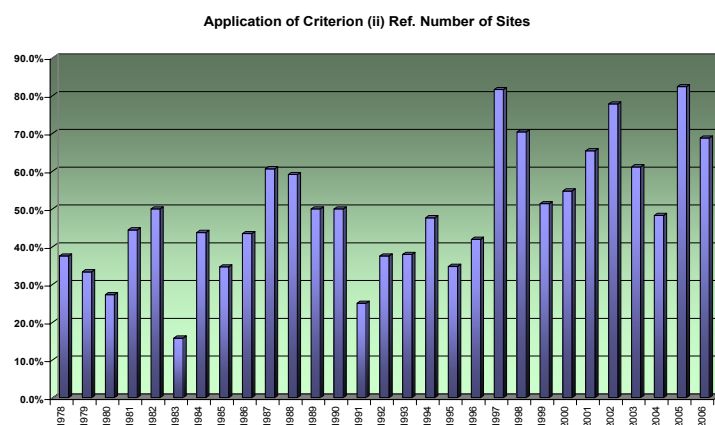


Table 2: Application of criterion (ii) in reference to the number of properties

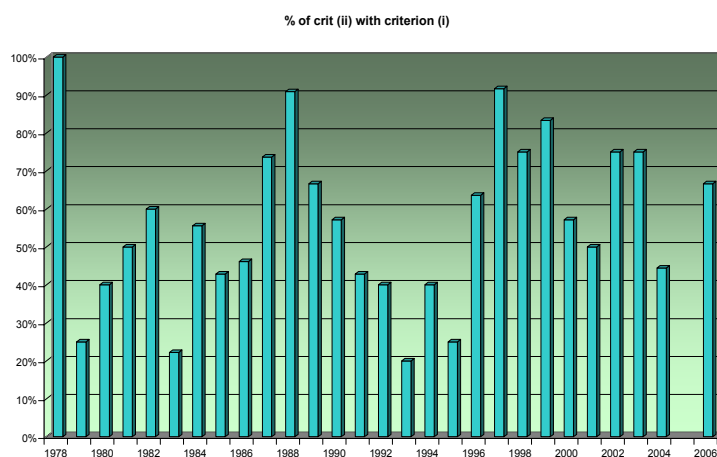


Table 3: Percentage of criterion (ii) with criterion (i)

The application of criterion (ii) has gradually increased particularly in the 1990s, reaching 80% of the nominations in some years. It would appear that one of the reasons is the insistence of the World Heritage Committee that comparative studies, which were often fairly scanty in the early years of the List, were carried out. It has been noted above that criterion (ii) has often been associated with criterion (i), which would indicate that many important achievements of “creative genius” have also had great impact, which is not surprising. On the other hand, it is possible that an increasing number of the nominated properties are no longer great masterpieces but rather the results of influences, often from varied sources, which have given an incentive for a new and innovative interpretation reflecting the cultural specificity of the region.

Criterion (iii) [TESTIMONY]

In 2005 OG, criterion (iii) requires a property to “bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared”. In the first edition, the definition was to “Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared”. The addition of the term “living” was decided by the Committee in 1995 as a follow-up to the introduction of a reference to cultural landscapes into the criteria the previous year.

- ❖ Draft 1976: Properties which are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.
- ❖ 1977: Be unique, extremely rare, or of great antiquity.
- ❖ 1980: Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.
- ❖ 1994: Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a civilization or cultural tradition which has disappeared.
- ❖ 1996: Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

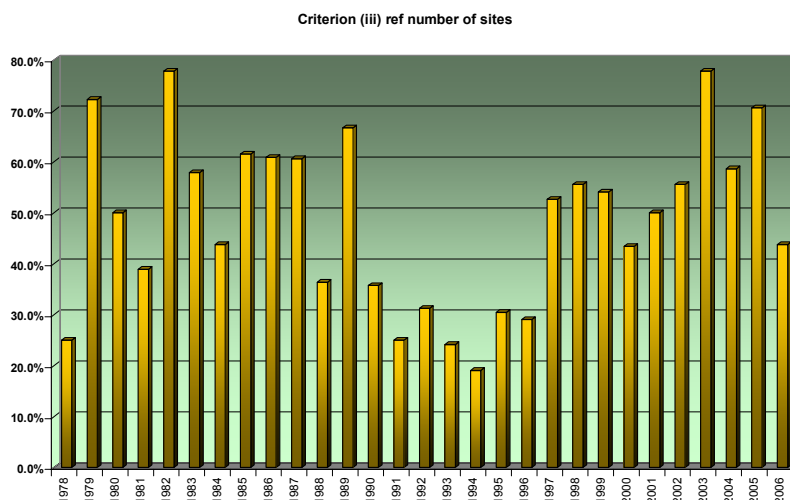


Table 4: Application of criterion (iii) in reference to the number of properties

Criterion (iii) has often been applied to archaeological sites, starting with Mesa Verde in USA (1978), and the Rock-hewn Churches of Lalibela in Ethiopia (1978), or in some cases also to other types of site that testify to bygone traditions. The latter cases include, for example, the Villa d'Este, near Rome, in Italy (1999), which illustrates the principles of Renaissance design and aesthetics in an exceptional manner. More recently, the criterion has been applied to cultural landscapes, such as the Sukur Cultural Landscape in Nigeria (1999), which has retained its traditional land-use intact over many centuries.

Criterion (iv) [TYPOLOGY]

In 2005 OG, criterion (iv) requires a property to “Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”. In the first edition of 1980, the definition was to “Be an outstanding example of a type of structure, which illustrates a significant stage in history”. The addition of the term “technological” was decided by the Committee in 1995 as a follow-up to the expert meeting on heritage canals in Canada (1994).

- ❖ Draft 1976: Properties which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements) which are threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change.
- ❖ 1977: Be among the most characteristic examples of a type of structure, the type representing an important cultural, social, artistic, scientific, technological or industrial development.
- ❖ 1980: Be an outstanding example of a type of structure which illustrates a significant stage in history.
- ❖ 1983: Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in history.
- ❖ 1994: Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stage(s) in human history.
- ❖ 1996: Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

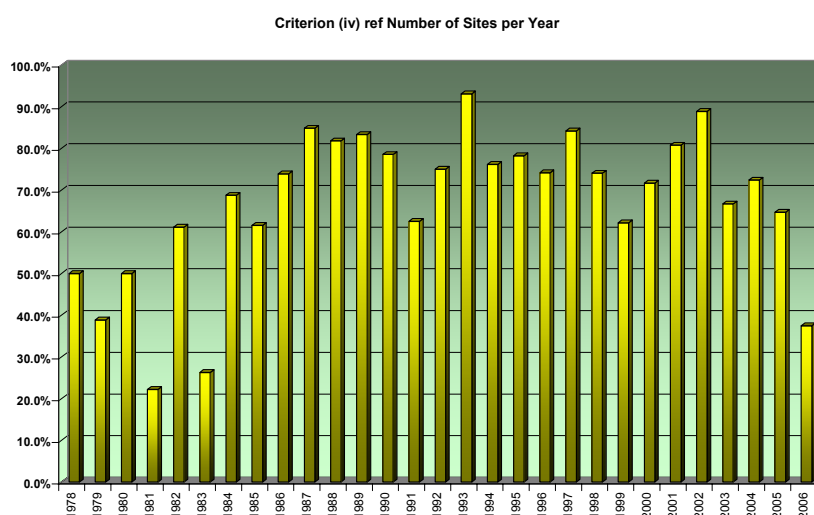


Table 5: Application of criterion (iv) in reference to the number of properties

Criterion (iv) ref Different Types of Properties

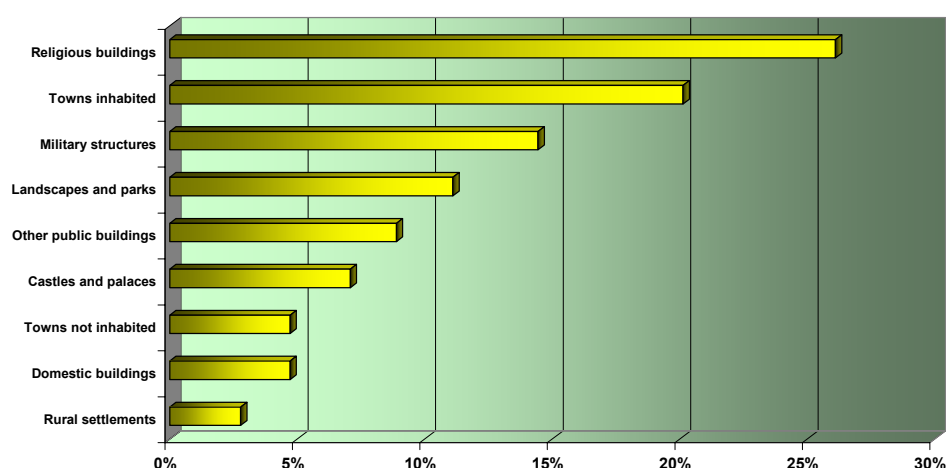


Table 6: Application of criterion (iv) in reference to different types of properties

Comparing the 1976 and 1977 draft versions of the criteria shows that criteria (iii) and (iv) have been changed. Criterion (iv) has become the most popular, particularly since the early 1980s. It has been applied up to some 80% of sites each year, except in the very early years of the List, and again more recently. Considering its relevance to a type of property, it is obvious that its justification depends almost entirely on a comparative study. It should be noted however that many nominations are presented as “unique” and “exceptional”, and thus beyond comparison! This is an issue that should be given serious consideration in the future.

Considering the different types of properties to which this criterion has been applied, religious properties are 26%, the most popular as has often been mentioned. These are followed by historic towns 20%, military structures 14%, landscapes 11%, and other types of properties that are much fewer. The application of criterion (iv) has sometimes been considered the easiest way to justify a property which does not seem to fit the other criteria. It would be desirable to establish clear limits for its use in terms of the outstanding quality of the property proposed and not just as a representation of a particular type.

Criterion (v) [LAND USE]

In 2005 OG, criterion (v) means to “be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change”. In the first edition, the definition was to “Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change”. The notion “land use” was introduced into the 1994 version of OG as a reference to cultural landscapes.

- ❖ Draft 1976: Properties of great antiquity.
- ❖ 1977: Be a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture, method of construction, or human settlement that is fragile by nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change.
- ❖ 1978: Be a characteristic example of a significant, traditional style of architecture, method of construction, or form of town planning or traditional human settlement that is fragile by

nature or has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change.

- ❖ 1980: Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement which is representative of a culture and which has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.
- ❖ 1994: Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.
- ❖ 2005: Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.

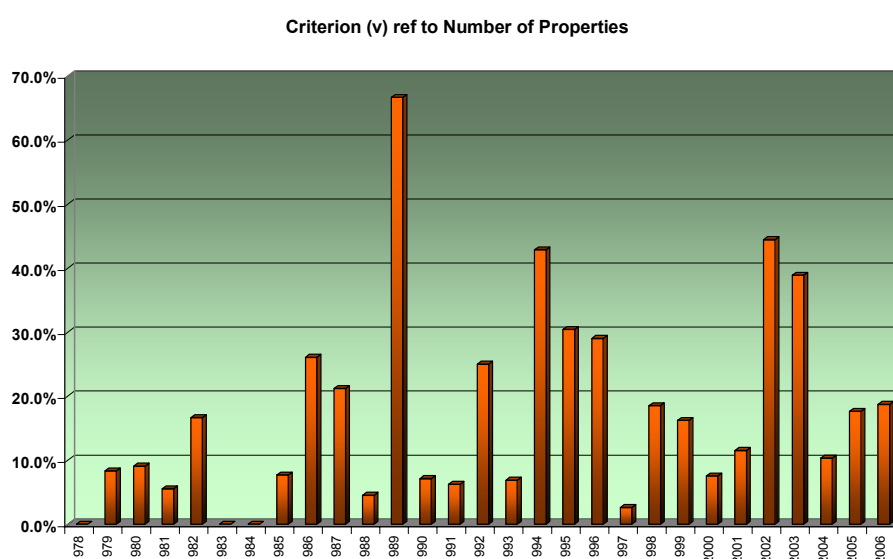


Table 7: Application of criterion (v) in reference to the number of properties

This criterion is the least used of cultural criteria. It would also seem that there is some ambiguity in its use. It has been associated with historic towns in general, but then perhaps more with rural land use, such as agriculture. With time, also the notion of “irreversible change” or “vulnerability” has become more emphasized.

It is useful to distinguish clearly the application of this criterion from criterion (iv) so as to avoid an overlap. We can also take note that the 1976 report by ICOMOS does not refer to this criterion in the present format. Instead, the corresponding criterion (v) in their list was referred to “great antiquity”, which explains the justification of some of the early nominations.

From the beginning, the properties to which this criterion was applied included a number of *historic cities*, such as Tunis (Tunisia), Cairo (Egypt), Esfahan (Iran), Røros (Norway), Fez (Morocco), Havana (Cuba), Shibam (Yemen), Marrakesh (Morocco), Ghadames (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Sana'a (Yemen), Mexico City (Mexico), Venice and its Lagoon (Italy), I Sassi di Matera (Italy), Rhodes (Greece), Kairouan (Tunisia), the Moscow Kremlin (Russian Federation), the Kasbah of Algiers (Algeria), Banská Štiavnica (Slovakia), etc. There are also villages and properties in rural areas, including Ashanti traditional buildings (Ghana), the M'Zab Valley (Algeria), Göreme (Turkey), Hollókő (Hungary), Taishan (China), Timbuktu (Mali), Meteora (Greece), and Shirakawa (Japan).

More recently, cultural landscapes or similar properties have been included under criterion (v), such as the Laponian Area (Sweden), the Trulli di Alberobello (Italy), Mont Perdu (France/Spain), Cinque Terre (Italy), the Costiera Amalfitana (Italy), the Curonian Spit (Lithuania/Russian

Federation), the Sukur Cultural Landscape (Nigeria), the Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (Sweden), Hortobágy National Park (Hungary), Tokaj Wine Region (Hungary), the Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe), the Dresden Elbe Valley (Germany), Bam and its Cultural Landscape (Iran), the Incense Route (Israel), the Biblical Tels (Israel), the Aflaj Irrigation systems (Oman), Harar Jugol (Ethiopia), and the Agave Landscape (Mexico).

Criterion (vi) [ASSOCIATIONS]

In 2005 OG, criterion (vi) requires a property to “Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance”. In the first edition of 1980, the definition had practically the same wording. However, there have been various changes referring to the use of this criterion, whether alone or with other criteria.

- ❖ Draft 1976: Properties associated and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.
- ❖ 1977: Be most importantly associated with ideas or beliefs, with events or with persons, of outstanding historical importance or significance.
- ❖ 1980: Be directly or tangibly associated with events or with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).
- ❖ 1994: Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria).
- ❖ 1996: Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances or in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).
- ❖ 1997: Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).
- ❖ 2005: Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria).

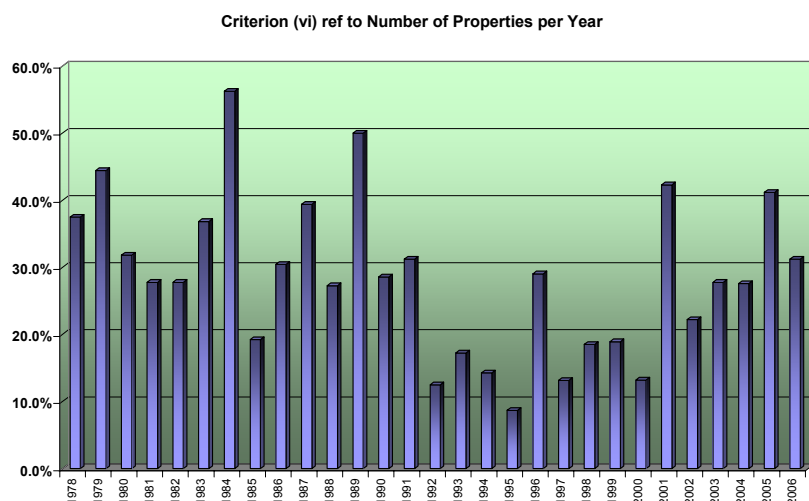


Table 8: Application of criterion (vi) in reference to the number of properties

Criterion (vi) has been used less than criterion (i), though more than criterion (v). This criterion has been however perhaps been discussed by the Committee more than any other, resulting in many changes. Sometimes the change has been only one word, but this has changed the meaning. The debate has been important because it touches issues that have become increasingly critical for the general policy. One of these is the introduction of the intangible dimension of heritage into the World Heritage Convention, which is sometimes (perhaps incorrectly) referred to as the “tangible convention”, to distinguish it from the “intangible convention” of 2003. It is interesting to note that some caution about using criterion (vi) was felt necessary already in 1980, when the Committee introduced the words “exceptional” and “in conjunction with other criteria” into the definition. In the 1980s, criterion (vi) was used in some 30% of the sites, while in the 1990s its use was limited to 10-15%. Since 2001, its use has again tended to increase. These changes show that even though there were restrictions, the criterion has continued to be well justified in many cases. The more recent increase may also reflect an increased attention to living culture and the intangible aspects associated with heritage sites.

Religious association appears the strongest, and it refers to a variety of religions or spiritual systems. These include traditional beliefs, such as Great Zimbabwe, the Tombs of the Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Uganda) and the Gusuku Sites of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (Japan). They include the Brahman Sun Temple of Konarak (India) and a number of Buddhist sites, such as the caves of Ajanta and Ellora (India), and Mogao (China), Borobudur Temple (Indonesia), the Sacred Cities of Anuradhapura and Kandy (Sri Lanka), and especially the Birthplace of Buddha in Lumbini (Nepal), and the Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (India). The Christian sites include the City of Rome (Italy), the Vatican City (Holy See), the Routes of Santiago de Compostela (France/Spain), and several monastic complexes. Furthermore, there are Islamic sites, such as Kairouan (Tunisia), Lamu (Kenya), and the Old City of Sana’a (Yemen). The Old City of Jerusalem is relevant to three major religions.

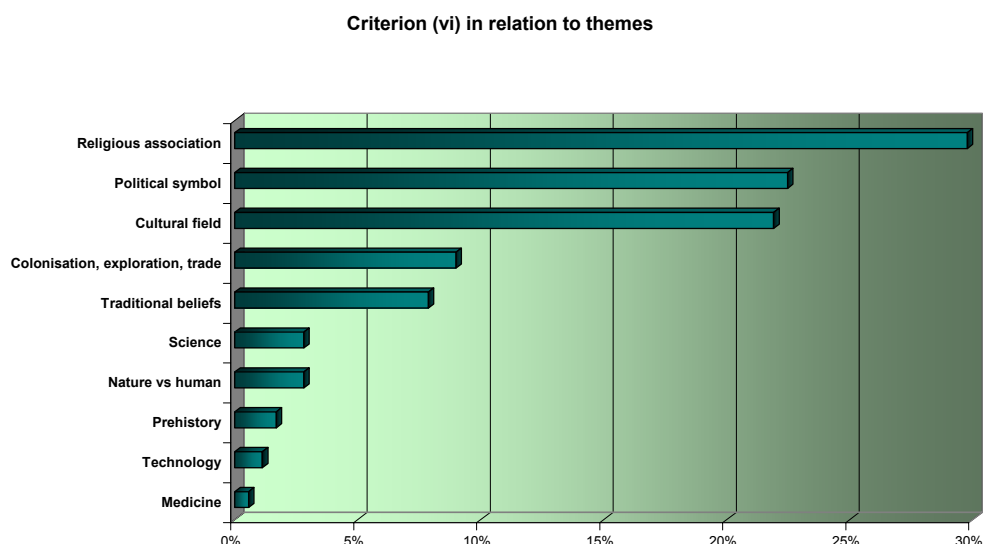


Table 9: Criterion (vi) in relation to themes

More political justifications relate to the establishment of empires or states, such as the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, the Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Emperors, and the Great Wall in China, and Persepolis in Iran. Other sites include Aachen Cathedral in Germany, recalling Charlemagne, Independence Hall in Philadelphia (USA), the Monastery of Escorial (Spain), the Palaces of Fontainebleau and Versailles (France), as well as the Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and the Ensemble of Novodevichy Convent (Russian Federation). The sites also include Rila Monastery in Bulgaria and Masada National Park in Israel. The memorials to the Second World War, i.e. Auschwitz Concentration Camp (Poland), the Historic Centre of Warsaw (Poland) and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Japan) have somewhat different associations. To these can be added other associated sites that recall colonization, the exploration of new lands and the development of trade on the world scale, including sites associated with the slave trade across the Atlantic, as well as the recent inscription of Aapravasi Ghat in Mauritius, recalling the beginning of modern indentured labour diaspora.

In the field of culture can be listed the Historic Centres of Salzburg and Vienna in Austria, the Complex of Radziwill in Belarus, the Historic Centre of Brugge in Belgium and of Macao in China, Prague in the Czech Republic, Classical Weimar in Germany, the Acropolis of Athens in Greece, and the cities of Ferrara, Florence and Assisi in Italy. The Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex in Antwerp (Belgium) relates to book printing, while the archaeological site of Yin Xu (China) is associated with the development of Chinese writing and culture, and New Lanark (UK) with social philosophy and education. Many of these sites are associated with specific personalities. Fewer sites are so far associated with other subjects, such as science, technology, and medicine. There are also properties justified under criterion (vi) which reflect man's struggle with nature, such as Venice in Italy and Tsodilo in Botswana. It is clear that criterion (vi) is fundamental for the World Heritage List even though its use may remain restricted. Its use is also a challenge considering the current ever broadening definition of the concept of cultural heritage in its tangible and intangible dimensions.

Criterion (vii) [NATURAL BEAUTY]

Even though criterion (vii), formerly natural criterion (iii), refers to natural heritage, the issues concerned with its application tend to remain outside purely scientific justification. This is useful to take into account particularly now as the criteria are combined in a single list. In fact, the criterion refers to a principally cultural appreciation of heritage landscapes. For example, it might well find

application in the case of cultural landscapes, where the aesthetic qualities would otherwise be difficult to recognize if based on the “cultural” criteria alone.

Trends in the application of the cultural criteria for World Heritage properties

As has been seen above, the criteria have been subject to a number of changes over the years. These changes have generally emerged either from specific case studies, which have shown the necessity to better define the criteria, or they have been recommended as a result of thematic or strategic meetings debating specific themes or problem areas. Such meetings have focused for example on cultural landscapes, cultural routes or heritage canals. As a result, the nomination of new types of heritage categories has been encouraged. At the same time, the criteria have often needed adjustment in order to take into account the requirements of new heritage categories. Certainly, the application of the criteria has also depended on the priorities favoured by individual States Parties, on the research carried out by the Advisory Bodies, as well as on the judgement and decisions by the Committee itself.

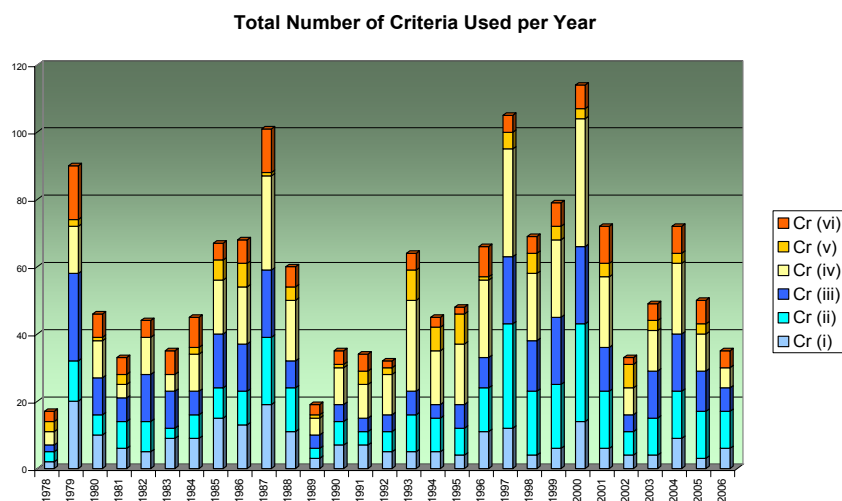


Table 10: Total Number of criteria used per year

The use and application of the criteria by the Committee, the Advisory Bodies and the State Parties have evolved considerably since 1978. The following data are based on the information in the nomination documents presented by the State Party, the evaluations by the Advisory Body, and the final decisions by the Committee. In the early years, the States Parties often presented a generic justification for the nomination without indicating any criteria. However, the indication of the criteria by the State Party has gradually increased through the 1990s, reaching 100% in 2002. In 1978 and 1979, ICOMOS specified the criteria in its written evaluation only in about half of the cases. From 1980, however, its recommendations on criteria have been made regularly, with few exceptions. In most cases, the World Heritage Committee has supported the ICOMOS recommendation. In cases of disagreement, ICOMOS has been invited to revise the text of the criteria following the decision by the Committee.

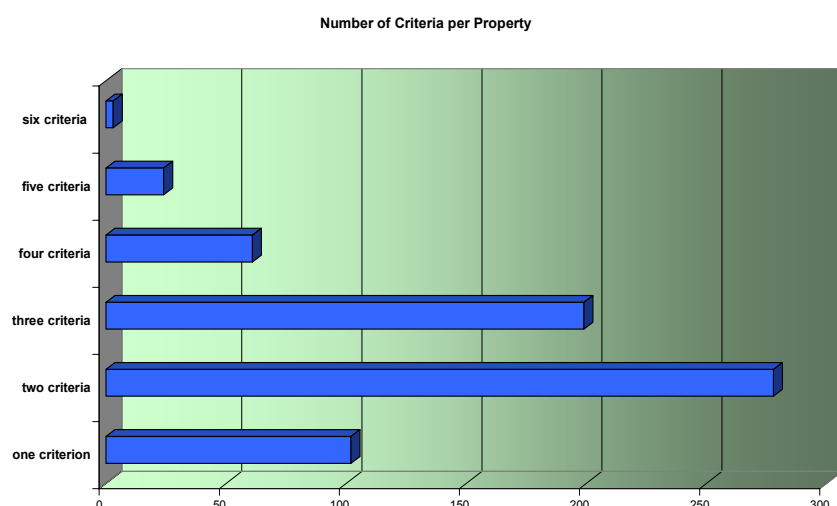


Table 11a: Number of criteria applied per property

More specifically, it can be noted that the States Parties have indicated the criteria (often only noting the numbers of the criteria to be applied) in 57% of the nominations. So, in 43% there has been no indication. In the evaluation process, the criteria proposed by the State Party have been adopted in 29% of the cases, and changed in 71% of cases. The changes have often meant that not all the criteria proposed by the State Party have been considered applicable, or the Advisory Body, confronting the site within the context of other listed properties, has considered it necessary to recommend different criteria.

It should be recalled that, until recently, the evaluations by the Advisory Body were first presented to the Bureau, which made its recommendations. In the case of deferral, the nomination would not have been examined by the Committee until substantial new information was provided. The written evaluations by ICOMOS indicate the criteria in 93% of all nominations. In several cases, however, ICOMOS has made its recommendation orally during the Committee meeting, based on updated information. The criteria that ICOMOS has indicated in its written evaluation have been adopted by the Committee in 96% of the cases. In 6% of the cases when ICOMOS had proposed nominations for deferral or referral back to State Party, the Committee has nevertheless decided to inscribe the property.

To give a few early examples of the changes made by the Committee to ICOMOS recommendations, the first case is the mixed site of Kakadu National Park (Australia), which ICOMOS recommended under cultural criteria (i), (iii) and (iv), while the Committee adopted criteria (i) and (vi). The Historic Centre of Lima (Peru) was recommended by ICOMOS under criteria (ii) and (iv), while the Committee decided to inscribe it under the single criterion (iv). Moscow Kremlin (Russian Federation), inscribed under criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (v), and the Kiev churches (Ukraine), inscribed under criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), were also recommended by ICOMOS under criterion (vi), which however was not adopted by the Committee. In case of the Banks of the Seine in Paris (France), the Committee decided to add criterion (iv) to the criteria (i) and (ii) recommended by ICOMOS. In Borobudur (Indonesia), ICOMOS recommended criteria (i) and (iv), and the Committee added criterion (ii). These changes were usually adopted after lengthy debates by the Committee and/or when additional information was available.

The number of cultural criteria used for each property is variable. In some cases only one criterion has been used, while in others even five or six. To these should be added natural criteria in the case of mixed properties. On average, two or three criteria are used to justify a single property. One criterion has been used in 14% of properties; two criteria in 42%, three criteria in 30%, four criteria in 10%, five criteria in 4% of all properties. All six cultural criteria have only been used in three cases: Mount Taishan (China), the Mogao Caves (China) and Venice and its Lagoon (Italy), all inscribed in 1987. Mount Taishan is a Mixed Property, and it was also inscribed under criterion

(vii) for its natural qualities, making the total of seven criteria. It is noted that seven criteria have been applied also in the case of the Tasmanian Wilderness, which has three cultural and four natural criteria. In the case of Mount Athos, there are six criteria, including five cultural plus criterion (vii). When analysing the use of the criteria, it is useful to keep in mind that these have changed over time. Therefore, the wording of the justification would reflect the format proposed in the criterion at the time of inscription. In the case of criterion (i), the difference is not so great, but for criterion (iii) its application has been extended from a testimony to civilisations that have disappeared to later accepting reference to living cultures as well.

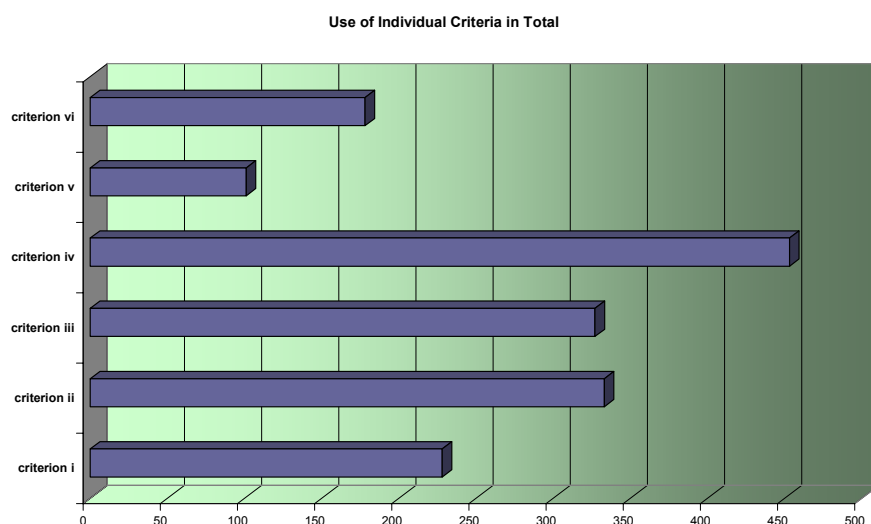


Table 11b: Use of individual Criteria in total

Criteria (vi) and (i) have always been subject to special attention, and the application of these criteria remains an issue for discussion. Criterion (vi) is particularly interesting because it offers a link with UNESCO's 2003 Convention concerning the conservation of the intangible heritage. It has been used in cases such as the Independence Hall of Philadelphia and Tongariro Mountain. The application of the criteria as proposed by the State Party has not always met with the agreement by the Advisory Body, and even the Committee may have decided differently. For example, in the case of the Old Bridge of Mostar, the State Party had proposed criteria (iv), (v) and (vi); ICOMOS recommended criteria (iv) and (vi). The Committee had a long discussion on this issue. It was finally considered that criterion (iv) was not applicable, because it would have been referred to the original Old Bridge and the surrounding buildings, which had been destroyed. The proposal was made to use criterion (iii), considering the surroundings of the Old Bridge for their archaeological significance. At the end, however, the Committee decided to apply criterion (vi) alone.

Regarding criterion (i), In the following cases the Committee decided to add this criterion as proposed by the State Party but not recommended by ICOMOS: the Saint Catherine Area, Egypt (2002) and the Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, India (2002). With regard to the latter, a member of the Committee justified the use of criterion (i) by the fact that such a tall construction in this world region was exceptional. The Committee also decided to add criterion (i) to criteria (iii) and (iv) in the case of Su Nuraxi di Barumini, Italy (1997), justified as an "exceptional response to political and social conditions, making an imaginative and innovative use of the materials and techniques available to a prehistoric island community". In the case of the Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape, Czech Republic (1997), the Committee decided to apply criterion (i), as proposed by the State Party, but not recommended by ICOMOS; the property was thus inscribed under criteria (i), (ii) and (iv), but not (v). In the case of the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow, Russian Federation (1990), the Committee decided not to apply criterion (vi), which was proposed on the basis of the universal significance of the Russian Revolution. Similarly, in the case of the Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Buildings in Kiev, Ukraine (1990), criterion (vi) was recommended

by ICOMOS because St. Sophia, “New Constantinople”, was the burial place of Tsars, and Kiev was closely linked with the history of the foundation of the Russian state, but this was not supported by the Committee.

Another example of changes is the Rietveld-Schröder House, The Netherlands (2000). The State Party proposed criteria (i), (iv) and (vi). Criterion (i) and (iv) were referred to the purity of the concept and the importance of this building for 20th-century architecture. Criterion (vi) was proposed considering that the building had been conceived as a manifesto of the “De Stijl” movement, fundamental for the Modern Movement in Architecture, anticipating the Bauhaus in Dessau. ICOMOS recommended criteria (i), (ii) and (vi), considering that the building was more important for its unique qualities, i.e. criterion (i) and as a manifesto of a movement, criterion (vi), rather than establishing a typology of architecture. The influence of this work is comparable to that of the Bauhaus, and it became one of the icons of modern architecture. It is noted that the Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (Germany) had already been inscribed on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi), in 1996, referring not only to the buildings but also to the Bauhaus as a school. While criterion (vi) was adopted in the case of the Bauhaus, the Committee decided not to use it in the case of the Rietveld-Schröder House.

Trends in decisions not to inscribe properties on the WH List

Regarding the nominations that have not been recommended for inscription, there can be various reasons or combinations of reasons, why the property is not considered to meet at least one of the criteria for OUV, or does not meet the conditions of authenticity and/or integrity. In some cases the arguments, justification and evidence for OUV have not been put forward in sufficient detail. In a few cases a rejected property has been re-nominated after a redefinition of what is proposed and a considerable re-elaboration of the justification of the criteria for OUV and has been successfully inscribed. It should be noted that the World Heritage List is not expected to include all valuable properties in the world, but that it should rather be seen as a balanced representation of the world’s heritage. Therefore, a new nomination must necessarily be confronted with what has already been inscribed in order to verify if the new nomination is bringing some new aspects that are not yet represented on the List. The issues of protection and management of the property may not generally be considered primary reasons for non-inscription. Rather, if the OUV of the nominated property has been acknowledged, the lack of such instruments may delay a favourable decision, resulting in a deferral or referral of the nomination back to the State Party.

Outstanding Universal Value: The definition of OUV is the fundamental condition for inscription. The failure to make the case for inscription convincingly is one of the main reasons for rejection. A necessary starting point for defining the OUV of the property is to define the meaning, i.e. what it signifies, what is its story. To achieve OUV it is necessary to strike a reasonable balance in the definition of the “story” so that it is not too broad (such as freedom or memory) nor too narrow (such as a specific type of hospital or sanatorium), that OUV is not put forward merely a list of qualities that are brought together and that it is not justified in terms of national interest alone. The claim of a place being the “crossroads of cultures” has often been part of the justification of historic towns, but it is too generic to suffice for inscription; similarly a property that is said to present evidence of all periods from the Stone Age to the present day does not necessarily demonstrate OUV. Even taking note of all this, it has to be accepted that it may not be possible to formulate a sufficiently convincing justification for a nomination.

Comparative Analysis: This analysis aims to justify the context for OUV. Weak analyses do not support the case for OUV and thus may lead to the case for OUV not being proved. Within the policies inspired or generated by the Convention and the wish to nominate new types of properties for inscription, for some nominations there may sometimes be a lack of a sufficiently broad research base to allow a thorough comparative analysis. In some cases, ICOMOS has undertaken to carry out thematic studies in order to identify the relevant field within which to compare specific properties. Such are, for example, the cases of vineyards or Roman theatres. In such cases,

seeing the broader context, it is possible to make a critical judgement regarding the way new nominations fit into the overall category. The World Heritage List is an international list, which goes beyond national boundaries. It is essential that nominations present sufficient information to be able to identify the way a property first of all relates to its own geocultural region, and secondly to the wider international context. For fields which are relatively well represented, such as a fortified town in the Mediterranean, or a medieval city in Central Europe, there can be difficulties with analyses tending to concentrate too narrowly on minute differences between already inscribed properties.

Integrity and authenticity: The demonstration of authenticity (and since 2005 for cultural properties, integrity) in qualifying the manifestations of OUV has often appeared difficult for States Parties to respond to. The Nara discussions of 1994, which resulted in the Nara Document, were intended to clarify the scope and application of the authenticity concept, but were not incorporated into the Operational Guidelines until 2005. The moment of bringing the implications of Nara to official World Heritage recognition in 2005 coincided with the introduction of the integrity requirement for cultural heritage.

There is sometimes confusion between these two concepts and an apparent lack of clarity as to ways in which authenticity and integrity may be evaluated. These difficulties are responded to below.

Authenticity is the ability of a property to convey its OUV through the ability of its attributes to convey truthfully (credibly, genuinely) that OUV. In order to evaluate authenticity, it is necessary to define first those attributes (from among those noted in the Operational Guidelines: form and design, materials and substance, location and setting, traditions techniques and management systems, use and function, spirit, language, etc.) which are significant carriers of a property's OUV, and then to verify authenticity for each. Authenticity in a property does not require that authenticity of all attributes be established – only those that express OUV in significant ways.

Integrity for both natural and cultural heritage, is concerned with the overall “health” of the property and its OUV, as expressed by the concepts of completeness and intactness. Integrity is thus the degree to which a property includes all attributes necessary to express OUV, is of sufficient size to represent completely all those attributes (both features and processes) which convey significance, and does not demonstrate adverse impacts of development pressures and/ or neglect on those attributes. A property requires a positive review in all three areas in order to demonstrate its “integrity”. The Operational Guidelines (since 2005) provide a further context for applying integrity to cultural heritage by identifying tangible integrity indicators: physical fabric and significant features should be in good condition, deterioration processes should be under control, a significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the property's OUV should be present, and relationships and dynamic functions present in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained.

In order to demonstrate authenticity and integrity effectively, nominations should ensure that significant attributes are clearly identified, and should show in clear and tangible ways, how these help convey and sustain a property's OUV.

Wider trends in inscriptions

The identification of heritage is a continuous process based on research and on the gradual raising of awareness. Certainly, the World Heritage List has become an important international reference in this process, providing examples and incentives for further exploration. The question is obviously not only about the recognition of specific types of properties as heritage, but also about their protection and management involving a number of stakeholders, public and private. These issues are becoming critical with the ever larger entities defined as heritage areas, such as cultural landscapes, cultural routes, and many serial nominations. The question of management is even more complex when an increasing number of stakeholders is involved. This is the case whenever

larger areas are concerned, and particularly in serial and trans-boundary nominations, where many different administrations need to establish a permanent form of consultation and collaboration. Recent proposals to Tentative Lists seem to include even “trans-continental” properties.

In earlier years, cultural nominations have generally been relatively small compared to most natural heritage sites. With the introduction of cultural landscapes, however, the size of cultural nominations has tended to increase, becoming more comparable with many natural heritage areas. In some cases, even when the actual World Heritage area is not too extensive, the requirement of the buffer zone may well reach hundreds of thousands of hectares. While national parks can have a limited number of stakeholders, and maybe just one central management office, cultural heritage areas may involve a large number of municipalities, or provincial and regional administrations, not to speak of the private land-owners, who need to agree of shared objectives and management mechanisms. Recently, a new category is in discussion regarding the historic urban landscape. This new notion still needs to be properly defined and its relationship with World Heritage clarified. Nevertheless, it results from the World Heritage process and will eventually give another reason for widening management concerns.

There are two types of serial nominations, those that remain within the same State Party, and the trans-boundary nominations. So far, there are not so many cultural trans-boundary nominations and, most of these are relatively recent. Therefore, it is still difficult to speak of a trend. The earliest of these were the Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis, based on the inscription of the Ruins of São Miguel das Missões in Brazil in 1983. The following year, the property was extended to other four sites in Argentina, and the Committee considered it would be desirable that others might be included in Paraguay and Uruguay. So far this has not happened. The next trans-boundary nomination concerned the Historic Centre of Rome, already inscribed in 1980. Ten years later, in 1990, following the invitation by the World Heritage Committee, the Holy See and Italy submitted the request for the inclusion of the extra-territorial properties of the Holy See located in the historic centre of Rome. The third trans-boundary nomination was based on the natural heritage site of the Pyrénées – Mont Perdu, in Spain. Originally this was inscribed in 1997, and it was extended to the French side of the border by adding a culturally significant area, in 1999. The extension would not have alone met any natural criteria on its own, but had comparable scenic and geomorphological values to the existing site, and it was therefore accepted by IUCN as well.

Chronologically, the next three sites were the Curonian Spit (Lithuania, Russia), the Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (Austria, Hungary), and Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (Germany, Poland). These nominations were based on joint efforts by the States Parties concerned. In 2005, the Committee adopted a record trans-boundary property, the Struve Geodetic Arc, which is of great scientific value for mapping the earth, and which extends to twelve States: Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sweden, and Ukraine. The same year, two earlier national nominations were made trans-boundary. One of these was the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, proposed by Germany as an extension to the existing UK site of Hadrian's Wall, inscribed in 1987. The other was the Belfries, proposed by France as an extension to the Belfries already inscribed in Belgium in 1999. The latest of the transboundaries have been the Stone Circles of Senegambia, a joint nomination by Gambia and Senegal in 2006, in fact the first such nomination from Africa.

Serial nominations within the boundaries of one State Party have been inscribed more or less from the beginning of the List. Many of these properties consist of relatively few sites. Often the question is of 2 or 3 monuments or sites, such as the Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (1981), the archaeological sites of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara in Tanzania (1981), the churches of Hildesheim (1985), or the Imperial Palaces of China (1987/2004). There are also cases of groups of buildings, such as the Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar in Germany (2002), or Ubeda and Baeza, in Spain (2003). In some cases the sites are more numerous, such as the nine Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy (2003) in Italy, the ten Painted Churches in the Troodos Region in Cyprus (1985/2001), or the Palladian Villas in Italy associated with the City of Vicenza (1994/1996), amounting to 25 sites or monuments. The extensive Routes of Santiago de Compostela are two separate nominations: the Spanish part (1993) consists of 107 sites and the

French part (1998) of 78 sites. The largest number of sites in a single cultural nomination is within the Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998), amounting to 727 individual archaeological sites.

In several cases, ICOMOS has tried to encourage the State Party to keep the number of serial sites within certain limits. For example, the first proposal to extend the existing property of 4 Mudejar buildings in Teruel amounted to 157 individual buildings or parts of buildings. After contacts with the State Party, this was limited to six monuments to be added to the existing four, making a total of ten in two provinces. In the case of Genoa, the initial proposal was to nominate 83 palaces within the historic centre. Considering that the most important of these were all associated with a 16th-century urban renovation scheme, the Strade Nuove, it was agreed to enclose these within a single core zone, which also stressed the relationship of the palaces within their urban context. Another similar case was Macao, where the initial proposal was to nominate twelve individual buildings selected from the historic centre area, out of which six related to Portuguese and six to Chinese culture. At the end, it was agreed to identify the historic main road as the axis along which were the principal urban squares and historic monuments. The nomination was thus limited to two separate sites, including the street and the main fort on the top of a hill.

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

As has already been noted above, the trends to widen the heritage horizon, introducing large cultural landscapes, long heritage routes, and extensive serial nominations, have various consequences particularly on the protection and management issues. These, in turn, if not adequate, will have implications on the safeguarding the attributes or elements that have justified the outstanding universal value. As a result, together with the Advisory Bodies, the Committee needs to be vigilant regarding critical issues when recommending inscription. Relevant issues would include the verification of suitable mechanisms for community involvement particularly in the case of cultural landscapes, which concern traditional processes. The challenges of globalisation can easily result in losses of traditional values, and in drastic changes in existing traditions or traditional production processes. The consequences may be reflected in the need to revise the justification or, in the worst cases, in changes to property boundaries and even deletion from the List.

3. WHAT WAS THE THRESHOLD FOR SUCCESSFUL INSCRIPTION?

Considering the great variety of cultural sites, and the need to respect cultural diversity, the threshold for successful inscription may vary from case to case. It is thus difficult to provide a firm reference for this. From the analysis of the use of the different criteria, it will however become evident that some guidelines can be offered. Attention should also be drawn to the verification of authenticity and the condition of integrity, which may vary depending on the criteria that have been chosen for the justification. Based on the analyses described above, the following provide some conclusions with reference to the six criteria.

Criterion (i) earlier referred to “a unique artistic or aesthetic achievement, a masterpiece of creative genius”. As a result of meetings to discuss the introduction of new types of properties to the World Heritage List, such as the heritage canals meeting (1994), the idea of “unique artistic or aesthetic achievement” was replaced with an emphasis on “human creative genius”. This shift has meant that a nominated property should not only have some artistic or technical quality, but also be an innovative landmark in the history of art or technology. From past justifications it appears that that this criterion has been mainly used to refer to “creative responses” of outstanding quality in

architecture, art (sculpture, painting, etc.), urban or landscape design, or technical innovation and design. In the case of this criterion, there is often a temptation to describe a property as “unique”. However, in order to justify excellence of design or innovation, it is necessary to situate the property in its relevant cultural-historical context and to provide a thorough comparative analysis.

The application of authenticity in respect of criterion (i) requires that the design or innovative qualities of the nominated property are truthfully conveyed in its physical fabric.

The application of integrity in relation to this criterion requires that the creative design which is the subject of the nomination can be understood as whole or is complete, including all the attributes that essentially contribute to the property’s OUV, and that the physical fabric is in good condition and relatively free from the forces of deterioration.

Criterion (ii) was initially used to refer to the “influences” that a property either had reflected in its creation and over time, or had exercised over time. From 1996, as a result of thematic meetings, such as that on heritage canals, the wording was modified to “important interchange of human values”, moving the emphasis from “influence” to “interchange”. This change reflects a shift from considering a one-way influence to a two-way interchange of human values, ideas, forms of expression and design approaches. In many properties, the influences or interchanges refer to the tangible dissemination of ideas important in the history of art, architecture or urban design, or the history of technology, all as embodied in the attributes of the property. In some ways this criteria has similarities with criterion (i), as it refers to a particular design quality (not of human creative genius, but exemplifying adaptation of cultural expression/ design ideas/ values to different cultural circumstances) which must be present. Hence, justifying its use as a well-preserved example of a type of property is not generally appropriate. This typological approach is best left for the use of criteria (iv) or (v).

The application of authenticity with respect to this criterion should be used to verify the quality of the articulation of the design influences or interchanges claimed by the State Party as being manifest in the attributes.

The application of integrity in relation to this criterion requires that the design or ideological influences or interchanges which are the subject of the nomination can be understood as whole or complete, including all the attributes that essentially contribute to the OUV of the property, and that its physical fabric is in good condition and relatively free from the forces of deterioration.

Criterion (iii) refers to the testimony of a cultural tradition or civilization that is living or has disappeared. In its first applications, this criterion referred to something rare or of great antiquity. Some of the early nominations were justified as being of “exceptional antiquity”. Criterion (iii) often referred to vanished civilisations as something that had “disappeared”. However, the criterion has also been used to refer to more recent history, such as the technological and scientific achievements of the 19th century. The criterion was changed in 1995/96 to refer also to living cultural traditions; this has introduced an important new approach, broadening the criterion from exclusive concern with archaeological evidence of past civilizations to that of living cultures. The civilization or cultural tradition concerned should in itself be verified for its universal value.

The test of authenticity can here be exercised in two ways. One is the verification of the truthfulness of the material evidence of history. This could be seen particularly in relation to archaeological sites or places with ancient remains. Here the purpose is to retain such evidence intact. The other type of verification of authenticity concerns the truthful and genuine character of the cultural traditions concerned. This is relevant, for example, in the case of cultural landscapes, with living traditional settlements and/or land use.

The verification of the condition of integrity will be related to the size of the property nominated, particularly for archaeological sites which provide testimony of vanished civilisations. Property boundaries should include areas and attributes of high archaeological and potential archaeological value, in order to possess integrity. Equally, integrity in relation to living cultural traditions should be defined in relation to ensuring that the property is large enough to accommodate all necessary systemic supports for the continuing survival of these living cultural traditions.

Criterion (iv) refers to the outstanding nature of the typology of a property, nominated in the context of the defined typology illustrating one or more significant stages in history. While initially used mostly for architectural or urban structures, this was later also applied to gardens or landscapes. The criterion should thus be used in relation to significant “prototypes” or strongly representative examples of a defined type of property.

The test of authenticity should be applied to the attributes relevant to the typologies being nominated to establish their ability to truthfully reflect the OUV of the property. These possible attributes can include material, design, setting, use, traditions and other aspects.

Integrity assessment will involve ensuring that the property is in good condition and free from the forces of deterioration, and that all necessary attributes of the property that convey OUV are included. In the case of historic urban areas (ensembles) or cultural landscapes, it is necessary to verify that the property reflects not only the built fabric, and the relevant spatial relationships, but also to its social-functional processes.

Integrity assessment may also focus on establishing boundaries of the inscribed property and related buffer zones in ways that will maintain visual integrity of the nominated property in its broader context.

Criterion (v) also refers to typologies, in this case “traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-uses” representative not of significant stages in history (as with criterion (iv)) but of “a culture (or cultures), or of human interaction with the environment” especially when these have become “vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change”. Nominations submitted under this criterion include settlements and historic towns, archaeological sites and landscapes, as well as defensive works and even industrial areas, such as the mining areas and related cultural landscapes of Falun in Sweden and Iwami in Japan.

Authenticity can be tested here by assessing the degree to which the significant attributes associated with the qualities of the typology nominated truthfully express the property’s OUV. These attributes range from setting, material and form to social and cultural traditions.

Integrity is an important factor here particularly in the light of the fact that some properties demonstrate - uniquely among cultural heritage criteria - “vulnerability to irreversible change”, while at the same time meeting integrity requirements for controlling the forces of deterioration. Here as with other criteria, it would be important in assessing integrity to ensure that all attributes necessary to convey OUV are present, including those associated with social-functional, material-structural and visual aspects of the property and its relationship with the broader context.

Criterion (vi) is used to justify the association of a property with “events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works”. Its use, particularly when alone, has been periodically restricted by the Committee, and the 2005 edition of the Operational Guidelines recommends that criterion (vi) should “preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria”. The

criterion has been linked to the development of ideas in philosophy, science and politics, and traditions, such as those related to religions, mythology, and even commerce.

In using this criterion, more weight has been given to associations with the birthplace or principal place of cult in a particular religion, than to places used to diffuse such faith in a particular context.

Another important consideration in use of this criterion regards the need to associate its use with the physical attributes of the property whether through use of other criteria to support inscription, or if used alone, through intrinsic links of the identified associations to physical fabric. In the 1979 report by M. Parent, it was already noted that the criterion should not be used just to justify important personalities, such as Thomas Alva Edison.

The verification of authenticity with respect to criterion (vi) requires verification of the truthfulness of the traditions/ beliefs/ ideas defined in the nomination irrespective of the physical form these take.

The verification of integrity with respect to use of criterion (vi) is difficult to apply without the ability to identify related physical attributes whose “completeness” or “intactness” can be assessed.

Given that the Committee has stressed that this criterion should not normally be used alone, authenticity and integrity assessments should be carried out in the context of the assessments of authenticity and integrity required for the other criteria identified.

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

The decisions regarding the inscription or non-inscription of nominations to the World Heritage List depends on a variety of factors. These include the way the nomination was defined and justified by the State Party, the availability of knowledge about this and other comparable properties as reference material in the evaluation process, as well as the cultural attitudes and understanding of the culture or cultures of others, which can influence the decisions. These issues are particularly relevant to cultural heritage, considering that we are judging ourselves. It may be less relevant when regarding the scientifically easier justification of natural nominations. For the Committee, it may be necessary to encourage further research and exchange of information in order to mitigate the eventual gaps of knowledge.

4. HOW DID COMMITTEE DECISIONS RELATE TO THE DECISIONS OF THE ADVISORY BODIES?

By 2007, the number of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List has amounted to 851. At the same time, the most recent register numbers (ID) for nominations are much higher. At this point of time, the highest ID for an inscribed (cultural) property is 1265 (Richtersveld, South Africa). This means that, in a simple calculation, 67% of all the nominated properties have been inscribed and 33% have been either rejected, deferred or referred back to the State Party. Over time, some of such nominations may have come back later as is indicated by their lower ID. As a matter of curiosity, we can indicate that, concerning new cultural nominations within the past five years (2003-2007), ICOMOS has evaluated some 157 nominations. Out of these 83 (53%) have been initially recommended for inscription, 9 (6%) have been referred back, 39 (25%) have been deferred, and 26 (17%) have not been recommended for inscription. Out of these, for various reasons, the Committee has decided to inscribe 100 nominations (64%).

Regarding the reasons why certain nominations have not been recommended for inscription, we can examine the three cases separately. In the cases of referring back a nomination, ICOMOS generally considers that the nominated property has the potential to satisfy the criteria of outstanding universal value. Referral would be recommended when the management plan or legal protection needs to be completed and applied, or when the boundaries of the property require correction in view of better representing the proposed OUV and the protection of the site and its context. Deferral would be recommended when a more substantial re-elaboration would seem to be necessary to justify OUV through perhaps a more in-depth comparative study or a thematic study. It is noted that the Advisory Bodies have often been able to assist the State Party and correct issues related to the definition of the boundaries and the improvement of the specification of the property. It would seem that improved collaboration in an early phase of the nomination process would be beneficial. Similarly, consultation regarding the thematic and comparative studies in relation to properties placed on Tentative Lists would be another possibility to facilitate the evaluation process (for which time limits are always more strict).

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

The credibility of the World Heritage List has been discussed at some length in recent years. At the end, much depends on the availability of information and evidence and the possibility of basing decisions on balanced judgement. The Advisory Bodies are professional organizations, who base their recommendations on research and scientifically validated criteria. The World Heritage List is an international legal instrument, and the selection of sites for nomination results from national or cross-national decision-making processes. The decisions by the World Heritage Committee should be based on the scientifically validated information and data that are presented. It has been often noted that natural heritage, being justified on scientific data, is relatively easier to decide by the Committee than cultural heritage, where the criteria require a capacity to judge cultural diversity and cultural value. It is also interesting to note that issue of natural beauty, which is fundamentally based on cultural judgement, sometimes seems more difficult to judge than the other criteria. On the other hand, on the cultural side the reverse can happen. For the Committee it seems sometimes to be easier to recognize the aesthetic qualities of a monument rather than judging issues of scientific and technological nature, which have not produced aesthetic qualities.

5. HOW REFERENCES TO VALUES OF MINORITIES, INDIGENOUS AND/OR LOCAL PEOPLE WERE MADE OR OBVIOUSLY OMITTED IN COMMITTEE DECISIONS

The recognition of heritage values in different types of properties at the national or local levels has often been based on the initial appreciation by sensitive individuals or groups who have solicited the authorities to take necessary action. Once the legal framework and a public administration have been established, the responsibility has often then been transferred to the public realm. As a result, monuments or sites have been declared to possess specific qualities for which they have been considered worthy of protection. Often, such monuments or archaeological sites are owned by the State or by the local authority, e.g. as national monuments. Therefore, decisions about their conservation or restoration have seldom involved the private sector. In many countries, nevertheless, alongside the public administration, NGOs, involving individual citizens, have provided a link between the state authority and the population.

So long as the definition of heritage was limited to individual monuments or archaeological sites, it was fairly logical for the State to take its responsibility. Nevertheless, as the concept of heritage has now been extending to historic urban areas, to rural settlements, or to cultural landscapes, sometimes involving entire regions with living settlements and the continuity of various types of functions and uses, the issues related to responsibilities for conservation management have become much more complex. The decision-making process regarding the management would often involve a large number of stakeholders. In fact, in some cases, this is already happening, but it is yet far from being an established practice. At the same time, the requirement to formally establish management systems and prepare management plans for the safeguarding and sustainable development of heritage areas and ecosystems is gradually contributing to hearing the local population or an involvement of more extensive groups of minorities or indigenous people.

The evaluation of nominations by the Advisory Bodies and the decisions taken by the World Heritage Committee are necessarily based on the information provided by the State Party, though supplemented by additional research and thematic studies. At the same time, the requirement of OUV in itself tends to focus the principal attention to those attributes in a site that are referred to in the justification of the nomination. Therefore, in the case of both natural and cultural properties, issues or elements that are not considered critical for the justification are sometimes left aside. This attitude in many countries is enforced by the prevailing legislation and norms, when these have not yet been updated to reflect the trends in the international doctrine. As a result, there have been cases, even in the World Heritage context, where the presence of local population in heritage areas has not been considered desirable by the State and as a result they are not involved in the decision-making process.

There can be different cases that could be considered. One is the appreciation of evidence in archaeological sites. David Lowenthal, entitled one of his books *The past is a foreign country*, meaning that it is not easy, and sometimes nearly impossible, to fully appreciate the qualities and significance of heritage sites representing past civilisations. It should also not be overlooked that the location of sacred sites is often kept secret, because, according to tradition, outsiders should not enter them. It is not infrequent that the presentation of an archaeological area may focus on very selected attributes while ignoring others. Sometimes, it is also politically and psychologically difficult to protect areas that remind of a painful past. This can be the case, for example, in colonised lands. One must however also recognize that there are many positive cases of a reverse attitude, where minority cultures or indigenous populations have found recognition in World Heritage nominations. Such is the case, for example, of the Kakadu National Park in Australia, or the nomination of sites that remind us of themes such as the slave trade, or wars and even recent armed conflicts, such as the Old Bridge of Mostar.

The issue of whether or not the local population has participated in the initiative of a World Heritage nomination, and how far it is involved in the management processes, can be crucial for

the future maintenance and safeguarding of a site. It is now being recognized, for example, that the impact of the indigenous population has often been crucial in making the site what it is today. The same can be said of traditional land-use and farming practices. Sometimes, modern protective legislation tends to isolate classified sites and monuments from the locals. In many cases, this has caused serious problems in the management of the site. For example, the removal of specific parts of the vegetation can have allowed a territory to take particular characteristics. Discontinuity of such work may cause critical changes in the spatial qualities and values of the site. Similar consequences can also rise from national or regional policies regarding agriculture or forestry if the spatial structure is not taken into account.

Recognizing the multiple layers of perceptions and meanings that can be associated with specific heritage at the local level is not an easy task. This is in part due to the fact that the World Heritage Convention in itself imposes limitations. It also comes partly from the legal and administrative frameworks and norms in force in the different countries. Problems are faced, for example, in federal states, where the conservation authorities that operate at the central level may have limited authority over strategies imposed by regional or local governments. The development of high-rise buildings and inharmonious architectural solutions in important historic towns is a typical present-day disease. This can be caused by a “minority”, consisting of commercial firms, banks, or administrations, who desire to make their mark in the environment. Unfortunately, such trends may be accompanied and facilitated by many modern architects and designers, who take it as their responsibility to honestly reflect their own time whatever the context or setting. The question is about attitudes and a lack of cultural awareness of heritage values, and in many ways part of the globalising modern society. In this regard, it is useful to recall the 2005 ICOMOS Xi’an Declaration, which encourages work with local, interdisciplinary and international communities for co-operation and awareness in conserving and managing historic areas and their settings:

Professional training, interpretation, community education and public awareness should be encouraged to support such co-operation and sharing of knowledge as well as to promote conservation goals, improve the efficiency of the protection tools, management plans and other instruments.

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

The international doctrine, including the International recommendations of UNESCO and the charters by ICOMOS and ICCROM, has already indicated many of the issues that are relevant in the safeguarding of heritage properties in their variety. Unfortunately, these indications are often ignored. Considering the current visibility of the World Heritage Convention, the Committee can play a critical role in encouraging the States Parties to verify that their legal and administrative frameworks respond to the needs and requirements particularly of the new types of heritage categories, such as cultural landscapes and historic urban areas, and the involvement of their indigenous population and other minority groups. It is also necessary that local populations and tourism organizations be made aware of the “spiritual ownership” of properties, such as monuments and archaeological sites, which are often state-owned, and to be involved in their shared management and care.

6. INFLUENCE OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY

The Global Strategy aimed to achieve a credible and balanced World Heritage List. The results of implementation of the Global Strategy in the 14 years since its adoption in 1994 have been somewhat mixed however. While the emphasis given to a thematic approach was welcomed at the time and adopted by the Committee, it has not been entirely clear in practical terms how to implement this approach. Efforts have been primarily directed to the organization of regional workshops and initiatives intended to improve awareness of the nature of effective nominations, capacity in preparing nominations and more generally to inspire nominations which regionally and thematically would improve overall balance, and credibility of the World Heritage List. However, these many regional workshops have not yet resulted in substantial improvements to overall balance, either thematically or regionally.

Nevertheless, the Global Strategy has had and continues to have many positive outputs. For instance, its focus on improving “balance” has helped to clarify in some regards what kinds of balance might be desirable or appropriate, and thus has helped to establish targets for change. It has become clear for example that a mere statistical comparison of cultural and natural properties on the List is meaningless without at the same time looking at the land area included overall, and without also looking at the degree to which nominations responded to perceptions of “gaps” remaining on the List (such “gaps” appearing greater at present among cultural heritage nominations than among natural heritage properties). It is important to consider how well nominated properties represent significant aspects of cultural or natural heritage rather than just consider numbers of nominations.

The Global Strategy has also resulted in a positive interest in strengthening “housekeeping” as part of an effort to understand better the significance and geographic definition of inscriptions. This effort (embodied in the “retrospective inventory” and Statements of OUV for early nominations) has shown that to probe “balance” require a clear understanding of what is on the List and what such inscriptions represent. The impact of the Global Strategy can also be seen in the increasing number of revisions made to the definitions of past nominations and to the boundaries and names of existing properties on the List. While in early inscriptions, emphasis was often on architectural or urban design qualities, there is now an increasing emphasis on the social-economic and cultural functions of properties.

Analysis of the reasons for apparent imbalances has also highlighted inbuilt difficulties in defining appropriate regional balances. For example, the greater durability of building materials in countries whose heritage is substantially in fired brick and stone (including for example, countries in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, parts of Europe and Latin America), relative to regions where more perishable wood or unbaked brick dominates, is reflected in a greater likelihood of survival of significant built cultural heritage. Equally, the UNESCO regions (in which balance is being compared for World Heritage purposes) do not necessarily correspond to existing and evolving geo-cultural groupings in ways which would allow more meaningful comparison of results, other than on a primarily geographically-established basis.

The process of nomination is taking place in the context of a continually broadening definition of cultural heritage. Hence the idea of establishing fixed references over time is not necessarily possible or even desirable. The re-shaping of what constitutes cultural heritage is a process taking place in every country, and linked directly and indirectly to what is happening within World Heritage. Sometimes, as with the focus given to cultural landscapes since 1993, the World Heritage Committee can generally be seen to be taking the lead. On other occasions, the Committee is responding to initiatives promoted by States Parties, such vernacular or industrial heritage or, as recently, with places linked to 20th century architects. On occasion, the challenges emerge from within UNESCO itself. The recent 2003 UNESCO *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage* while focused on “practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills” also gives attention to the “instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith”. By virtue of the identification of “cultural spaces” accommodating important traditions,

the 2003 Convention does not tie itself to applications entirely distinct from the domain of the World Heritage Convention. This overlap demonstrates the inseparability of tangible cultural expression and its intangible inspiration and manifestations, and also the difficulties in defining properties with strong intangible value (as expressed in the use of criterion vi) for possible World Heritage inscription.

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

While the Global Strategy's aim to improve "balance" on the World Heritage list may not have been fully achieved through addressing some of the more evident regional and thematic imbalances, it has been very helpful to the Committee in increasing awareness of the difficulties in defining desirable inscription targets (that is an ideal World Heritage List). In the context of the diversity and range of cultural expressions around the world, the broadening of definitions of significant forms of cultural heritage, and the need to achieve "balance", not by defining numerical targets but by trying to understand the degree to which meaningful and representative examples of cultural expression are present on the List, the Global Strategy has contributed to formulating policies and strategies of the World Heritage Committee. Some of its implications are also reflected in the Operational Guidelines, which have been subject to frequent revisions, the latest in 2008.

Overall, however, it is understood that the Committee cannot find solutions alone. The aims of the Global Strategy can only be addressed through collaboration and shared decisions. It is necessary for the Committee to try to reinforce the contribution of Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, who are involved in assisting the States Parties in the preparation of new nominations and monitoring the existing List. At the same time, the Committee could encourage States Parties to verify their strategies and priorities in recognition of the aims of the Global Strategy, and strengthen co-operative nominations among States Parties (for example, the use of serial transboundary nominations) in promoting inscriptions of OUV which seek to transcend the interests of individual States Parties to a greater extent than nominations coming from single States Parties alone.

7. CONCLUSION

The criteria and requirements for the World Heritage List have always been, and probably will continue to be, in evolution. The cultural criteria have been changed several times, and new categories of heritage have been introduced. At the same time, the World Heritage Committee has indeed become a new and vital platform for the recognition of potential heritage and for international debate on the policies and strategies for safeguarding such resources.

The number and diversity of cultural heritage listings has greatly increased over the past decades. At the same time, the size of the individual nominations, and consequently the number of stakeholders, has also grown.

Another aspect is an increase in the introduction of serial and trans-boundary nominations. Even though this trend is still relatively small, it may well escalate in the future, adding further pressures to the already strained heritage managers.

The Periodic Reporting exercise on existing World Heritage properties has demonstrated many of the drawbacks and problems that are currently being faced. All this has convinced the Committee of the need to stress the importance of management. This also needs to be reflected in stricter guidelines at the time of inscription.

It can be noted that there is often lack of understanding and collaboration between the different stakeholders or potential stakeholders that should be caring for a site. With some positive exceptions, one can also note a frequent lack of communication between the authorities responsible for the nomination of properties to the List and the population who lives in the areas concerned. Even the site managers do not always understand why and what exactly in a site is inscribed on the List.

The Committee is still lacking in appropriate instruments to assess the amount of decay in relation to the OUV of a particular property. Here, a more systematic use of the Thematic Framework proposed by ICOMOS and the proper identification of the attributes related to the integrity and authenticity of cultural properties can provide useful tools for clarifying the OUV of a site, and helping to focus on what is essential in terms of its protection and maintenance.

The fact that the problems are now coming to the surface can be taken as one of the constructive results of the List, and it can provide a platform for the development of more efficient instruments for the mitigation of such problems. It can also be observed that many of the problems do not necessarily result from the property itself, but rather come from the outside, from the attitudes and trends that are currently part of the globalising world.

The World Heritage List and the safeguarding of heritage properties, the recognition of their specific qualities and the values that are associated with them, form a counter point to globalisation. In this sense, the World Heritage Committee can have a crucial role in recognizing the significance of the World Heritage properties as flagships which can show the importance of conservation. In order to do this, however, it is necessary to keep a vigilant eye on the wider setting and the social-economic context, where the inscribed properties are the focal point.

ANNEXES

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THIS COMPENDIUM

The present report is a response to the specific requests by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session in Vilnius, 2006, and the 31st session in Christchurch, 2007.

Decision 30 COM 9 (Vilnius, 2006)

The World Heritage Committee, requests the World Heritage Centre in close cooperation with the Advisory Bodies to undertake a careful review of past Committee decisions, and create two compendiums of relevant material and decisions, compiled into the form of guidance manuals, from which precedents on how to interpret and apply discussions of outstanding universal value, in terms of nominations to both the World Heritage List, and the List of World Heritage in Danger, can be clearly shown; ... The compendiums shall cover:

- a) Successful case studies under the relevant criteria;*
- b) As far as possible, elaborate under each criterion, what was the 'threshold' for successful inscription or removal;*
- c) Show how the relevant decisions interpreted the inscription criteria;*
- d) Explain how these inscriptions or removals related to the recommendations from the Advisory Bodies;*
- e) Specifically include the utilization of, or note the obvious omission of the values of minorities, indigenous and/or local peoples;*

Decision 31 COM 9 (Christchurch, 2007)

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Requests ICOMOS and IUCN to harmonize their reports to include detailed analyses of criteria, lists of sites inscribed under each criterion, landmark cases as well as reflections on authenticity, integrity and management practices;*
- 2. Requests the World Heritage Centre to:*
 - (i) send electronically the draft compendium during the year to receive preliminary comments; and*
 - (ii) prepare an overview introduction of the reports of the Advisory Bodies;*
- 3. Requests ICOMOS to give consideration in the final report to archaeological sites and their threshold for inscription on the World Heritage List;*
- 4. Requests ICOMOS and IUCN, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, to finalize the first compendium for consideration by the Committee at its 32nd session (2008);*

The scope of the present report is to analyse the use of the criteria for the definition of the OUV, illustrating this with examples of different types of cases, and providing the statistics on the frequency of use. The analysis will be completed with a draft compendium on the criteria for the inscribed properties, indicating those proposed by the State Party, recommended by ICOMOS and finally decided by the Committee.

Annex 2: List of Properties Inscribed under the Different World Heritage Cultural Criteria

Inscrib	Redef	ID	NOWH	NAME	State Party	Criteria SP	Criteria AB	Criteria Inscribed
1978		2		City of Quito	Ecuador	None	None	(ii)(iv)
1978		3		Aachen Cathedral	Germany	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1978		4		L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park	Canada	(iii)(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
1978		18		Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela	Ethiopia	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1978		26		Island of Gorée	Senegal	None	None	(vi)
1978		27		Mesa Verde National Park	USA	None	(iii)	(iii)
1978		29		Cracow's Historic Centre	Poland	None	None	(iv)
1978		32		Wieliczka Salt Mine	Poland	None	(iv)	(iv)
1979		19		Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region	Ethiopia	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	None	(ii)(iii)
1979		20		Ancient City of Damascus	Syrian A.R.	None	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1979		31		Auschwitz Birkenau; German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-1945)	Poland	None	(vi)	(vi)
1979		34		Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions	Ghana	None	None	(vi)
1979		36		Medina of Tunis	Tunisia	(ii)(iii)(v)	None	(ii)(iii)(v)
1979		37		Site of Carthage	Tunisia	None	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1979		38		Amphitheatre of El Jem	Tunisia	(iii)(iv)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1979		42		Boyana Church	Bulgaria	None	None	(ii)(iii)
1979		43		Madara Rider	Bulgaria	None	None	(i)(iii)
1979		44		Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak	Bulgaria	None	None	(i)(iii)(iv)
1979		45		Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo	Bulgaria	None	None	(ii)(iii)
1979		58		Urnes Stave Church	Norway	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1979		59		Bryggen	Norway	None	(iii)	(iii)
1979		64		Tikal National Park	Guatemala	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	None	(i)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
1979		65		Antigua Guatemala	Guatemala	None	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1979		78		Independence Hall	USA	(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
1979		80		Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay	France	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		81		Chartres Cathedral	France	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1979		83		Palace and Park of Versailles	France	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1979		84		Vézelay, Church and Hill	France	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1979		85		Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley	France	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1979		86		Memphis and its Necropolis - the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur	Egypt	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	None	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		87		Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis	Egypt	None	None	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		88		Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae	Egypt	None	None	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		89		Historic Cairo	Egypt	None	(i)(v)(vi)	(i)(v)(vi)
1979		90		Abu Mena	Egypt	None	None	(iv)
1979		94		Rock Drawings in Valcamonica	Italy	None	None	(iii)(vi)
1979		95		Old City of Dubrovnik	Croatia	None	None	(i)(iii)(iv)
1979		96		Stari Ras and Sopocani	Yugoslavia	None	None	(i)(iii)
1979		97		Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	Croatia	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1979		99		Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region	Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vii)
1979		113		Tchogha Zanbil	Iran	None	None	(iii)(iv)
1979		114		Persepolis	Iran	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1979		115		Meidan Emam, Esfahan	Iran	None	(i)(v)(vi)	(i)(v)(vi)
1979		121		Kathmandu Valley	Nepal	No Doc	No Doc	(iii)(iv)(vi)
1979		125		Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	Yugoslavia	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1980		10		Lower Valley of the Awash	Ethiopia	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1980		12		Tiya	Ethiopia	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1980		15		Aksum	Ethiopia	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1980		17		Lower Valley of the Omo	Ethiopia	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1980		22		Ancient City of Bosra	Syrian A.R.	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1980		23		Site of Palmyra	Syrian A.R.	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1980		30		Historic Centre of Warsaw	Poland	None	(ii)(vi)	(ii)(vi)
1980		35		Asante Traditional Buildings	Ghana	None	(v)	(v)
1980		55		Røros Mining Town	Norway	None	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1980		79		Paphos	Cyprus	(i)(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1980		91		Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura	Holy See/Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi); Late	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1980		93		Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci	Italy	None	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1980		102		Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad	Algeria	None	None	(iii)
1980		124		Historic Town of Ouro Preto	Brazil	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1980		129		Maya Site of Copan	Honduras	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1980		130		Hal Saflieni Hypogeum	Malta	None	(iii)	(iii)
1980		131		City of Valletta	Malta	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1980		132		Megalithic Temples of Malta	Malta	None	(iv)	(iv)
1980		135		Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo	Panama	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1980		138		Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro	Pakistan	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1980		139		Taxila	Pakistan	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1980		140		Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol	Pakistan	None	(iv)	(iv)

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1981		143			Historical Monuments of Thatta	Pakistan	None	(iii)	(iii)
1981		144			Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara	Tanzania U.R.	None	(iii)	(iii)
1981	987, 92	147			Kakadu National Park	Australia	None 81;	(i)(iii)(iv) 81	(i)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)
1981		148			Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls	Jerusalem	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1981		149			Archaeological Park and Ruins of Quirigua	Guatemala	None	None	(i)(ii)(iv)
1981		157			SGang Gwaay	Canada	(iv)(v)	(iii)	(iii)
1981		158			Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump	Canada	(iv)(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
1981		160			Palace and Park of Fontainebleau	France	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)(vi)	(ii)(vi)
1981		162			Amiens Cathedral	France	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1981		163			Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the "Triumphal Arch" of Orange	France	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1981		164			Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments	France	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1981		165			Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay	France	None	(iv)	(iv)
1981		167			Willandra Lakes Region	Australia	None	(iii)	(iii)(viii)
1981		168			Speyer Cathedral	Germany	None	(ii)	(ii)
1981		169			Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square	Germany	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1981		170			Medina of Fez	Morocco	None	None	(ii)(v)
1981		171			Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore	Pakistan	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1982		174			Historic Centre of Florence	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1982		179			Tassili n'Ajjer	Algeria	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)(vii)(viii)
1982		180			National History Park - Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers	Haiti	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1982		183			Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna	Libya A.J.	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1982		184			Archaeological Site of Sabratha	Libya A.J.	None	(iii)	(iii)
1982		188			M'Zab Valley	Algeria	None	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)(iii)(v)
1982		189			Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda	Brazil	None	Defer	(ii)(iv)
1982		190			Archaeological Site of Cyrene	Libya A.J.	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1982		191			Djémila	Algeria	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1982		192			Old Walled City of Shibam	Yemen	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1982		193			Tipasa	Algeria	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1982		194			Timgad	Algeria	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1982		198			Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site	USA	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1982		200			Sacred City of Anuradhapura	Sri Lanka	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
1982		201			Ancient City of Polonnaruwa	Sri Lanka	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1982		202			Ancient City of Sigiriya	Sri Lanka	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1982		203			Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans	France	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1982		204			Old Havana and its Fortifications	Cuba	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1983		206			Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores	Portugal	(iv)(v)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1983		216			Rila Monastery	Bulgaria	None	Defer	(vi)
1983		217			Ancient City of Nessebar	Bulgaria	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1983		229			Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy	France	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1983		230			Abbey Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe	France	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1983		242			Ajanta Caves	India	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)
1983		243			Ellora Caves	India	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1983		251			Agra Fort	India	None	(iii)	(iii)
1983		252			Taj Mahal	India	None	(i)	(i)
1983		263			Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belem in Lisbon	Portugal	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1983		264			Monastery of Batalha	Portugal	None	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1983		265			Convent of Christ in Tomar	Portugal	None	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1983		266			La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico	USA	(iv)(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
1983		267			Old City of Berne	Switzerland	None	(iii) defer	(iii)
1983		268			Convent of St Gall	Switzerland	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1983		269			Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair	Switzerland	None	(iii)	(iii)
1983		271			Pilgrimage Church of Wies	Germany	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1983		273			City of Cuzco	Peru	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1983		274			Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu	Peru	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)(vii)(ix)
1984		246			Sun Temple, Konarak	India	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1984		249			Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	India	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)
1984		285			Port, Fortresses and Group of Monuments, Cartagena	Colombia	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1984		286			Vatican City	Holy See	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1984		288			Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl	Germany	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1984		291			Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil)	Argentina/Brazil	None	None	(iv)
1984		293			Anjar	Lebanon	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1984		294			Baalbek	Lebanon	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1984		295			Byblos	Lebanon	None	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
1984		299			Tyre	Lebanon	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1984		307			Statue of Liberty	USA	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1984		313			Historic Centre of Cordoba	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1984		314			Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzin, Granada	Spain	(iv)(v)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)

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1984		316		Burgos Cathedral	Spain	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1984		318		Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1984		320		Works of Antoni Gaudi	Spain	(i)(ii)(vi) 84	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1985		187		St. Mary's Cathedral and St. Michael's Church at Hildesheim	Germany	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1985		277		Hatra	Iraq	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1985		287		Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus	Libya A.J.	None	(iii)	(iii)
1985		300		Historic District of Old Québec	Canada	(i)(iv)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1985		309		Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia	Brazil	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1985		310		Altamira Cave	Spain	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1985		311		Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct	Spain	(i)(iv)(v)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1985	1998	312		Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias	Spain	No do85 Ext 98	Def	(i)(ii)(iv)
1985		321		Historic Mosque City of Bagerhat	Bangladesh	None	Defer	(iv)
1985		322		Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur	Bangladesh	None	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1985		323		Royal Palaces of Abomey	Benin	None	(iii)(v)	(iii)(iv)
1985		326		Petra	Jordan	None	Defer 84	(i)(iii)(iv)
1985		327		Quseir Amra	Jordan	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1985		330		Chavin (Archaeological Site)	Peru	None	(iii)	(iii)
1985		331		Medina of Marrakesh	Morocco	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)
1985		332		Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis	Tunisia	None	(iii)	(iii)
1985		334		Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Congonhas	Brazil	(i)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1985		344		Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct)	France	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1985		347		Santiago de Compostela (Old town)	Spain	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1985		348		Old Town of Avila with its Extra-Muros Churches	Spain	(i)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1985		351		Painted Churches in the Troodos Region	Cyprus	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1985		352		Rock Art of Alta	Norway	None	(iii)	(iii)
1985		356		Historic Areas of Istanbul	Turkey	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1985		357		Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	Turkey	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(v)	(i)(iii)(v)(vii)
1985		358		Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği	Turkey	(i)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1985		359		Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari	Bulgaria	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1986		21		Ancient City of Aleppo	Syrian A.R.	None	None	(iii)(iv)
1986		234		Churches and Convents of Goa	India	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1986		240		Khajuraho Group of Monuments	India	None	Defer 82	(i)(iii)
1986		241		Group of Monuments at Hampi	India	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1986		255		Fatehpur Sikri	India	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1986		361		Historic Centre of Evora	Portugal	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1986		362		Old Town of Ghadamès	Libya A.J.	None	(v)	(v)
1986		364		Great Zimbabwe National Monument	Zimbabwe	None	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
1986		365		Khami Ruins National Monument	Zimbabwe	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1986		366		Chan Chan Archaeological Zone	Peru	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1986		367		Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St. Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier	Germany	None	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1986		370		Durham Castle and Cathedral	UK	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1986		371		Ironbridge Gorge	UK	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1986		372		Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	UK	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Ref 85	(i)(iv)
1986		373		Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	UK	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1986		374		Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	UK	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1986		377		Hattusha: the Hittite Capital	Turkey	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1986	2001	378		Mudejar Architecture of Aragon	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv) 86; No	(iv)	(iv)
1986		379		Historic City of Toledo	Spain	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1986		384		Old Town of Cáceres	Spain	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1986		385		Old City of Sana'a	Yemen	None	(iv)(v)(vi)	(iv)(v)(vi)
1986	004/05	387		St Kilda	UK	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)(vii)(ix)(x)
1986		389		Studena Monastery	Yugoslavia	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1986		392		Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1987		239		Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	India	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1987		244		Elephanta Caves	India	None	Def 82	(i)(iii)
1987	2004	250		Great Living Chola Temples	India	None 82; (i)(ii)(iii)(Def 82; Ref 87;	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		272		Hanseatic City of Lübeck	Germany	None	(iv)	(iv)
1987		353		Chaco Culture	USA	(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
1987		383		Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville	Spain	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)
1987		393		Archaeological Site of Delphi	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1987		394		Venice and its Lagoon	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)
1987		395		Piazza del Duomo, Pisa	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1987	2002	400		Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue	Hungary	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v) 87; ((ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1987		401		Old Village of Hollókő and its surroundings	Hungary	(iii)(iv)(v)	(v)	(v)
1987		404		Acropolis, Athens	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1987		411		Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		412		Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
1987		414		Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1987		415		Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological Site of Monte Alban	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

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1987		416		Historic Centre of Puebla	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv) def	(ii)(iv)
1987		420		City of Potosi	Bolivia	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1987		425		Blenheim Palace	UK	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
				Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and				
1987		426		Saint Margaret's Church	UK	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	Def 86	(i)(ii)(iv)
1987		428		City of Bath	UK	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Ref	(i)(ii)(iv)
1987		430		Frontiers of the Roman Empire	UK	(ii)(iv)(vi) 87; (i)(ii)	(ii)(iii)(iv) 87; (ii)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		433		Bahla Fort	Oman	(iii)(v)(vi)	Def 86	(iv)
1987		437		Mount Taishan	China	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)
1987		438		The Great Wall	China	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
				Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties				
1987		439		in Beijing and Shenyang	China	None 87; (i)(ii)(iii)	(iii)(iv) 87; (i)(ii)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1987		440		Mogao Caves	China	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)
1987		441		Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	China	None	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)
				Monticello and University of Virginia in				
1987		442		Charlottesville	USA	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
1987		444		Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou	Morocco	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1987		445		Brasilia	Brazil	None	Ref 87	(i)(iv)
1987		448		Nemrut Dağ	Turkey	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1987		449		Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian	China	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1988		116		Old Towns of Djenné	Mali	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1988		119		Timbuktu	Mali	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1988		381		Old City of Salamanca	Spain	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1988		434		Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutrn and Al-Ayn	Oman	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1988		450		Sacred City of Kandy	Sri Lanka	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1988		451		Old Town of Galle and its Fortifications	Sri Lanka	None	(iv)	(iv)
1988		454		Mount Athos	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)
1988		455		Meteora	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vii)
				Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of				
1988		456		Thessalonika	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1988		460		Trinidad and the Valley de los Ingenios	Cuba	None	Def 87	(iv)(v)
1988		482		Historic Town of Guanajuato and Adjacent Mines	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1988		483		Pre-Hispanic City of Chichen-Itza	Mexico	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1988		484		Xanthos-Letoon	Turkey	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1988		485		Hierapolis-Pamukkale	Turkey	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)(vii)
1988		488		Tower of London	UK	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1988		491		Sanctuary of Asclepius at Epidauros	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1988		493		Medieval City of Rhodes	Greece	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1988		495		Strasbourg - Grande île	France	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
				Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and				
1988		496		St Martin's Church	UK	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1988		498		Medina of Sousse	Tunisia	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1988		499		Kairouan	Tunisia	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)
1988		500		Historic Centre of Lima	Peru	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(iv)
1989		181		Tasmanian Wilderness	Australia	None	(iii)(v)(vi)?	(iii)(iv)(vi)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
1989		505		Monastery of Alcobaça	Portugal	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1989		511		Archaeological Site of Mystras	Greece	None	Def 87	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1989		516		Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)	Mali	None	(v)	(v)(vii)
1989		517		Archaeological Site of Olympia	Greece	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1989		524		Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	India	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1990	1993	421		Tongariro National Park	New Zealand	(vi) 90;	(vi) 93	(vi)(vii)(viii)
1990		526		Colonial City of Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic	None	Def 89	(ii)(iv)(vi)
				Kiev: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related				
1990		527		Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra	Ukraine	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1990		529		Jesuit Missions of the Chiquitos	Bolivia	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1990		530		Delos	Greece	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1990	1999	532		Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin	Germany	None 89; (i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iv) 89; (i)(ii)	(i)(ii)(iv)
				Monasteries of Daphni, Hossios Lukas and Nea				
1990		537		Moni of Chios	Greece	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
				Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related				
1990		540		Groups of Monuments	Russian Federation	None	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1990		543		Itchan Kala	Uzbekistan	(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1990		544		Kizhi Pogost	Russian Federation	None	(i)(iv)(v)	(i)(iv)(v)
1990		545		Kremlin and Red Square, Moscow	Russian Federation	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1990		547		Mount Huangshan	China	None	Def 89	(ii)(vii)(x)
1990	1992	548		Rio Abiseo National Park	Peru	None	(iii)	(iii)(vii)(ix)(x)
1990		550		Historic Centre of San Gimignano	Italy	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1991		515		Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	Germany	None	(iii)(iv) 91;	(iii)(iv)
1991		518		Poblet Monastery	Spain	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1991		559		Royal Domain of Drottningholm	Sweden	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)
1991		561		Golden Temple of Dambulla	Sri Lanka	None	(i)(vi)	(i)(vi)
1991		566		Historic City of Sucre	Bolivia	None	(iv)	(iv)
				Historic Town of Sukhotai and Associated Historic				
1991		574		Towns	Thailand	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1991		576		Historic City of Ayutthaya	Thailand	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(iii)	(iii)

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1991		582		Old Rauma	Finland	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1991		583		Fortress of Suomenlinna	Finland	(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
1991		585		Historic Centre of Morelia	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(v)	Def 90	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1991		592		Borobudur Temple Compounds	Indonesia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1991		599		Island of Mozambique	Mozambique	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1991		600		Paris, Banks of the Seine	France	None	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1991				Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims	France	None	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1991		606		Serra da Capivara National Park	Brazil	None	(iii)	(iii)
1991		642		Prambanan Temple Compounds	Indonesia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1992		492		Pueblo de Taos	USA	(iv)(v)	(iv)	(iv)
1992		564		Old City of Zamosc	Poland	None	(iv)	(iv)
1992		565		Kasbah of Algiers	Algeria	None	Def 90	(ii)(v)
1992	1999	570		Butrint	Albania	None	(iii)	(iii)
1992		575		Ban Chiang Archaeological Site	Thailand	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)	(iii)
1992		595		Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos	Greece	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1992				Historic Monuments of Novgorod and Surroundings	Russian Federation	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1992		604						
1992		616		Historic Centre of Prague	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1992		617		Historic Centre of Český Krumlov	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(iv)	(iv)
1992		621		Historic Centre of Telč	Czech Republic	(iv)(v)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1992				Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar	Germany	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1992		623						
1992		631		El Tajin, Pre-Hispanic City	Mexico	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1992				Cultural and Historic Ensemble of the Solovetsky Islands	Russian Federation	None	(iv)	(iv)
1992		632						
1992		633		White Monuments of Vladimir and Suzdal	Russian Federation	None	Def	(i)(ii)(iv)
1992		635		Bourges Cathedral	France	None	(i)	(i)(iv)
1992		668		Angkor	Cambodia	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1993		232		Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	India	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		233		Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	India	None	(iv)	(iv)
1993		546		Maulbronn Monastery Complex	Germany	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		555		Birka and Hovgården	Sweden	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1993		556		Engelsberg Ironworks	Sweden	(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
1993		596		Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania	Romania	None	(iv)	(iv)
1993		597		Monastery of Horezu	Romania	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)	(ii)
1993		598		Churches of Moldavia	Romania	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)	(i)(iv)
1993		602		Historic Centre of Bukhara	Uzbekistan	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1993		611		Historic Town of Zabid	Yemen	(ii)(iv)(v)	Def 93	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1993				Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity	Slovakia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1993		618						
1993		620		Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments	Slovakia	(i)(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
1993		622		Vlkolínec	Slovakia	(iv)(v)	Def 93	(iv)(v)
1993		624		Town of Bamberg	Germany	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993				Jesuit Missions of La Santísima Trinidad de Parana and Jesus de Tavarangue	Paraguay	None	Ref. 93	(iv)
1993		648						
1993				Architectural Ensemble of the Trinity Sergius Lavra in Sergiev Posad	Russian Federation	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		657						
1993		658		Coro and its Port	Venezuela	None	Def 93	(iv)(v)
1993								
1993		659		Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne	Ireland	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1993		660		Buddhist Monuments in the Horyu-ji Area	Japan	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1993		661		Himeji-jo	Japan	(i)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1993		664		Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida	Spain	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1993		665		Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe	Spain	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1993		669		Route of Santiago de Compostela	Spain	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1993				The Sassi and the park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera	Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1993		670						
1993		675		Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site	El Salvador	(iii)(iv)	(iii)	(iii)(iv)
1993		676		Historic Centre of Zacatecas	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		677		Baroque Churches of the Philippines	Philippines	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1993		678		Complex of Hué Monuments	Viet Nam	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1993		714		Rock Paintings of the Sierra de San Francisco	Mexico	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1994		447		Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	Australia	(v)(vi)	(v)(vi)	(v)(vi)(vii)(ix)
1994				Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg	Germany	None	(iv)	(iv)
1994		535						
1994		541		Vilnius Historic Centre	Lithuania	(ii)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1994		557		Rock Carvings in Tanum	Sweden	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1994		558		Skogskyrkogården	Sweden	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)	(ii)(iv)
1994		584		Petäjävesi Old Church	Finland	None	(iv)	(iv)
1994		614		City of Safranbolu	Turkey	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1994					Russian Federation	None	(ii)	(ii)
1994		634		Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye				
1994		687		Völklingen Ironworks	Germany	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)

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1994		688			Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)	Japan	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1994		690			Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(iv)
1994		697			Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church	Denmark	None	(iii)	(iii)
1994		699			City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications	Luxembourg	None	(iv)	(iv)
1994		700			Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana	Peru	None	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1994		702			Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(vi)	Def	(ii)(iv)
1994		703			Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde	China	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1994		704			Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu	China	None	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
1994		705			Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains	China	None	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)
1994		708			Historical Monuments of Mtskheta	Georgia	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1994		710			Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati Monastery	Georgia	None	(iv)	(iv)
1994		712			City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto	Italy	None	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
1995		228			Historic Centre of Avignon: Papal Palace, Episcopal Ensemble and Avignon Bridge	France	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1995		479			Town of Luang Prabang	Lao People's Democratic Republic	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1995		695			Roskilde Cathedral	Denmark	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1995		715			Rapa Nui National Park	Chile	None	(i)(iii)(v)	(i)(iii)(v)
1995		717			Historic Centre of Siena	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1995		722			Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras	Philippines	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1995		723			Cultural Landscape of Sintra	Portugal	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1995		726			Historic Centre of Naples	Italy	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1995		728			Old and New Towns of Edinburgh	UK	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1995		730			Crespi d'Adda	Italy	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		731			Hanseatic Town of Visby	Sweden	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		732			Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1995	1999	733			Ferrara, City of the Renaissance and its Po Delta	Italy	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)
1995		734			Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama	Japan	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		736			Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple	Rep. Korea	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1995		737			Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the <i>Tripitaka Koreana</i> Woodblocks	Rep. Korea	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1995		738			Jongmyo Shrine	Rep. Korea	(ii)(vi)	(iv)	(iv)
1995		739			Schokland and Surroundings	Netherlands	(iii)(v)(vi)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
1995		741			Old Town of Lunenburg	Canada	(i)(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		742			Historic Centre of Santa Cruz de Mompox	Colombia	(i)(ii)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1995		743			National Archeological Park of Tierradentro	Colombia	(i)(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
1995		744			San Agustín Archeological Park	Colombia	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)	(iii)
1995		747			Historic Quarter of the City of Colonia del Sacramento	Uruguay	(ii)(v)(vi)	(iv)	(iv)
1996		292			Cologne Cathedral	Germany	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1996		398			Castel del Monte	Italy	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1996		593			Sangiran Early Man Site	Indonesia	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1996		709			Upper Svaneti	Georgia	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1996		729			Bauhaus and its sites in Weimar and Dessau	Germany	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1996		750			Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata	Mauritania	(ii)(iv)(v)	None	(iii)(iv)(v)
1996		751			Verla Groundwood and Board Mill	Finland	(iv)(v)	(iv)	(iv)
1996		755			Historic Centre of Oporto	Portugal	None	(iv)	(iv)
1996		757			Skellig Michael	Ireland	(i)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1996		758			Millenary Benedictine Monastery of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment	Hungary	(iii)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1996		759			Defence Line of Amsterdam	Netherlands	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1996		762			Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå	Sweden	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1996		763			Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1996		770			Canal du Midi	France	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1996		774			Laponian Area	Sweden	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)
1996		775			Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Genbaku Dome)	Japan	None	(vi)	(vi)
1996		776			Itsukushima Shinto Shrine	Japan	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1996		778			Lushan National Park	China	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1996		779			Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	China	None	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)(x)
1996		780			Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina)	Greece	(i)(iii)(vi)	(iii)	(i)(iii)
1996		781			Historic Walled Town of Cuenca	Spain	(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)

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1996		782		La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia	Spain	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1996		783		Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg	Germany	(ii)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
1996		784		Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg	Austria	None	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1996		786		Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn	Austria	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
1996		787		The <i>Trulli</i> of Alberobello	Italy	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1996		788		Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1996		789		Historic Centre of the City of Pienza	Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1996		791		Pre-Hispanic Town of Uxmal	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1996		792		Historic Monuments Zone of Querétaro	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1996		793		Historic City of Meknes	Morocco	None	(iv)	(iv)
1997		345		Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne	France	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
				18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta, with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex				
1997		549			Italy	None	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		586		Rohtas Fort	Pakistan	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		666		Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha	Nepal	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1997		773		Pyrénées - Mont Perdu	France/Spain	(v)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(viii)
				Archaeological Site of Panamá and Historic District of Panamá				
1997		790			Panama	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1997		794		Dougga / Thugga	Tunisia	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1997		795		Maritime Greenwich	UK	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)
1997		803		Las Médulas	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
				Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona				
1997		804			Spain	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1997		805		San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
				Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape				
1997		806			Austria	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
				Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Porec				
1997		809			Croatia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		810		Historic City of Trogir	Croatia	(i)(ii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		811		Old Town of Lijiang	China	(v) etc	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		812		Ancient City of Ping Yao	China	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		815		Hospicio Cabañas, Guadalajara	Mexico	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		816		Changdeokgung Palace Complex	Rep. Korea	(ii)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		817		Hwaseong Fortress	Rep. Korea	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1997		818		Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout	Netherlands	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
				Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles				
1997		819			Netherlands	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		821		Historic Centre of São Luis	Brazil	None	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1997		822		Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn	Estonia	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		823		Residences of the Royal House of Savoy	Italy	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		824		Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua	Italy	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
				Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)				
1997		826			Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
				Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena				
1997		827			Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
				Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata				
1997		829			Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
1997		830		Costiera Amalfitana	Italy	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1997		831		Archaeological Area of Agrigento	Italy	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		832		Villa Romana del Casale	Italy	(i)(iii)(iv)?	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1997		833		Su Nuraxi di Barumini	Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)?	(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
1997		835		Medieval Town of Toruń	Poland	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1997		836		Archaeological Site of Volubilis	Morocco	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1997		837		Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin)	Morocco	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
				San Pedro de la Roca Castle, Santiago de Cuba				
1997		841			Cuba	None	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1997		847		Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork	Poland	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1997		852		Historic Centre of Riga	Latvia	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
				Archeological Zone of Paquimé, Casas Grandes				
1998		560			Mexico	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1998		785		Semmering Railway	Austria	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
				Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia				
1998		825			Italy	None	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
1998		828		Historic Centre of Urbino	Italy	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
				Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula				
1998		842			Italy	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1998		846		Classical Weimar	Germany	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1998		848		Choirokoitia	Cyprus	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1998		849		Archaeological Site of Troy	Turkey	None	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
				Ouadi Qadisha (the Holy Valley) and the Forest of the Cedars of God (Horsh Arz el-Rab)				
1998		850			Lebanon	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1998		855		Flemish Béguinages	Belgium	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
				The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault)				
1998		856			Belgium	(i)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1998		857		La Grand-Place, Brussels	Belgium	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
				Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž				
1998		860			Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)

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1998		861		Holašovice Historical Village Reservation	Czech Republic	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		862		Historic Monuments Zone of Tlacotalpan	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		865		L'viv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre	Ukraine	(i)(v)(vi)	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
1998		866		Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley	Portugal	None	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
1998		867		Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station)	Netherlands	(i)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1998		868		Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France	France	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1998		870		Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara	Japan	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1998		871		Naval Port of Karlskrona	Sweden	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		872		Historic Site of Lyons	France	(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1998		874		Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula	Spain	None	(iii)	(iii)
1998		876		University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares	Spain	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
1998		880		Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing	China	(i)(iii)(vi)	(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1998		881		Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing	China	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1998		883		Fuerte de Samaipata	Bolivia	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1999		417		Ibiza, biodiversity and culture	Spain	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
1999		474		Hortobágy National Park	Hungary	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
1999		502		Historic Town of Vigan	Philippines	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		514		Heart of Neolithic Orkney	UK	(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
1999		579		Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki	Finland	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1999		840		Viñales Valley	Cuba	None	Ref	(iv)
1999		863		Historic Centre of Santa Ana de los Ríos de Cuenca	Ecuador	None	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)
1999		886		State Historical and Cultural Park "Ancient Merv"	Turkmenistan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
1999		890		Historic Centre of the Town of Diamantina	Brazil	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		895		Historic Fortified Town of Campeche	Mexico	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		896		Museuminsel (Museum Island), Berlin	Germany	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		897		Wartburg Castle	Germany	None	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1999		899		Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder)	Netherlands	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
1999		901		Litomyšl Castle	Czech Republic	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		902		Historic Centre of Sighisoara	Romania	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
1999		904		Wooden Churches of Maramures	Romania	(i)(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
1999		905		Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist architectural and park landscape complex and pilgrimage park	Poland	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		906		Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains	Romania	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
1999		907		Villa Adriana (Tivoli)	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1999		910		Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park	Saint Christopher and Nevis	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1999		911		Mount Wuyi	China	(iii)	Ref	(iii)(vi)(vii)(x)
1999		912		Dazu Rock Carvings	China	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
1999		913		Shrines and Temples of Nikko	Japan	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
1999		915		Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs	South Africa	(iii)(vi)?	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1999		916		Robben Island	South Africa	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
1999		929		San Cristóbal de La Laguna	Spain	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		931		City of Graz – Historic Centre	Austria	(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		932		Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion	France	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1999		936		Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas	Argentina	None	(iii)	(iii)
1999		938		Sukur Cultural Landscape	Nigeria	(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(iii)(v)(vi)	(iii)(v)(vi)
1999		939		Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco	Mexico	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
1999		941		Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns	Greece	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
1999		942		Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John "the Theologian" and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos	Greece	None	(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
1999		943		Belfries of Belgium and France	Belgium	(ii)(iv)	Ref 99; (ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		944		Mountain Railways of India	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
1999		948		Hoi An Ancient Town	Viet Nam	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
1999		949		My Son Sanctuary	Viet Nam	(ii)(v)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		173		Stone Town of Zanzibar	Tanzania U.R..	(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2000		534		Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz	Germany.	None	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv).
2000		567		Tiwanaku: Spiritual and Political Centre of the Tiwanaku Culture	Bolivia.	None	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2000		613		Ruins of León Viejo	Nicaragua.	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2000		625		Mir Castle Complex	Belarus.	None 92; (i)(ii)(iv)	Rej 92; (ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		696		Kronborg Castle	Denmark.	None	(iv)	(iv)
2000		777		Monasteries of Haghpata and Sanahin	Armenia	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		797		City of Verona	Italy.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii, iv).	(ii)(iv)
2000		813		Classical Gardens of Suzhou	China	(i)(ii)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2000		853		Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae)	Hungary.	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2000		859		Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc	Czech Republic.	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2000		875		Archaeological Ensemble of Tarraco	Spain.	None	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)

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2000		884			Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market Town of Bellinzona	Switzerland.	None	(iv)	(iv)
2000		885			Historic Centre of Shakhrisayabz	Uzbekistan.	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(iii)(iv).	(iii)(iv)
2000		930			Palmeral of Elche	Spain	None	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
2000		933			The Loire Valley between Maine and Sully-sur-Loire	France.	(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2000		956			Island of Saint-Louis	Senegal.	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		958			Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower	Azerbaijan.	(i)(iv)(v)	(iv)	(iv)
2000		960			Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley	Armenia.	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)	(ii)
2000		963			The Cathedral of St. James in Šibenik	Croatia.	None	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2000		965			Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House)	Netherlands.	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(vi)	(i)(ii)
2000		968			Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland	Sweden.	(iii)(iv)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)
2000		970			Wachau Cultural Landscape	Austria.	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		971			Churches of Chiloé	Chile.	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		972			Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu	Japan.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2000		973			Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve	Slovakia.	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv).	(iii)(iv)
2000		974			Monastic Island of Reichenau	Germany.	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2000		976			Gyeongju Historic Areas	Rep. Korea.	(i)(ii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		977			Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites	Rep. Korea.	(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
2000		980			Historic and Architectural Complex of the Kazan Kremlin	Russian Federation.	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2000		982			Ensemble of Ferrapontov Monastery	Russian Federation.	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2000		983			Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda	UK	(iv)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)
2000		984			Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv).	(iii)(iv)
2000		985			uKhahlamba - Drakensberg Park	South Africa.	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)(vii)(x)
2000		986			Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas	Venezuela.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2000		987			Roman Walls of Lugo	Spain.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(iv)	(iv)
2000		988			Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí	Spain.	(i)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		989			Archaeological Site of Atapuerca	Spain.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii, v).	(iii)(v)
2000		990			Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites	Italy.	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2000		994			Curonian Spit	Lithuania/Russian Federation.	(ii)(iv)(v)	(v).	(v)
2000		995			Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba	Argentina.	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		996			Historic Centre of Brugge	Belgium.	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2000		1001			Mount Qincheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System.	China.	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2000		1002			Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun	China.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v).	(iii)(iv)(v)
2000		1003			Longmen Grottoes	China.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)	(i)(ii)(iii)
2000		1004			Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	China.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2000		1005			Major Town Houses of the architect Victor Horta (Brussels)	Belgium.	(i)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2000		1006			Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons)	Belgium.	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
2000		1008			Archaeological Landscape of the First Coffee Plantations in the South-East of Cuba	Cuba.	None	(iii, iv).	(iii)(iv)
2000		1009			Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai	Belgium.	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2000		1010			Land of Frankincense	Oman.	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2000		1011			Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	Armenia.	(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2000		1016			Historical Centre of the City of Arequipa	Peru.	None	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2001		429			New Lanark	UK	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2001		481			Vat Phou and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape	Lao P.D.R.	None	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		603			Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures	Uzbekistan.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2001		707			Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa	China	None	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
2001		753			Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador)	Morocco	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		772			Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	Austria/Hungary	(v)	(v)	(v)
2001		873			Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs	France	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		950			Royal Hill of Ambohimanga	Madagascar	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		975			Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex	Germany	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2001		993			Historic Centre of the Town of Goiás	Brazil	(ii)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1021			Tsodilo	Botswana	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)	(i)(iii)(vi)
2001		1022			Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi	Uganda	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1025			Villa d'Este, Tivoli	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1027			Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun	Sweden	(iv)	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)(iii)(v)
2001		1028			Saltaire	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1030			Derwent Valley Mills	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1031			Historic Centre of Guimarães	Portugal	(ii)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2001		1033			Historic Centre of Vienna	Austria	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1039			Yungang Grottoes	China	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

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2001		1040	Masada	Israel	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1042	Old City of Acre	Israel	(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)(iii)(v)
2001		1044	Aranjuez Cultural Landscape	Spain	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1046	Alto Douro Wine Region	Portugal	(ii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
2001		1052	Tugendhat Villa in Brno	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2001		1054	Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica	Poland	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2001		1055	Lamu Old Town	Kenya	(ii)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2002		211	Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam	Afghanistan	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2002		940	Historic Inner City of Paramaribo	Suriname	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2002		954	Saint Catherine Area	Egypt	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2002		1024	Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-eastern Sicily)	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)
2002		1056	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2002		1061	Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche	Mexico	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
2002		1063	Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape	Hungary	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
2002		1066	Upper Middle Rhine Valley	Germany	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
2002		1067	Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar	Germany	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
			Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley	Afghanistan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2003		208		Zimbabwe	None	Def 03	(iii)(v)(vi)
2003		306	Matobo Hills				
			Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza	Spain	(ii)(iv)	Def (ii)(iv) 03	(ii)(iv)
2003		761	James Island and Related Sites	Gambia	(iv)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
2003		925	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	India	None	Def	(iii)(v)
2003		959	Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso	Chile	(iii)	(iii)	(iii)
2003		1053	Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland	Poland	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2003		1068	<i>Sacri Monti</i> of Piedmont and Lombardy	Italy	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
			Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent	Russian Federation.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2003		1073	Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region	Sudan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2003		1077	Takht-e Soleyman	Iran Isl.Rep.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
			Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Trebic	Czech Republic	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2003		1079	Franciscan Missions in the Sierra Gorda of Querétaro	Mexico	(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2003		1084	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2003		1096	White City of Tel-Aviv – the Modern Movement	Israel	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2003		1099	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	South Africa	None	Def	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2003		1103	Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi	Kazakhstan	(i)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
2003		1116	Quebrada de Humahuaca	Argentina	None	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iv)(v)
2004	2006	724	Medieval Monuments in Kosovo	Serbia	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
			Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus)	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2004		945					
2004		1026	Val d'Orcia	Italy	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(iv)(vi)
2004		1058	Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida)	Morocco	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2004		1081	Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape	Mongolia	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
			Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen	Germany	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)(vi)
2004		1091	Complex of Koguryo Tombs	Korea P.D.R.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1093	Um er-Rasas (Kastrom Mefa'a)	Jordan	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	Def	(i)(iv)(vi)
				Russian Federation.	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)	(i)(iv)(vi)
2004		1097	Ensemble of the Novodevichy Convent	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Def	(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)
2004		1101	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Iran Isl.Rep.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1106	Pasargadae	Portugal	(i)(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
2004		1127	Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski *	Germany/Poland	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2004		1130	Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat)	Iraq	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2004		1131	Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	Australia	(ii)(iv)(vi)	Def	(ii)
2004		1134	Varberg Radio Station	Sweden	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
			Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	China	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2004		1135					
2004		1136	Luis Barragán House and Studio	Mexico	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
			Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)	Lithuania	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2004		1137					
2004		1139	Tomb of Askia	Mali	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1140	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	Togo	(i)(iii)(v)(vi)	(v)(vi)	(v)(vi)
			Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range	Japan	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2004		1142		Norway	(v)	(v)	(v)
2004		1143	Vegaøyan – The Vega Archipelago				
			Petroglyphs within the Archaeological Landscape of Tamgaly	Kazakhstan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	Ref	(iii)
2004		1145					
2004		1150	Liverpool - Maritime Mercantile City	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2004		1152	Pingvellir National Park	Iceland	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
2004		1156	Dresden Elbe Valley	Germany	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2004		1158	Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia	Italy	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(iii)(iv)
2004		1160	Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley	Andorra	(iv)(v)	(v)	(v)

Annex 2: List of Properties Inscribed under the Different World Heritage Cultural Criteria

Inscrib	Redef	ID_NO	WH_NAME	State Party	Criteria SP	Criteria AB	Criteria Inscribed
2004		1208	Bam and its Cultural Landscape	Iran Isl.Rep.	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2005		569	Museum-City of Gjirokastra	Albania	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2005		946	Old Bridge Area of the Old City of Mostar	Bosnia and Herzegovina	(iv)(v)(vi)	(iv)(vi)	(vi)
2005		1107	Incense Route - Desert Cities in the Negev	Israel	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
2005		1108	Biblical Tels - Megiddo, Hazor, Beer Sheba	Israel	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1110	Historic Centre of Macao	China	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1118	Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove	Nigeria	(i)(ii)(iii)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2005		1170	Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl	Russian Federation	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2005		1178	Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works	Chile	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2005		1181	Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret	France	(i)(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2005		1185	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex	Belgium	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1187	Struve Geodetic Arc	Belarus et al.	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2005		1188	Soltaniyeh	Iran Isl.Rep.	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2005		1192	Qal'at al-Bahrain – Ancient Harbour and Capital of Dilmun	Bahrain	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2005		1196	Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh	Belarus	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1199	Kunya-Urgench	Turkmenistan	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2005		1200	Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica	Italy	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2005		1202	Urban Historic Centre of Cienfuegos	Cuba	(ii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(v)	(ii)(v)
2006		476	Chongoni Rock Art Area	Malawi	(iii)(vi)	Ref. Legal	(iii)(vi)
2006		1114	Yin Xu	China	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
2006		1155	Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof	Germany	(i)(ii)(iii)	Ref	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2006		1165	Centennial Hall in Wroclaw	Poland	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2006		1183	Kondoa Rock Art Sites	Tanzania U.R.	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)	(iii)(vi)
2006		1189	Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town	Ethiopia	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
2006		1207	Aflaj Irrigation Systems of Oman	Oman.	(ii)(iv)(v)	Ref	(v)
2006		1209	Agave Landscape and Ancient Industrial Facilities of Tequila	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)	(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)
2006		1211	Genoa: <i>Le Strade Nuove</i> and the system of the <i>Palazzi dei Rolli</i>	Italy	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2006		1214	Sewell Mining Town	Chile	(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)	(ii)
2006		1215	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape	UK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	Ref	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2006		1217	Vizcaya Bridge	Spain	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)	(i)(ii)	(i)(ii)
2006		1222	Bisotun	Iran Isl.Rep.	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2006		1226	Stone Circles of Senegambia	Gambia	(i)(iii)(iv)	(i)(iii)	(i)(iii)
2006		1227	Aapravasi Ghat	Mauritius	(iv)(vi)	Def	(vi)
2006		1229	Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din	Syrian A.R.	(ii)(iv)	Ref	(ii)(iv)
2007		166	Sydney Opera House	Australia	(i)	(i)	(i)
2007		231	Red Fort Complex	India	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(ii)(iii)(vi)
2007		276	Samarra Archaeological City	Iraq	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv) Def	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2007		978	Old Town of Corfu	Greece	(i)(ii)(iv)	(iv)	(iv)
2007		1076	Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape	Azerbaijan.	(ii)(iii)(vi)	(iii) Ref	(iii)
2007		1112	Kaiping Diaolou and Villages	China	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	(ii)(iii)(iv)	(ii)(iii)(iv)
2007		1147	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda	Gabon	(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
2007		1221	Rideau Canal	Canada	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(iv)	(i)(iv)
2007		1242	Parthian Fortresses of Nisa	Turkmenistan	(ii)(iii)(v)	(ii)(iii)	(ii)(iii)
2007		1243	Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces	Switzerland.	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)	(iii)(iv)(v)
2007		1246	Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape	Japan	(ii)(iii)(v)	Def	(ii)(iii)(v)
2007		1250	Central University City Campus of the <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i> (UNAM)	Mexico	(ii)(iv)(vi)	(i)(ii)(iv)	(i)(ii)(iv)
2007		1253	Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius	Serbia	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	(iii)(iv)	(iii)(iv)
2007		1255	Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes	Namibia	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)	(iii)(v)
2007		1256	Bordeaux, Port of the Moon	France	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2007		1260	Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad	Bosnia and Herzegovina	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	(ii)(iv)	(ii)(iv)
2007		1265	Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape	South Africa	(iv)(v)(ix)(x)	(iv)(v)	(iv)(v)

Outstanding Universal Value

A Compendium on Standards for Inscriptions of Natural Properties on the World Heritage List



IUCN Programme on Protected Areas



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Outstanding Universal Value

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The 2006 World Heritage Committee called for the development of “compendiums of relevant material and decisions, compiled into the form of guidance manuals, from which precedents on how to interpret and apply discussions of Outstanding Universal Value can be clearly shown”. The full Terms of Reference are attached as Annex 1 of this report. The Committee requested¹ that these guidance manuals should identify good practices and some emblematic cases and, in particular, show:

- the application of the relevant criteria for successful nominations;
- what was the threshold for successful inscription, under each criterion applied;
- how the justification for inscription proposed by the State/s Party/ies for each relevant property was interpreted and adopted at the moment of inscription by the Committee;
- to what extent and how the recommendations from the Advisory Bodies had been taken into account by the Committee at the moment of inscription;
- how reference to values of minorities, indigenous and/or local people were made or obviously omitted; and
- how the Global Strategy has influenced or not the Committee’s decisions since 1994 (launch of the Global Strategy).

1.2 This compendium is IUCN’s response to that decision, as the advisory body to the World Heritage Committee on Natural Heritage. The report is structured around the above 6 points and provides an initial analysis of decisions of the Committee. Landmark cases highlighting World Heritage Committee decisions in relation to particular cases are highlighted throughout the text and are elaborated in Annex 2 of the report. IUCN notes:

- The concept of Outstanding Universal Value has evolved and continues to evolve. Most notably in relation to key decisions, the criteria for inscription have been changed over time linked to revisions of the *Operational Guidelines*. This makes the evaluation of a number of the questions complex, and ultimately there are significant areas where the answers are subjective. This is especially the case for earlier decisions of the Committee.
- The concept of Outstanding Universal Value has been debated in depth by the Committee and by supporting expert groups on a number of occasions. The most notable recent discussion was at the Expert Meeting held in Kazan in 2005². IUCN has avoided repeating the general discussions from that have been reported to the

¹ See Decision 30COM9 of the World Heritage Committee taken in Vilnius in 2006.

² Special meeting of experts (Kazan, Russian Federation, 6-9 April 2005). See Paper 29 COM INF.9B of the World Heritage Committee (Durban, 2005): *Keynote speech by Ms Christina Cameron and presentations by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies*

Committee, but has included updated material from the Kazan meeting to form a single Compendium.

2. THE APPLICATION OF THE RELEVANT CRITERIA FOR SUCCESSFUL NOMINATIONS³

Principles and regulations of the *World Heritage Convention* and its *Operational Guidelines*⁴

- 2.1 The preamble of the World Heritage Convention recognises the importance of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value by stating that “*parts of the cultural and natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole*”. Two things are important to note from this statement:
- The Convention was not conceived to ensure the protection of all cultural and natural heritage, but only those parts that are universally outstanding; and
 - A global approach is emphasized by stressing that this heritage is to be preserved for mankind as a whole.
- 2.2 This view is elaborated in the *Operational Guidelines* of the Convention which define Outstanding Universal Value as “*cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole.*” (Section II. A. paragraph 49)
- 2.3 Outstanding Universal Value is thus the central construct of the Convention and IUCN considers the following issues are relevant in defining its meaning:
- Outstanding: For properties to be of Outstanding Universal Value they should be exceptional. IUCN has noted in several expert meetings that: “the *World Heritage Convention* sets out to define the geography of the superlative – the most outstanding natural and cultural places on Earth”;
 - Universal: The scope of the Convention is global in relation to the significance of the properties to be protected as well as its importance to all people of the world. By definition properties cannot be considered for Outstanding Universal Value from a national or regional perspective; and
 - Value: What makes a property outstanding and universal is its “value” which implies clearly defining the worth of a property, ranking its importance based on clear and consistent standards, including the recognition and assessment of its integrity.
- 2.4 The last point takes up an important requirement defined by the *Operational Guidelines*: that for a property to be of Outstanding Universal Value it needs to meet the criteria defined by the World Heritage Committee. The revised *Operational Guidelines* (latest revision 2008), Section II.D, paragraph 77 set out a single set of ten criteria for the assessment of Outstanding Universal Value, listed in Box 1. These criteria offer an entry point for:
- (a) States Parties to justify the nomination of a property for World Heritage listing, and;
- (b) Advisory Bodies and the Committee to evaluate whether that property meets one or more of the criteria and its associated conditions of integrity. Therefore the Outstanding Universal Value concept cannot be interpreted or applied without consideration of the ten World Heritage criteria.

³ Much of this section is based on IUCN's submission to the Expert Meeting in Kazan (see footnote 2)

⁴ The *Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention* are the key governing document of the Convention and are updated regularly by the World Heritage Committee. The last major revision took place in 2005. The latest version with minor amendments since that dates can be obtained from UNESCO's website: whc.unesco.org

- 2.6 Furthermore, as noted in paragraph 78 of the *Operational Guidelines*; it is not enough for a site to meet the World Heritage criteria, but it *must also meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding*. Thus, the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity are an integral element when considering the concept and application of Outstanding Universal Value and without both having been met a property should not be listed.
- 2.7 In assessing nominated properties, IUCN is again guided by the *Operational Guidelines*, which *request Advisory Bodies to be objective, rigorous and scientific in their evaluations that should be conducted in a consistent standard of professionalism* (Paragraph 148, (b) and (c)).
- 2.8 In evaluating a nominated property and assessing its potential Outstanding Universal Value, IUCN considers a number of factors and draws upon a wide range of information and international expertise which include, but are not limited to, the following:
- The nomination dossier and its justification for the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, based in particular on the criteria and a Global Comparative Analysis,
 - Data analysis and desk reviews of literature (with the support of UNEP-WCMC),
 - Global Thematic studies by IUCN and others (including those listed in Annex 1),
 - Analysis in relation to Global Classification and Prioritisation Systems (see section 3.1 and 3.2 below) and the IUCN Analysis of the World Heritage List,
 - Views and recommendations of expert reviewers drawn from IUCN's extensive range of specialist networks (WCPA⁵ and other IUCN Commissions, IUCN Regional and Country Offices, Global Thematic Programmes, IUCN Members and partners),
 - Views and recommendations from the field evaluation mission, and
 - The final review of all the above information and recommendation by the IUCN World Heritage Panel.

Box 1: The World Heritage Criteria

(Extract from *Operational Guidelines to the World Heritage Convention*)

77. The Committee considers a property as having outstanding universal value (see paragraphs 49-53) if the property meets one or more of the following criteria. Nominated properties shall therefore:

- (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria) ;
- (vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

78. To be deemed of outstanding universal value, a property must also meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding.

⁵ WCPA – World Commission on Protected Areas

Applying Outstanding Universal Value to natural and cultural properties

- 2.9 As the Advisory Bodies responsible for the evaluation of new nominations, IUCN and ICOMOS take forward this task in relation to natural properties (nominated under criteria vii-x) and cultural properties (nominated under criteria i-vi) respectively. There has been some discussion in recent years amongst the World Heritage Committee as to whether the two bodies apply the concept of Outstanding Universal Value differently. It is important to note, however, that there are intrinsic differences between cultural and natural properties, some of which are summarised in Box 2 below. But this issue is not new to the Convention. The World Heritage Committee, as early as 1979, noted that universal value was difficult to define and that even using comparative surveys it was more difficult to select cultural places than natural places for inclusion in the World Heritage List. The differences between these two groups of properties have sometimes led to the incorrect conclusion that IUCN and ICOMOS do not have equivalent standards in interpreting and applying the concept of Outstanding Universal Value. This point of view fails to take into account the fact that the underlying construction and definition of Outstanding Universal Value is different for cultural and natural features, and this difference is ultimately reflected in the carefully drafted criteria for the Convention. IUCN and ICOMOS have jointly stressed on a number of occasions that an appreciation of this fundamental difference in cultural and natural properties, reflected in the World Heritage criteria, is essential in addressing the application and development of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value. The advice provided by the Advisory Bodies therefore reflects this difference through the development of distinctive but complementary assessment frameworks to equivalent professional standards.

Box 2: Key differences between cultural and natural properties (not exclusive)	
Cultural Properties	Natural Properties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites tend to be fragmented, diverse and not evenly distributed worldwide. • The value or quality of sites tends to depend on things such as materials used; when and how a certain property was created; the history behind the property and the value that society may attribute to those qualities. • Values of sites are usually linked to regional cultural identity for which assessment is often subjective. • The combination of the above tends to result in a high diversity of situations, thus making cultural heritage less predisposed to evaluation through clear classifications systems. • A typological framework (based on similarities) is generally used to assess cultural heritage, which is complemented by a chronological/regional framework and a thematic framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most sites are discreet territorial units, are often large, and are distributed in most biomes and ecoregions of the world. • The value or qualities tend to be associated to measurable characteristics such as the diversity of species, number of endemic species, etc. (as far as that information and data is available). • The values of properties are usually linked to scientific information which facilitates objective assessment. • Scientific assessment (both in relation to geographical and biodiversity features) are reflected in classification systems. • A topological framework (based on biogeographical differences and unique characteristics) is generally used to assess natural heritage, complemented by a thematic framework.

Note: Information based on the IUCN and ICOMOS Analyses of the World Heritage List

General trends for inscription of natural and mixed World Heritage properties⁶

2.10 There are currently 166 natural⁷ and 25 mixed World Heritage properties that have been inscribed under the World Heritage Convention. Trends in inscription since 1978 are shown below in Table 1 and in Figures 1 and 2. Note that the figures cited include natural and mixed properties. Note that these figures including agreed extensions to properties, as well as sites that may have been referred or deferred from previous years.

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No. of nominations	6	17	11	15	11	13	13	8	8	17	11	6	9	12	14
No. properties inscribed	4	11	5	11	7	10	7	5	6	9	8	3	5	6	4

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
No. of nominations	14	13	9	16	15	8	22	23	20	5	15	17	16	11	13
No. properties inscribed	4	8	6	7	8	3	13	11	6	1	5	5	8	3	7

Table 1: World Heritage Convention: Numbers of natural and mixed nominations and inscriptions.

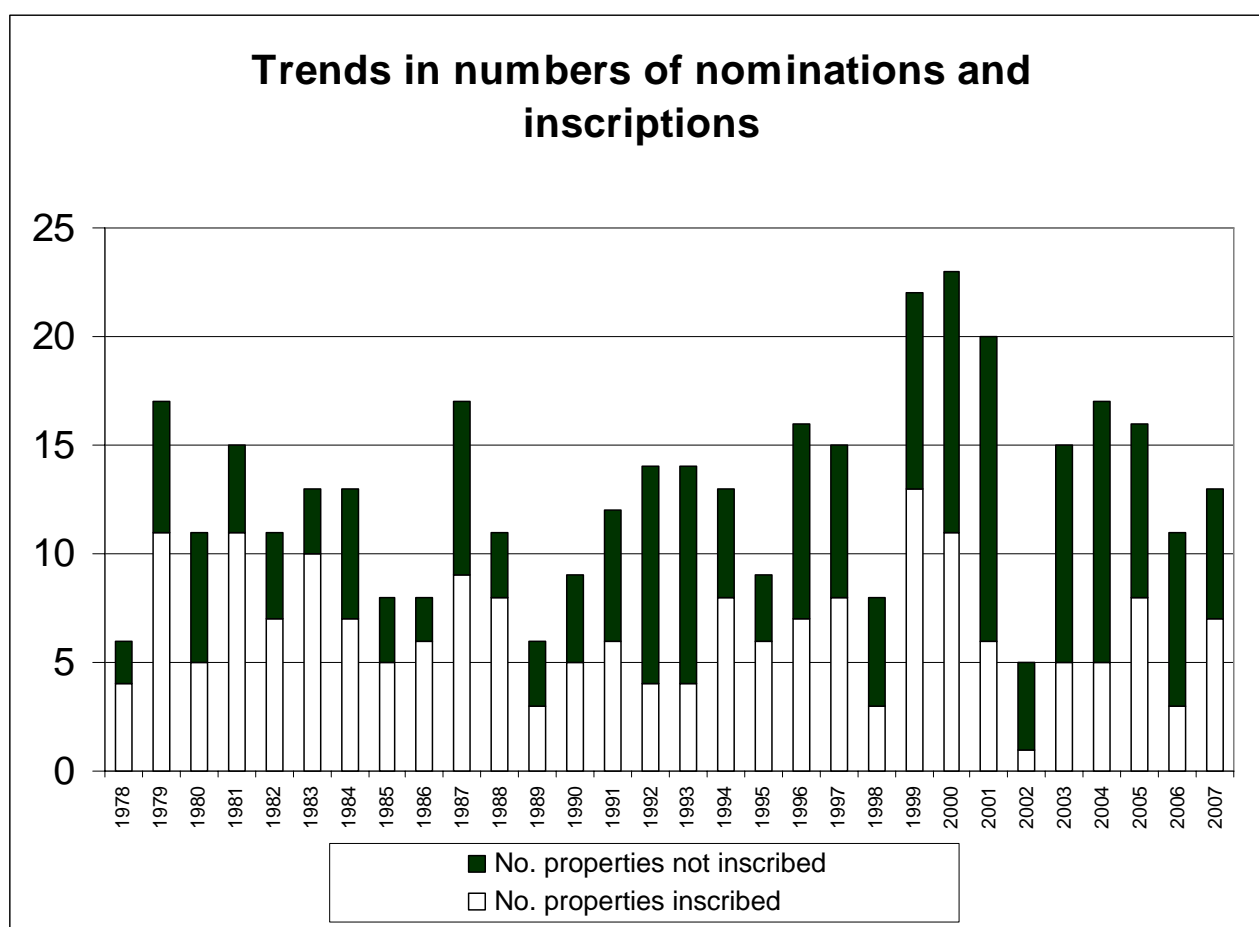


Figure 1: Trends in numbers of World Heritage nominations and inscriptions

⁶ All analyses are based on data within the World Heritage Centre databases on past decisions, and do not account for changes to the wording of criteria or other variation in detail within the data presented.

⁷ The *Arabian Oryx Sanctuary (Oman)* was deleted from the World Heritage List in 2007 so 167 sites have been inscribed in total.

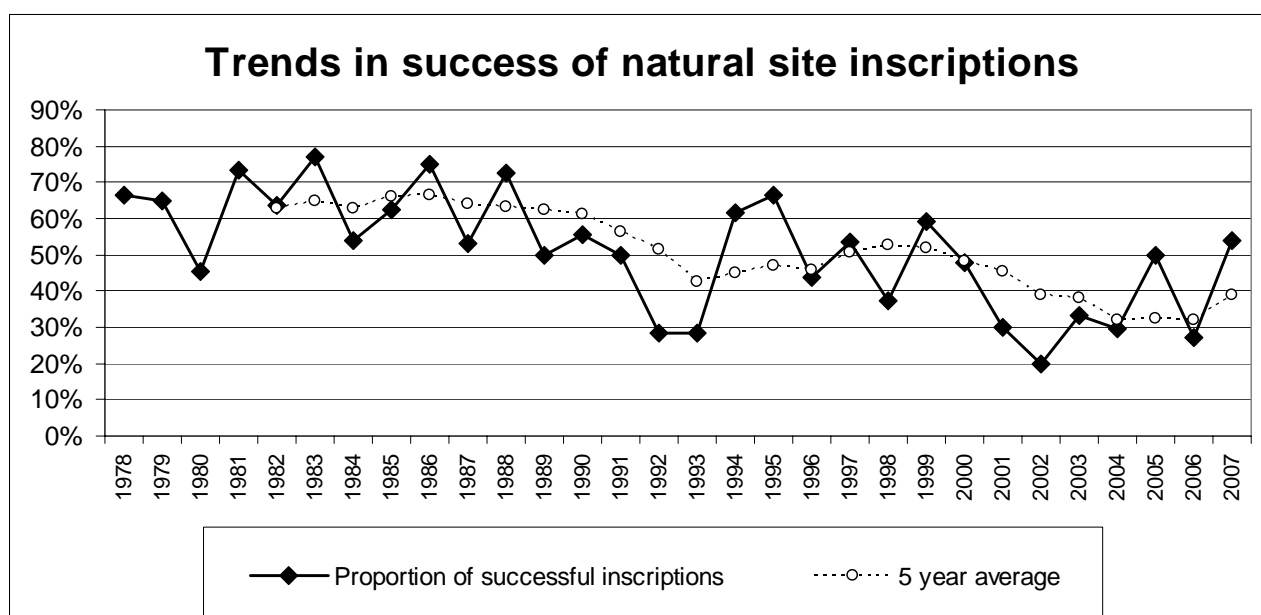


Figure 2: Trends in the rate of success for inscriptions of natural and mixed World Heritage properties. Success rate is expressed as the percentage the nominated sites that were inscribed in the same year – e.g. 50% indicates half of the nominated sites were inscribed). The five year average (dotted line) shows the average for the previous five years inscriptions to illustrate more clearly the overall trend in success rates.

- 2.11 A number of observations can be made in relation to Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2. During the first decade of the Convention, many of the most iconic, well-known and outstanding natural properties, such as Galápagos, were inscribed on the List. This was rightly noted in an analysis presented by Christina Cameron to the expert meeting in Kazan meeting. This is reflected in a high rate of inscriptions, averaging around 65%. Many of the properties inscribed were assessed and proposed in the first IUCN Global Study, *the World's Greatest Natural Areas: an indicative inventory of natural properties of World Heritage Quality* (1982).
- 2.12 The average number of nominations has risen in subsequent decades, but the rate of inscription has fallen to be within the range of around 30 to 50% per year. This trend towards decreasing inscription rates of properties over the last 20 years of the Convention reflects a variety of factors, including:
- the fact that many of the most iconic properties were inscribed in the early years of the Convention, as reflected by the high rate of inscription at this time;
 - stricter application over time of Outstanding Universal Value by the World Heritage Committee and by IUCN as its Advisory Body on Natural Heritage. The application of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value has become increasingly sophisticated, largely as a result of better information becoming available to facilitate more objective comparative analyses. This has been guided by various Expert Meetings convened by the World Heritage Centre and also by the preparation of a number of strategy documents by IUCN and by other organizations which have increased knowledge and awareness of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value⁸;
 - more rigorous application by the World Heritage Committee and IUCN of the Conditions of Integrity, in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*;
 - as more and more properties are inscribed, it has become easier to determine a baseline of standards against which to assess new nominations, and hence the World Heritage Committee can reject nominations with more confidence; and

⁸ For example, see references outlined in Annex 2 of this paper, covering some sources of information for Global Comparative Analyses and the review and update of Tentative Lists.

- the increasing number of properties deferred or referred, many of which have subsequently come back for consideration by the World Heritage Committee and have been inscribed, such as the Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuary (China) and the Cape Floral Region (South Africa).

2.13 The rigorous approach of the World Heritage Committee and by IUCN in relation to the assessment of natural World Heritage properties is one of the reasons why they are held up as models of best practice within the identification of protected areas. These high standards are also reflected by recent decisions by Shell and ICMM (International Council of Mining and Metals) to avoid operating within natural World Heritage properties. These decisions cited, *inter alia* the high standards applied in the selection of these properties.

Trends for application of the natural criteria for World Heritage properties

2.14 The application of the Outstanding Universal Value concept needs to be seen in the context of the four criteria for assessing natural World Heritage properties, as defined in Paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*. The application of the natural World Heritage criteria (vii – x) and how IUCN assesses them is described below in relation to each of the criteria.

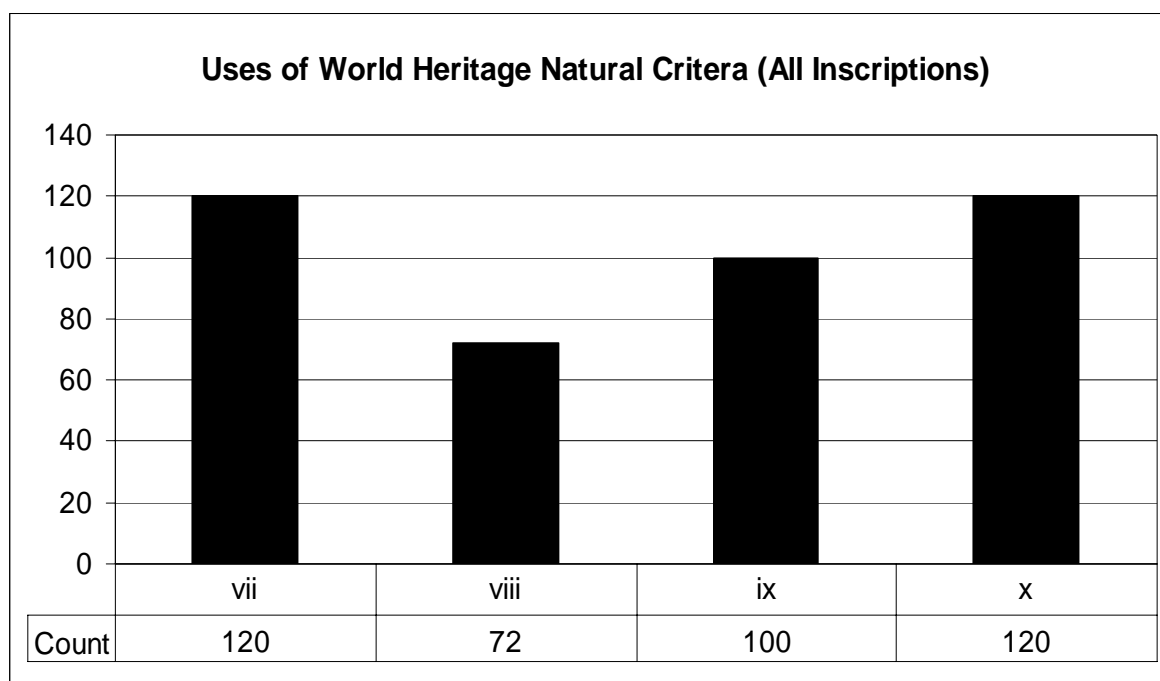


Figure 3: Overall figures for the use of the four natural World Heritage criteria

2.15 Figure 3 shows the overall numbers of times each criteria has been used in relation to the properties currently inscribed on the World Heritage List. From this graphic it can be seen that the most used criteria over the history of the Convention are criteria vii (related to natural sites of aesthetic significance and superlative natural phenomena) and criterion x (related to biodiversity and threatened species).

2.16 The next three pages present graphical and statistical analysis of the use of the different World Heritage criteria through the history of the Convention. Table 2 overleaf provides a summary of the numbers of times the different natural criteria have been used and in which combinations. Figures 4 to 12 on the following pages set out a range of analyses of the use of the natural World Heritage criteria for both natural sites and for mixed sites. The rest of this chapter of the Compendium refers to the information presented in these graphics as part of the analysis of the application of the different natural criteria.

NUMBER OF CRITERIA	NATURAL SITES	CRITERIA USED	NATURAL SITES ONLY	MIXED SITES ONLY	NATURAL AND MIXED SITES
One Natural Criterion	33	vii	6	7	13
		viii	12	1	13
		ix	3	0	3
		x	12	1	13
Two Natural Criteria	86	vii, viii	21	3	24
		vii, ix	10	2	12
		vii, x	19	3	22
		viii, ix	2	0	2
		viii, x	2	0	2
		ix, x	32	3	35
Three Natural Criteria	28	vii, viii, ix	3	1	4
		vii, viii, x	4	0	4
		vii, ix, x	18	3	21
		viii, ix, x	3	0	3
Four Natural Criteria	19	vii, viii, ix, x	19	1	20
TOTAL	166		166	25	191

Table 2: Summary of the combinations of uses of the different natural World Heritage criteria within inscriptions of natural and mixed properties to the World Heritage List.

2.17 Two observations should be made in relation to the interpretation of Table 2:

- In terms of frequency, criteria appear to have been applied fairly evenly across natural properties with the apparent exception of criterion (viii). Some changes in the wording and interpretation of the criteria have largely been taken into account in reassignment of properties to the new criteria, however the changes in wording of the criteria should be borne in mind in interpreting the table.
- The table refers to the criteria under which current World Heritage properties are currently inscribed. A small number of properties which have been initially inscribed on the basis of one natural criterion and which have been subsequently re-nominated on the basis of additional criteria. For example, Ha Long Bay (Viet Nam) was inscribed under criteria (vii) (scenic values) in 1994 and then was subsequently inscribed in 2000 under the additional natural criteria (viii) (geological values).

- 2.18 Further analysis of the data for natural properties in Table 2 shows that the majority (80%) has been inscribed on the basis of two or more criteria, with two criteria being the most frequent category (51%). In the case of the application of two criteria, there is a high coincidence (38%) of criteria (ix) and (x) (i.e. biological processes and biodiversity conservation) being applied in conjunction, reflecting the fact that properties representing biological processes of Outstanding Universal Value are likely to contain the most important habitats for biological diversity conservation. Criterion (viii) (geological processes) features in combination with (vii) in fewer cases (14%) and rarely with either criterion (ix) or (x).
- 2.19 There have been some significant changes in relation to the application of specific natural criteria. The most significant change was the development of an integrated list of World Heritage properties, reflected in the shift from criteria being arranged in two separate lists - six cultural (i-vi) and four natural (i-iv), prior to the 2005 *Operational Guidelines*, to a single list of ten criteria (i-vi cultural and vii-x natural). The relative order of the old natural criteria was changed, with natural criterion (iii) becoming new criterion (vii), followed by the other natural criteria in their former order. Also, the precise wording of the criteria has changed over time, with the most significant amendments being made in 1992. These changes have given rise to some confusion particularly amongst field managers of World Heritage properties and it is important that future changes are kept to a minimum.

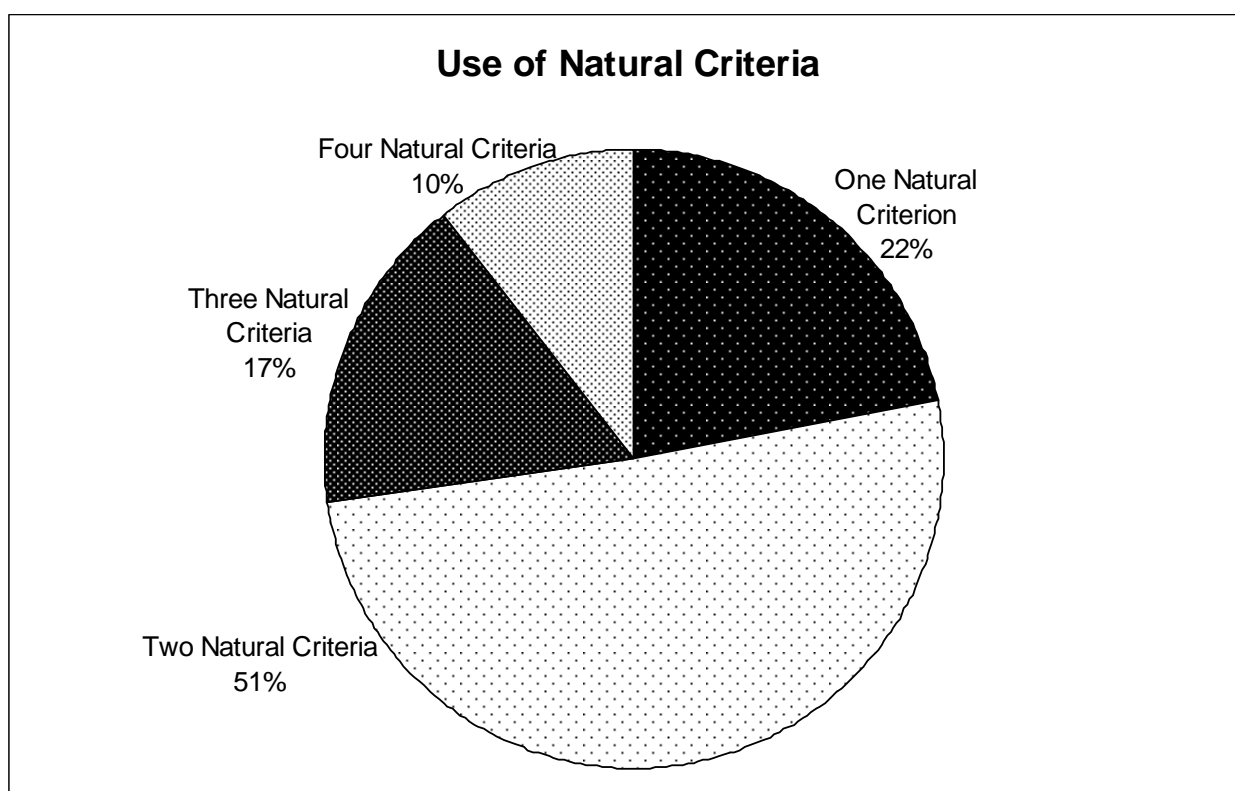


Figure 4: Numbers of natural World Heritage criteria used in decisions to inscribe sites on the World Heritage List. This diagram shows the use of the criteria in natural and mixed site inscriptions. It can be seen that the most common situation is for inscription under two criteria, accounting for about half the sites on the World Heritage List.

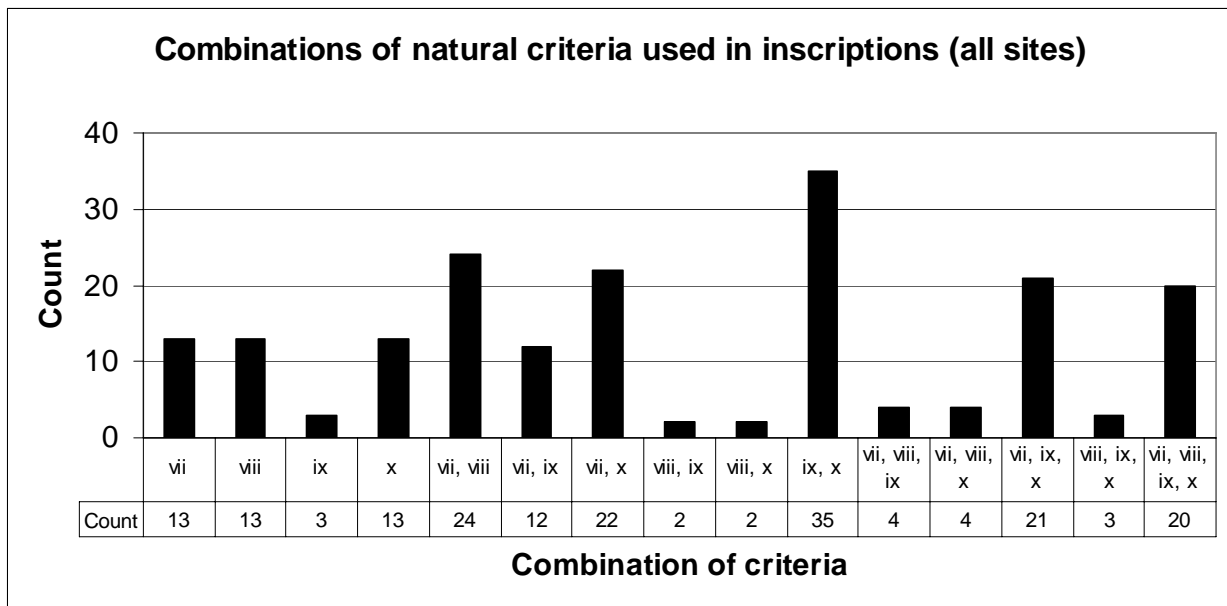


Figure 5: Numbers of instances of the use of different combinations of natural World Heritage criteria in inscriptions of natural and mixed World Heritage properties to the World Heritage List. This shows approximately four different levels of frequency. Inscription under the two biological criteria is significantly more common than all other combinations – over 30 occurrences. Four groups (vii and viii; vii and x; vii, ix and x; and vii, viii, ix and x) are also relatively common, more than 20 occurrences each, four groups (vii only; viii only; x only; and vii and x) are relatively uncommon –with just over 10 occurrences each. The remaining combinations have occurred much more infrequently (less than 5 times each).

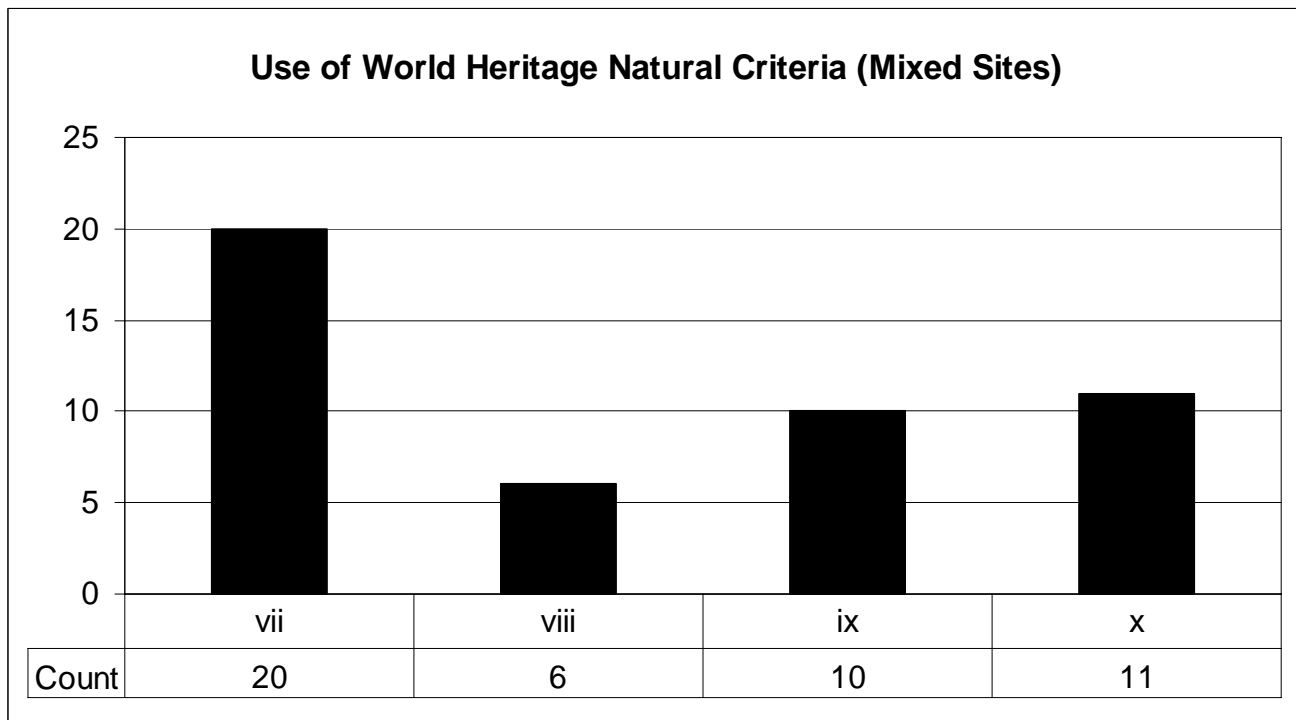


Figure 6: Use of World Heritage natural criteria in inscriptions of mixed World Heritage properties. The key observation of this analysis is that criterion vii has been used much more frequently in mixed site inscriptions than any of the other criteria. 80% of 25 mixed site inscriptions use this criterion.

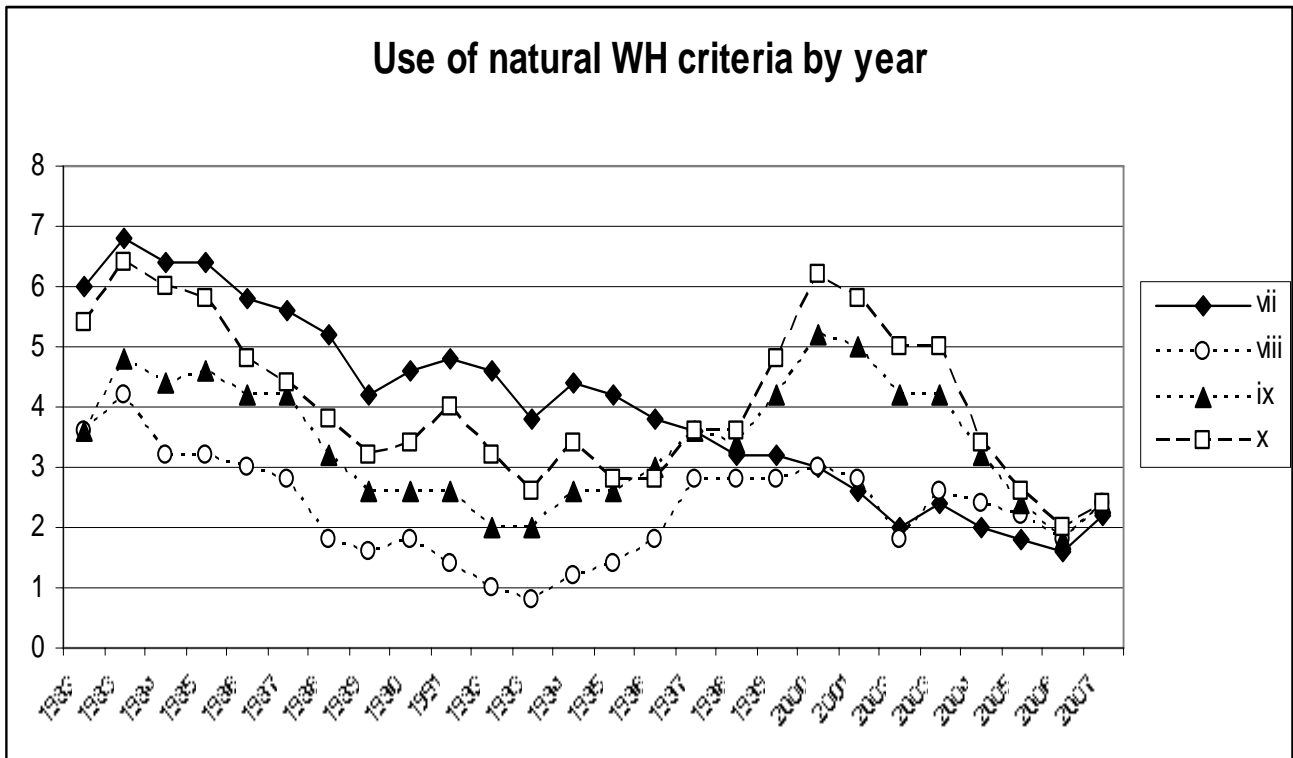


Figure 7: Trends in the use of World Heritage Criteria over time – numbers of times the criteria were used.
 This analysis shows a decrease in the instances of the use of all criteria, in line with the decrease in the number of inscriptions. However the decline has been continuous and steepest for criterion vii. There was a peak of inscriptions under the biological criteria (ix and x) between 1998 and 2005.

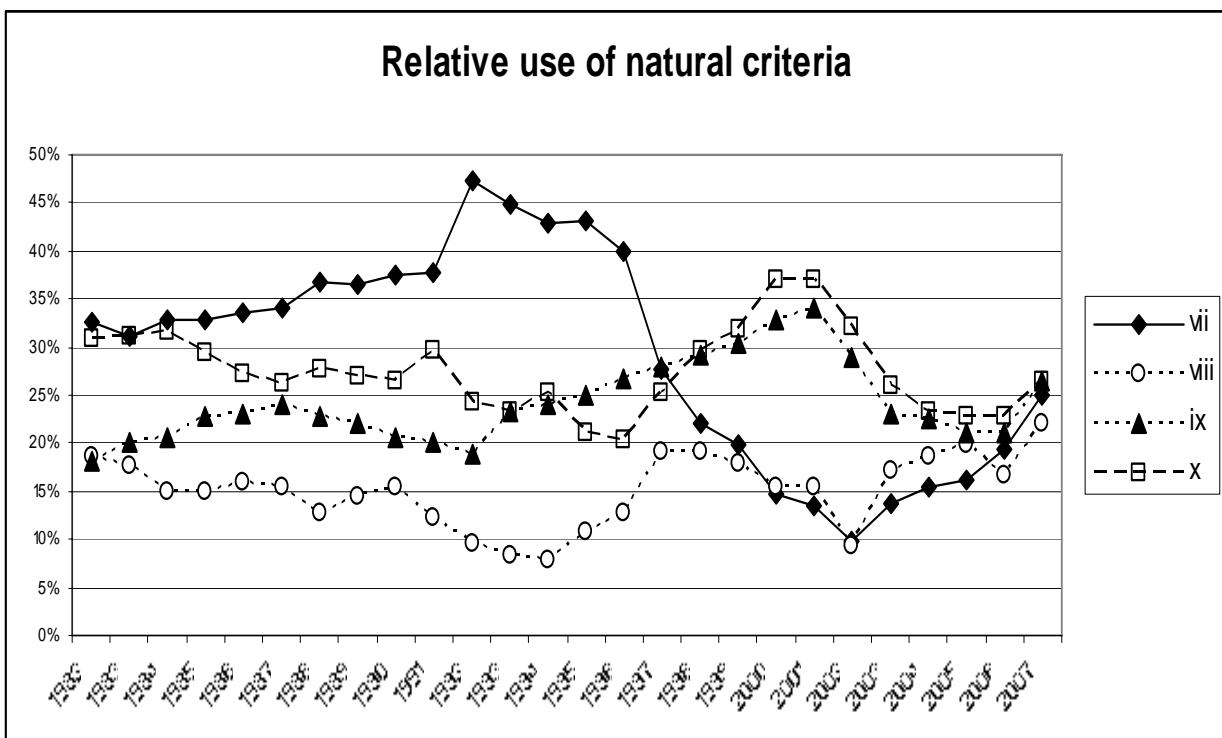


Figure 8: Trends in the relative degree of use of the different natural World Heritage criteria over time. This graph shows the relative use of the different criteria, so removes the effect of the decrease in the number of sites considered. It also shows the average for the five years prior to the date on the graph to try to illustrate trends more clearly. The graph shows that there have been changing trends in the relative “popularity” of different criteria over time, notable criterion vii, however a more stable and balanced use of all of the criteria may have emerged since 2003

2.20 The remainder of this section of the manual discusses the trends for the use of the different natural criteria in the inscription of World Heritage properties. It discusses the following topics in relation to each of the criteria:

- standards and trends in inscription for each of the natural World Heritage criteria
- standards and trends in the use of the criteria in combination within natural sites
- standards and trends in the use of criteria within mixed sites.

Finally it discusses a range of decisions to not inscribe properties on the World Heritage List.

Criterion (vii): Contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.

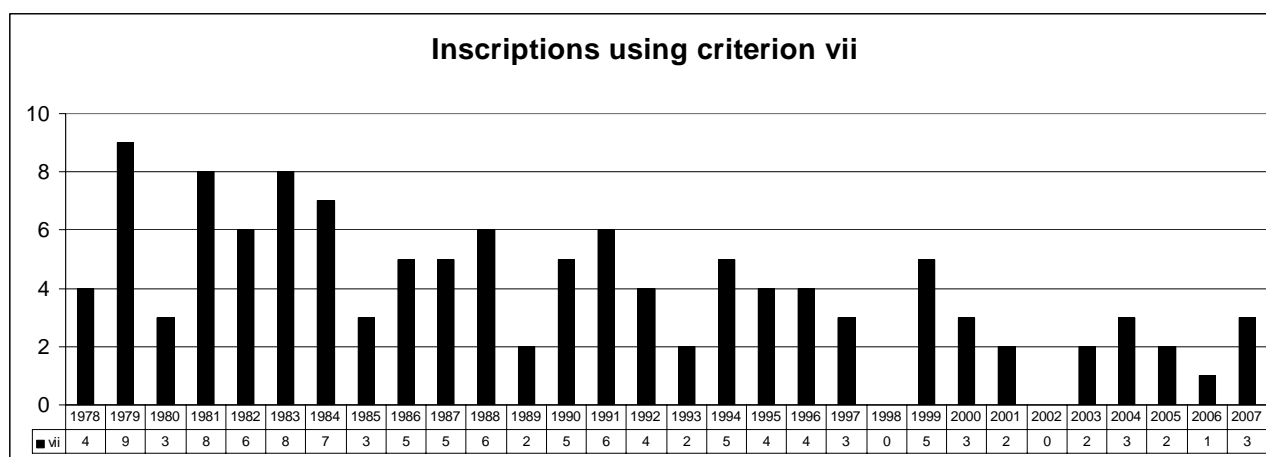


Figure 9: Trends in the use of criterion vii for World Heritage inscriptions over time

2.21 A total of 120 properties have been inscribed in the World Heritage List under this criterion to date, most commonly in association with other criteria. It can be noted from Figure 9 and other preceding graphs that the overall trend with time has been to see a decrease in the use of criterion vii within inscriptions. In the view of IUCN this is partly because this criterion is most strongly associated with the iconic sites that were the early preoccupation of the Convention. Such sites have established a general level of value that is difficult to match, and thus comparative analysis is more likely to conclude that existing properties on the World Heritage List exceed a new nomination in their demonstration of this value. Nevertheless criterion vii remains an active part of new inscriptions to the list with an average of two sites meeting this criterion each year (based on the trends since 2000). A list of sites inscribed under criterion vii is included in Annex 2.

2.22 Two distinct ideas are embodied in this criterion. The first, 'superlative natural phenomena', can often be objectively measured and assessed (the deepest canyon, the highest mountain, the largest cave system, the highest waterfall, etc.). The second concept, that of 'exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance' is harder to assess and evaluation tends to be more subjective. IUCN's decisions in relation to this aspect are based on comparison with properties previously inscribed by the World Heritage Committee under this criterion and, to the extent possible; they also involve a comparison of measurable indicators of scenic value. The nature of this criterion is that the types of properties that are proposed for inscription will have comparable sites distributed on a worldwide, rather than regional basis, so standards applied under this criterion need to meet a global standard of proof to be regarded as of Outstanding Universal Value.

2.23 Another point worthy of note with criterion vii is that its association with mixed properties, in particular those dating from the earlier part of the history of the Convention. Criterion

vii has been used 13 times as the only natural criterion recognised in an inscription, and 7 of these occasions were in relation to the inscription of mixed properties. It is notable that a number of those properties were inscribed prior to the recognition of World Heritage cultural landscapes, and it may be that more recent practice cultural landscapes have provided a different means of recognizing sites with mixed culture-nature values.

Criterion (viii): Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features

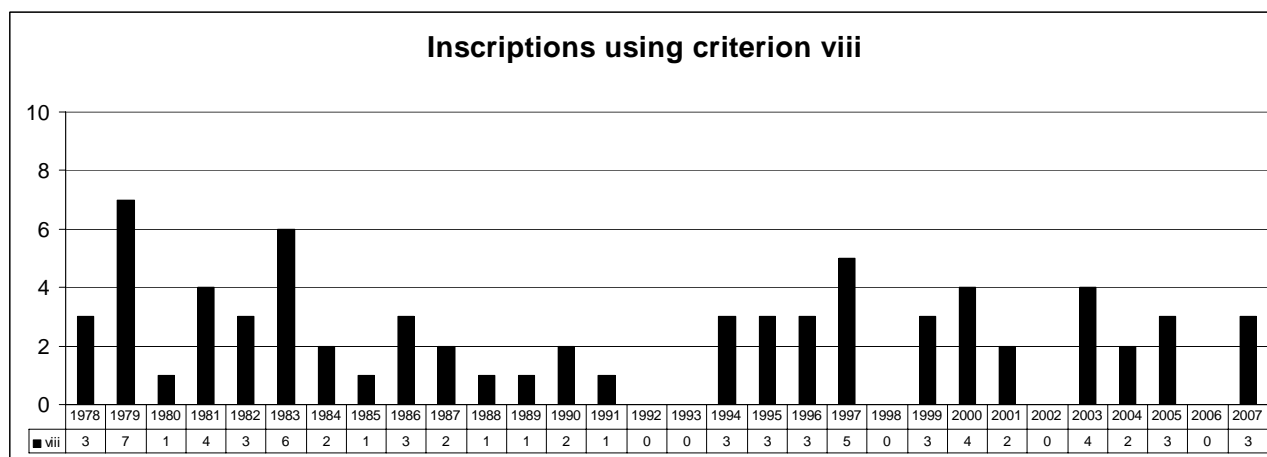


Figure 10: Trends in the use of criterion viii for World Heritage inscriptions over time

2.24 As noted in Figure 10, values recognised under criterion viii have been inscribed consistently throughout the history of the Convention. Overall this is the most stable criterion in terms of its use over time and it also is the least used of the natural criteria with 72 properties inscribed in relation to the values that it addresses. A list of sites inscribed under criterion viii is included in Annex 2.

2.25 One reason for the relatively smaller number of sites (although still more than one third of natural and mixed sites) is that the assessment framework for this criterion is fully global, and not regional. This reflects both the global distribution of geomorphological features and the world-wide perspective required to encompass the representation of the 4.6 billion years of Earth history, address the evolution of life on Earth as well as the changes in the geography of the planet. Natural properties where the values of universal appeal to human understanding of Earth history and geological processes are considered, rather than very narrow ranging and highly specialized features recognised only by scientists. In view of the technical nature of some geological nominations, IUCN takes advice from geological experts to strengthen the review base for geological properties, and has good contacts within international geoscience groups.

2.26 This criterion involves four distinct, although closely linked, natural elements relevant to geological and geomorphological science:

- Earth's history - This subset of geological features includes phenomena that record important events in the past development of the planet such as the record of crustal dynamics, the genesis and development of mountains, plate movements, continental movement and rift valley development, meteorite impacts, and changing climate in the geological past. Properties that may be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List under this category would primarily involve major places where discoveries have been made that have led to our overall understanding of earth processes and forms as revealed by rock sequences or associations rather than fossil assemblages.

- The record of life - This subset includes palaeontological (fossil) sites. For evaluating such nominations IUCN has developed a checklist which has been used consistently and to good effect for more than 10 years to guide the evaluation of fossil sites (see Box 3).
- Significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms - Geomorphological properties record current geological processes and their relationship to landforms and landscapes (or physiography). This subset of criterion (viii) features represents active geomorphological processes such as those associated with glaciers, mountains, deserts, active volcanoes, rivers and deltas, island and coasts.
- Significant geomorphic or physiographic features - This subset includes landforms that are the products of active processes, and is intimately linked with the consideration of processes listed above. This group also includes features resulting from earlier or long-standing periods of activity, such as relict glacial landforms; extinct volcanic systems; and karst features. These features may sometimes also be considered in relation to the application of criterion (vii), in view of the aesthetic quality of some spectacular landforms.

Box 3: IUCN Fossil Site Evaluation Checklist

- (i) Does the site provide fossils which cover an extended period of geological time: i.e. how wide is the geological window?
- (ii) Does the site provide specimens of a limited number of species or whole biotic assemblages: i.e. how rich is the species diversity?
- (iii) How unique is the site in yielding fossil specimens for that particular period of geological time: i.e. would this be the 'type locality' for study or are there similar areas that are alternatives?
- (iv) Are there comparable sites elsewhere that contribute to the understanding of the total 'story' of that point in time/space: i.e. is a single site nomination sufficient or should a serial nomination be considered?
- (v) Is the site the only main location where major scientific advances were (or are) being made that have made a substantial contribution to the understanding of life on Earth?
- (vi) What are the prospects for ongoing discoveries at the site?
- (vii) How international is the level of interest in the site?
- (viii) Are there other features of natural value (e.g. scenery, landform, and vegetation) associated with the site: i.e. does there exist within the adjacent area modern geological or biological processes that relate to the fossil resource?
- (ix) What is the state of preservation of specimens yielded from the site?
- (x) Do the fossils yielded provide an understanding of the conservation status of contemporary taxa and/or communities: i.e. how relevant is the site in documenting the consequences to modern biota of gradual change through time?

Source: *Earth's Geological History – A contextual Framework for Assessment of World Heritage Fossil site nominations*, IUCN, 1996.

Criterion (ix): Be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.

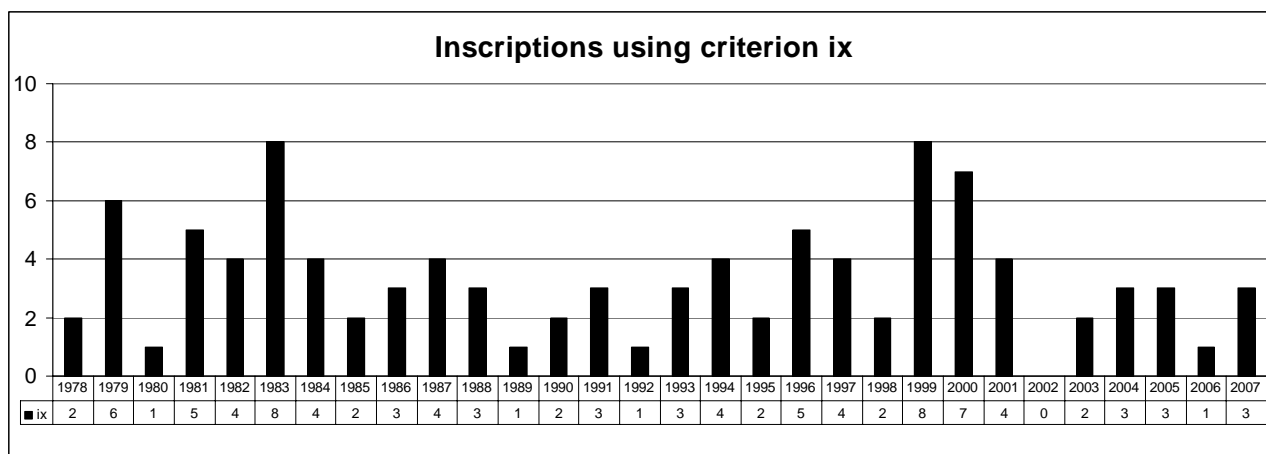


Figure 11: Trends in the use of criterion ix for World Heritage inscriptions over time

2.27 Criterion ix has been used reasonably consistently throughout the history of the Convention. As noted above this criterion is very infrequently used on its own (only three sites). By contrast it has been used very often in combination with the other biological/ecological criterion (criterion x). A list of sites inscribed under criterion ix is included in Annex 2.

2.28 The assessment of this criterion depends on the scientific knowledge and understanding of Earth's ecosystems and the ecological and biological processes associated with their dynamics. To assess this criterion in an objective manner IUCN and partners have developed a number of *global thematic studies* (on forests, wetlands, marine and coastal areas, mountains, small island ecosystems, and boreal forests) that have guided IUCN's evaluation of this criterion. The full list is provided in Annex 4. Further studies continue to be carried out as funding allows.

Criterion (x): Contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation.

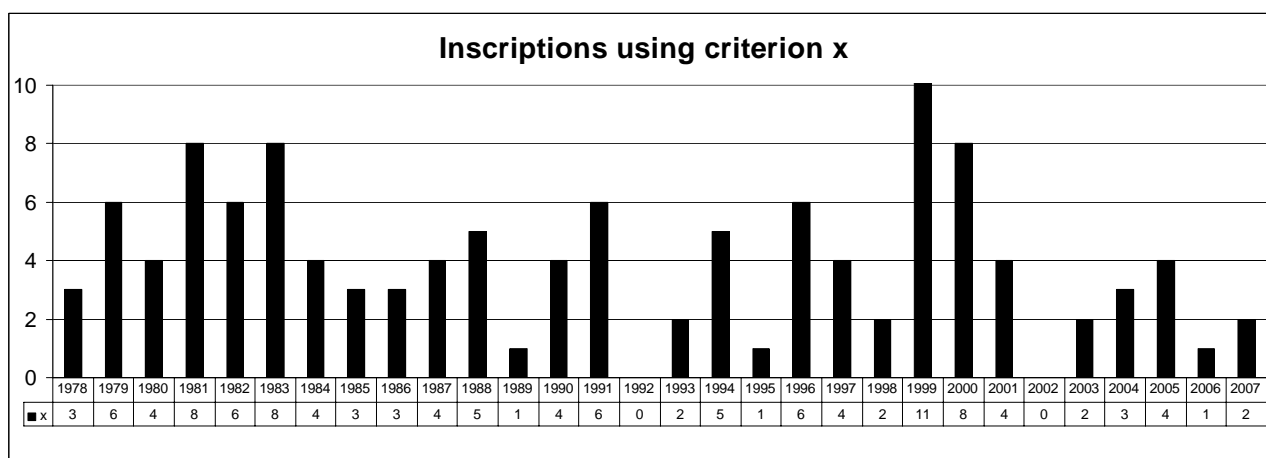


Figure 12: Trends in the use of criterion x for World Heritage inscriptions over time

2.29 As with criterion ix, this biological criterion is associated with one of the core competencies of IUCN. In assessing this criterion, IUCN draws on expertise in its Commissions (with more than 10,000 expert members worldwide) and key IUCN members such as BirdLife International, WWF, Conservation International (CI), Flora and Fauna International and The

Nature Conservancy (TNC). There are a range of tools available to assess this criterion, including the IUCN Red List, Centres of Plant Diversity, Endemic Birds Areas of the World, the CI's Biodiversity Hotspots and WWF's Global 200 Ecoregions for Saving Life on Earth. Annex 3 provides a list of references regularly consulted in this regard while section 3.2 below provides more detail on the application of these global classification systems. A list of sites inscribed under criterion x is included in Annex 2.

Trends in decisions to not inscribe World Heritage properties

- 2.30 It is instructive to also consider the properties that were not inscribed, and to a lesser extent sites that were withdrawn during the inscription process (especially if in response to a recommendation not to inscribe the property by the Advisory Bodies). A list of properties that were not inscribed or withdrawn is provided in Annex 3 of this report.
- 2.31 The number of sites that were either not inscribed or withdrawn is also shown in Figure 13 below. This diagram clearly illustrates the complementary picture to the decreasing rate of inscriptions, and it can clearly be seen that since 1994 (the introduction of the Global Strategy) there has been a significant increase in the number of nominations that are not successful. The reasons for this are similar to those noted above.

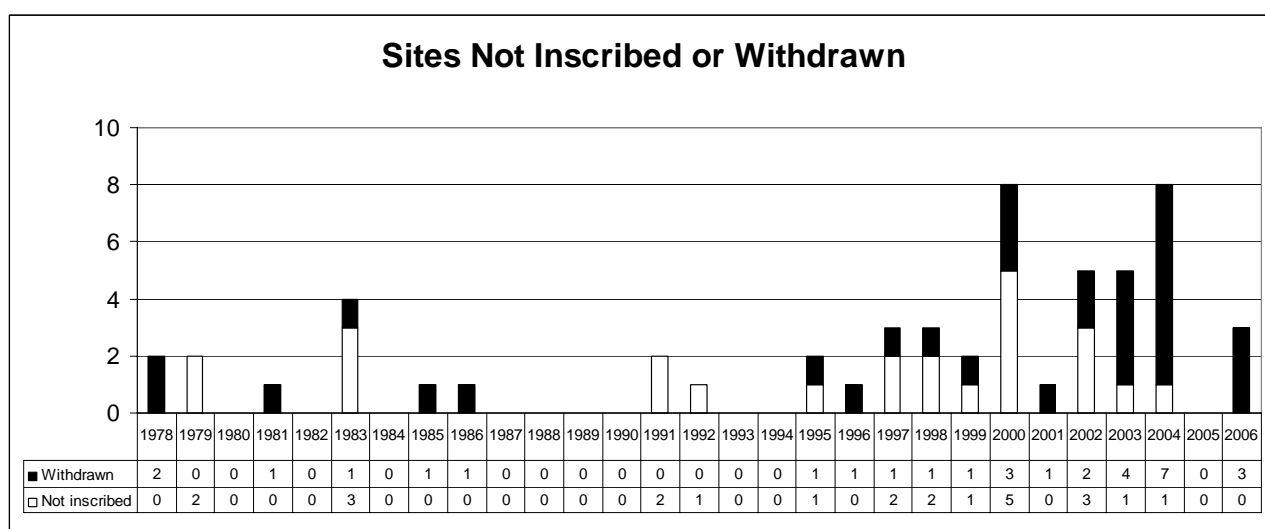


Figure 13: Trends in decisions to not inscribe natural properties and in the withdrawal of properties during the inscription process. Note that the dates in this diagram relate to the date of submission of the nomination dossier and not the date of the World Heritage Committee.

Wider trends in inscriptions

- 2.32 It is also clear that there have been a number of trends emerging in relation to natural and mixed World Heritage properties. These include the increasing inscription by the World Heritage Committee of serial and transnational properties. Other trends have included the use of deferral and referral as a tool for improving management of World Heritage properties; and also the focused extension of World Heritage properties.
- 2.33 The landmark property in relation to serial properties was the inscription of the Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Australia, 1986 and 1994). **(Landmark Case 1, Annex 5)**. This property was one of the first serial properties and provided the standard by which other properties have been assessed by IUCN and considered by the World Heritage Committee.
- 2.34 An important case in relation to transnational properties is the Transboundary Rainforest Heritage of Borneo (Indonesia, 2006), Decision 30 COM 8B.23. **(Landmark Case 2, Annex 5)**. The property was put forward as a transnational property between Indonesia and Malaysia and was acknowledged by the Committee to have outstanding biodiversity. The Committee however noted that the Conditions of Integrity had not been met and also lack of effective joint management frameworks. This established an important standard regarding the need to have in place effective joint management and planning protocols and frameworks.
- 2.35 Recent years have also witnessed increasing use of deferral or referral by the Committee as a basis for improving integrity and management of the World Heritage properties (e.g. Cape Floral Region, Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuary). By paying careful attention to integrity concerns raised by the Advisory Bodies and others, at an early stage, the World Heritage Committee has been able to ensure that the properties finally inscribed are those which are the most effectively managed and best able to represent World Heritage values. The Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuary (China, 2006) **(Landmark Case 3, Annex 5)** provides an excellent example of this as the property was finally inscribed in 2006 after being earlier deferred by the World Heritage Committee in 1986 and in 2000. Deferral provided a vehicle to address management issues and to enlarge the property. This provides an excellent example of how deferral can be a useful tool to improve the quality of nominations and to address management issues.
- 2.36 There have been a number of extensions of World Heritage properties. These have aimed to either ensure more effective management and protection of Outstanding Universal Value and/or to ensure additional World Heritage values are protected. An example is provided by the extension of the High Coast (Sweden) to include the Kvarken Archipelago (Finland) **(Landmark Case 4, Annex 5)**. This property is inscribed on the basis of its geological features, in particular its isostatic uplift. This property represents a model of an extension as it is based on a thorough and systematic assessment of values which could complement those present in an existing property. Further this case demonstrates an excellent example of cooperation between two countries. It establishes a useful model for extension of World Heritage properties and for the development of joint management frameworks between countries.

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

2.37 The main points emerging from this analysis of historic trends and practice are:

- the rigorous approach applied by the World Heritage Committee to natural and mixed properties, as noted above, highlights the need for States Parties to improve the Tentative Listing and nomination processes so that properties with a higher likelihood of meeting the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value and associated conditions of integrity are identified and nominated by States Parties. Also that properties which are unlikely to pass the test of Outstanding Universal Value are not brought forward for consideration by the World Heritage Committee;
- the increased rate of unsuccessful nominations is a cause of concern and is an unfortunate by-product of the process of inscription necessary to maintain the standards and credibility of the World Heritage List. The above analysis highlights the importance of providing clear and relevant information to States Parties to help guide their analysis. IUCN considers that it would be helpful to increase the level of proactive advice available to States Parties to assist in the early analysis of the values of properties, without compromising its role as the Advisory Body to the Committee. A number of global and thematic studies have been prepared by IUCN and other partners, thus increasing the rigour and objectivity of the evaluation process. IUCN notes that a number of successfully listed nominations coming from Latin America and Asia in recent years were guided by recommendations from global and thematic studies; such as the Global Overview of Wetland and Marine Protected Areas on the World Heritage List (IUCN, 1997) and recommendations from the Expert Meeting on Tropical Forests held in Berastagi, Indonesia in 1998. There is a need to continue and accelerate this process and ensure that the results are clearly and effectively communicated to States Parties;
- the increasing trend towards the application of serial and transnational properties is a positive trend and should be encouraged. It is clear that the identification and management of these properties pose particular problems and challenges, both at technical and political levels, and there is a need for the preparation of more detailed guidance on the application of these models and the required process needed to develop them, given the potential operational and political complexities involved;
- changes made to the numbering and description of natural World Heritage criteria underline the importance of ensuring that future changes to the criteria are avoided, or certainly kept to a minimum.

2.38 This analysis of the decisions of the World Heritage Committee in relation to natural and mixed World Heritage properties provides a reasonably thorough overview, however further analysis would be useful and is recommended. Possible areas for analysis could include, for example, an analysis of the extent to which nominated properties have not met any of the criteria for Outstanding Universal Value as opposed to failing the tests for integrity or protection and management. It would be useful to have further guidance on the specific questions and information required from the World Heritage Committee.

3. WHAT WAS THE THRESHOLD FOR SUCCESSFUL INSCRIPTION?

- 3.1 The threshold for successful inscription has varied over time. As noted above the World Heritage Committee has progressively applied more rigorous standards for inscription. Fundamental to thresholds for inscription have been the refinement and more effective application of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value, guided by Experts meetings, such as those held on the topics of particular biomes. The expert meeting in Kazan (2005) and the approval of the new *Operational Guidelines* also provided critically important steps towards a better definition of Outstanding Universal Value.
- 3.2 The starting point for any consideration of thresholds is the World Heritage Convention and the *Operational Guidelines* (UNESCO, 2005). The exclusive focus of the Convention on only those parts of heritage deemed to be of Outstanding Universal Value applies consistently across the various types of natural heritage. The selective nature of the Convention is emphasised in paragraph 52 of the *Operational Guidelines* (UNESCO, 2005): *“The Convention is not intended to ensure the protection of all properties of great interest, importance or value, but only for a select list of the most outstanding of these from an international viewpoint. It is not to be assumed that a property of national and/or regional importance will automatically be inscribed on the World Heritage List.”*
- 3.3 IUCN's advice to the Kazan Expert Meeting in 2005 noted that there are a range of instruments for recognizing the different categories of protected areas and these are set out in Table 3 below.

Property (name and country) ⁹	Decision and Committee Reference	Reason why threshold was not met and Implications for the general issue of thresholds
Ecosystems and Relict Cultural landscapes of Lope-Okanda (Gabon)	Refer – 29 COM 8B.17	This property was referred back two times by the Committee (in 2005 and in 2006) with the recommendation that an improved comparative analysis be developed that better demonstrates the OUV of the property. This case establishes a threshold in relation to the need for an importance of a comprehensive comparative analysis to demonstrate OUV.
Kopacki rit (Croatia)	Not to inscribe – Decision of the 24th session	This property was not inscribed as the Committee noted the natural values were more significant at the regional (European) rather than the global scale. This demonstrates an approach often applied by the Committee. That is that properties must be of international rather than regional significance if they are to be inscribed on the World heritage List.
Transboundary Rainforest Heritage of Borneo (Indonesia)	Defer – 30 COM 8B.23	Conditions of Integrity not met and also lack of effective joint bilateral frameworks and management strategy. Threshold established in relation to the need for effective joint planning frameworks.
Western Caucasus (Russian Federation)	Not to inscribe – 28 COM 14B.15	This was not inscribed on the basis that the Committee thought there were likely to be other properties within the Western Caucasus with potential for inscription under natural criteria.

Table 3: Relationship between World Heritage and different categories of protected areas and international and other conventions and agreements

⁹ Arranged alphabetically by the name of the property

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

3.4 Some potential implications for the World Heritage Committee include the need:

- to continue to develop the body of experience in relation to thresholds for successful inscription and to ensure that knowledge arising from such an assessment is clearly distilled and widely disseminated;
- to continue to further develop exercises and programs such as the Global Strategy for natural World Heritage properties and the development of better guidance in relation to natural properties of Outstanding Universal Value.

4. HOW DID COMMITTEE DECISIONS RELATE TO THE DECISIONS OF THE ADVISORY BODIES?

- 4.1 IUCN has reviewed the relationship between its advice and the decisions of the World Heritage Committee; given resources this has only been possible for the last 10 years of decisions. The results are shown in Tables 4a/b and 5 below.

Year	Agree I	Agree N	Agree D	Agree R	Annual Total
2007	6		2		8
2006	3	1	3		7
2005	8	1			9
2004	6	1			7
2003	5	3	2		10
2002	1			2	3
2001	8	8			16
2000	11	1	2	1	15
1999	10	1	4		15
1998	3	3		1	7
TOT	61	19	13	4	

Table 4a: Numbers of sites where the Committee agreed with IUCN advice. (The codes used are as follows: I=Inscribe, D=Defer, R=Refer, N=Not inscribe.)

Year	Disagree D>I	Disagree R>I	Disagree D>R	Disagree N>D	Disagree N>R	Annual Total	Withdrawn Nominations
2007	part			2		2	3
2006			1	1		2	2
2005			2			2	3
2004	1			3		4	5
2003	1			1	1	3	1
2002						0	1?
2001				1		1	1
2000		2				2	2
1999	1			1		2	?
1998						0	1
TOT	3	2	3	9	1	18	19

Table 4b: Numbers of sites where the Committee did not agreed with IUCN advice. (In the codes A>B, A is the IUCN recommendation and B the Committee decision. E.g. D>R, means that IUCN recommended deferral but the Committee decision was referral. The codes uses are as follows: I=Inscribe, D=Defer, R=Refer, N=Not inscribe.)

4.2 Tables 4a/b summarise the cases where the Committee declined to accept the advice of IUCN. Key points from this analysis are as follows:

- 84% of the decisions of the Committee followed the advice of IUCN.
- No cases where IUCN recommended inscription were disagreed with by the World Heritage Committee.
- In every case of inscription the criteria proposed by IUCN were supported without amendment.
- Apart from the cases where IUCN recommended inscription, the Committee accepted IUCN advice in around two-thirds of cases (36 agreements), and did not accept it in one third of cases (18 disagreements).
- In six cases, just under 10% of nominations, the Committee recommended inscription (in whole or partly) against the advice of IUCN.

4.3 The nominations where the Committee did not agree with IUCN's advice in the last ten years are noted in Table 5 below. The cases where the Committee recommended inscription against the advice of IUCN are noted in bold.

Year	IUCN	Committee	Property
2007	Defer	Inscribe	South China Karst (China)¹⁰
2007	No	Defer	Ba Be National Park (Viet Nam)
2007	No	Defer	Banco Chinchorro Biosphere Reserve (Mexico)
2006	No	Defer	The Hula (Israel)
2006	Defer	Refer	Lopé-Okanda (Gabon)
2005	Defer	Refer	Minkébé (Gabon)
2005	Defer	Refer	Lopé-Okanda (Gabon)
2004	Defer	Inscribe	Pitons Management Area (St Lucia)
2004	No	Defer	Hawar Islands (Bahrain)
2004	No	Defer	Palaeohabitat of Tarnóc (Hungary)
2004	No	Defer	Coiba National Park (Panama)
2003	Defer	Inscribe	Phong Nha Ke Bang National Park (Viet Nam)
2003	No	Refer	Parque Nacional del Este (Dominican Republic)
2003	No	Defer	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
2001	No	Defer	Makhteshim Country (Israel)
2000	Refer	Inscribe	Gunung Mulu National Park (Malaysia)
2000	Refer	Inscribe	The High Coast (Sweden)
1999	Defer	Inscribe	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture
1999	No	Defer	Parco Nazionale di Gran Paradiso (Italy)

Table 5: Nominations where the Committee did not agreed with IUCN's advice in the last ten years.

4.4 Since 2007, a precedent has also been set in terms through the first deletion of a property from the World Heritage List, the Arabian Oryx Sanctuary (Oman). In fact this is also a case where the original inscription was made contrary to an IUCN recommendation to defer the property due to concerns over its integrity. After lengthy debate at the World Heritage Committee (Phuket, 1994) this property was inscribed under what is now criterion (x). In relation to the decision to delete the Arabian Oryx Sanctuary from the List in 2007, the eventual Committee decision was in line with IUCN advice that the property had lost the values that had been the basis for the Committee agreeing to the site's inscription, and faced exceptional integrity issues. IUCN considered that these issues, when considered together, represent a loss of Outstanding Universal Value and constitute a case for delisting this property. Whilst deeply regretting that this property has lost its natural values, IUCN considers that the delisting of properties which have lost their Outstanding Universal

¹⁰ This was only a partial disagreement as IUCN recommended inscription of two clusters of a three part serial nomination, but deferral for the third cluster.

Value is an essential element of maintaining the credibility of the World Heritage Convention.

- 4.5 The World Heritage Committee has also included many of the recommendations from IUCN in relation to the management of specific natural properties. These have usually resulted from the IUCN evaluation mission to a property and these recommendations have usually been discussed and agreed with the State Party at the time of the mission or subsequently. In most cases, recommendations have suggested actions to improve the management of the property and have usually resulted in significant actions taken by the State Party, often supported by international donors and partners, to improve the integrity of the property.
- 4.6 IUCN also notes that the incidence of challenges to Advisory Body recommendations by the World Heritage Committee and by States Parties has increased in recent years. The recent trend to allow for the identification of “factual errors” has provided one platform for these increased challenges. There have been questions raised whether these “factual errors” are indeed errors or reflect different interpretations of issues, or in some cases are overt lobbying. There is a need to define more clearly the meaning of “factual errors” within the context of Advisory Body evaluations and recommendations.
- 4.7 Better application of the process of Tentative Listing provides one means of maximizing the likelihood of bringing forward properties which have a high likelihood of successful inscription. There are several model approaches to the preparation of Tentative Listing, such as that undertaken by the State Parties of Canada, Norway and Japan, and these could be used as models by other State Parties. A key feature of these examples is a lengthy scientific based assessment of those most outstanding properties with the greatest potential to meet the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value and the conditions of Integrity. In the case of Japan, for example, this process resulted in the nomination and inscription of Shiretoko in 2005; in the case of Norway, this process resulted in the nomination and inscription of the West Norwegian Fjords, also in 2005

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

- 4.8 Some potential implications for the World Heritage Committee include the need:
- to ensure that the process of Tentative Listing is used more effectively to identify and bring forward properties which have a high likelihood of successful inscription, as noted above. Also the need to communicate models of best practice in relation to Tentative Listing;
 - for Advisory Bodies to provide support and advice to States Parties in relation to the identification of potential World Heritage properties. It is noted that the provision of advice should be consistent with the objective role of the Advisory Bodies in evaluations, and this generally implies that such assistance should be through the provision of advice and information, such as that available and outlined in Annex 3; and
 - to more clearly define the term “factual errors” within the context of Advisory Body evaluation reports and the way these are presented to the World Heritage Committee and responded to by the Advisory Bodies.

5. HOW WAS REFERENCE TO VALUES OF MINORITIES, INDIGENOUS AND/OR LOCAL PEOPLE MADE OR OBVIOUSLY OMITTED IN COMMITTEE DECISIONS?

- 5.1 IUCN has long emphasized the importance of involving indigenous people in the planning and management of protected areas. This was particularly highlighted in the outcomes of the World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) and the World Conservation Congress (Bangkok, 2004). IUCN has consistently argued that indigenous people and local communities must be more effectively engaged in the establishment of protected areas, and natural World Heritage properties, if such areas are to have a viable future. IUCN therefore welcomed the formal extension of the mission of the World Heritage Convention to embrace formally a “Fifth C” of Community “to enhance the role of communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention”.¹¹
- 5.2 IUCN has reviewed the last 10 years of Committee decisions on natural sites for relevant notice being taken of the values of minorities, indigenous and local people. IUCN notes that, in line with point 5.1 above, IUCN evaluations pay particular regard to this aspect of a nomination to the World Heritage List, and a number of examples of Committee decisions that make specific reference to communities are noted in Annex 6 of this report.
- 5.3 In terms of landmark cases regarding communities and natural World Heritage properties, IUCN draws particular attention the case of East Rennell in the Solomon Islands. **(Landmark Case 5, Annex 5)**. This was the first natural World Heritage property to be inscribed while being under customary ownership. There was considerable debate at the World Heritage Committee meeting (Kyoto, 1998) as to whether customary protection and management was sufficient for inscription under the terms of the *Operational Guidelines*. However the Committee inscribed this property and noted that a property protected by customary law is breaking new ground, and that the inclusion of this type of property is in line with the Global Strategy. This case established an important standard and precedent in relation to the acceptance of customary law and management as a sufficient basis for the management and long term protection of natural World Heritage properties. Appropriate reference is also made to such values in the *Operational Guidelines*.
- 5.4 The values and beliefs of indigenous people have gained increased recognition under the *World Heritage Convention* by the inclusion of the status Cultural Landscapes within the *Operational Guidelines* in 1992, and its application to existing natural World Heritage properties, including Tongariro National Park (New Zealand, 1993) and Uluru-Kata Tjuta (Australia, 1994). Both Tongariro and Uluru-Kata Tjuta were initially inscribed under natural criteria alone, but subsequently also inscribed under cultural criteria in the sub-category of associative Cultural Landscapes. Tongariro is of particular significance as it was the first property inscribed on the World Heritage List as a Cultural Landscape **(Landmark Case 6, Annex 1)**. The mountains at the heart of the park have cultural and religious significance for the Maori people and symbolize the spiritual links between this community and its environment. This case set an important standard in relation to the application of the Cultural Landscapes criteria to natural properties and underlined that many natural World Heritage properties have very significant cultural and spiritual values for local communities and customary owners.
- 5.5 The issue of conflicts between local communities and natural World Heritage properties has been noted in a number of cases. IUCN has advocated that such issues need to be addressed through dialogue and consultation. For example, conflicts with local rights for grazing in the Simien National Park (Ethiopia) were recently defused by excluding some critical zones from the park and adding others of high natural values. IUCN has also argued against the involuntary relocation of local communities from within natural World Heritage properties, in a number of evaluation reports.

¹¹ See Decision 31 COM 13B of the World Heritage Committee taken in Christchurch in 2007.

- 5.6 However, in recent years, the natural World Heritage nominations of the States Parties only rarely reflect on local cultures, the rights of these cultures, and prospective conflicts between these cultures and international efforts for protection. East Rennell (Solomon Islands, 1998) is the first natural World Heritage property under customary land ownership and management.

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

- 5.7 Some potential implications for the World Heritage Committee include the need to:
- request State Parties to more effectively involve minorities, indigenous and local people in the planning and management of natural and mixed World Heritage properties;
 - ensure that nominations adequately incorporate the rights of minorities, indigenous and local people, where this is of particular relevance;
 - identify and communicate lessons learnt and implications from the landmark cases of both Rennell Island (Solomon Islands) and Tongariro (New Zealand), as well as properties such as Uluru-Kata Tjuta (Australia) and relevant properties in Africa;
 - ensure that conflicts in relation to indigenous and local people and natural World Heritage properties are addressed through open dialogue and consultation;
 - The assessment of OUV in properties nominated as Cultural Landscapes is a responsibility of ICOMOS but in many cases IUCN advises on the significance of natural values and their connection to local communities and indigenous peoples.

6. INFLUENCE OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY

- 6.1 In 1994, the World Heritage Committee launched its Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List to address the then preponderance of cultural over natural properties and the fact that most properties were located in developed countries, notably in Europe. Its aim was to ensure that the List reflects the world's cultural and natural diversity of Outstanding Universal Value. Although the Committee is on record as seeking to establish a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List in accord with the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage¹², IUCN considers that it is not intended that the List should be completely representative of the earth's entire natural heritage as this would be contrary to the concept of Outstanding Universal Value.
- 6.2 In the case of natural areas, conserving ecosystems, landscapes, habitats and species is the role of national, regional and other international protected area systems. The relationship between World Heritage properties and other types of protected areas with respect to Outstanding Universal Value and representation is shown diagrammatically in Figure 14 below. While all protected areas are important for ensuring adequate protection, natural World Heritage properties are the only protected areas which can be considered to have met the threshold of Outstanding Universal Value.

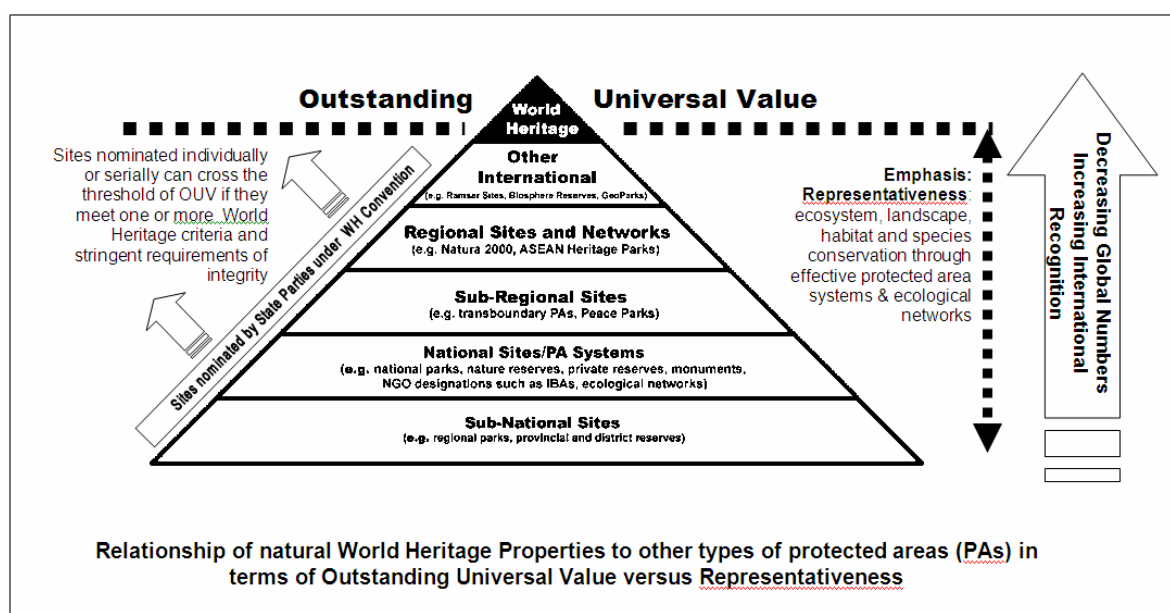


Figure 14: The relationship of natural World Heritage properties to other types of protected areas.

- 6.3 There are a range of different and complementary instruments to the World Heritage Convention, including:
- UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme adopts representation at the international level as an explicit objective since it seeks to establish a network of biosphere reserves "representative" of the world's biogeographic provinces;
 - the UNESCO Geoparks initiative aims to recognize a global series of geological properties in which protection of geological heritage is integrated with sustainable resource use and economic development;
 - other international conventions, agreements and programmes that promote the identification and protection of representative networks of important properties include the Ramsar Convention for wetlands of international significance and, at the regional level, the European Union Natura 2000 Network, the Alpine and Carpathian

¹² Adopted at the 26th Session of the World Heritage Committee, 2002.

Conventions, and protected area agreements that form part of the UNEP regional seas programme;

- effective national systems of protective areas;
- In addition, there are areas, such as the High Seas and Antarctica, for which the World Heritage Convention is less suited. In the latter case, the Antarctic Treaty offers a mechanism for collaboration in relation to the conservation of this exceptional place.

Influence of the Global Strategy over Committee decisions

6.4 The observation of IUCN is that the Global Strategy has had a significant influence over Committee decisions and the preceding analysis in this paper regarding the trends in inscriptions supports this analysis. IUCN consider that the Strategy has had influence in three important ways:

- First it has served to focus the attention of the Advisory Bodies and State Parties on the better identification and clarification of which properties may have Outstanding Universal Value;
- Second, it encouraged a broader range of countries to identify and nominate properties for consideration by the World Heritage Committee;
- Thirdly, and importantly, it has encouraged the initiation of innovative models of World Heritage, such as in relation to the application of customary land tenure (**Landmark Case 5, Annex 5**). Some of the trends and implications of the Global Strategy are also illustrated in this paper by IUCN but further work and analysis are required.

Potential Implications for the World Heritage Committee

6.5 Some potential implications for the World Heritage Committee include the need to:

- continue to develop and refine the Global Strategy and ensure that it is evolving to meet changing needs and circumstances;
- identify Best Practice and landmark cases and ensure these are applied to the further development of the Global Strategy; and
- ensure that processes such as periodic and reactive monitoring are closely and effectively integrated under the umbrella of the Global Strategy.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 This compendium reinforces the discussion on the concepts underlying the *World Heritage Convention*, and in particular the centrality and sophistication of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value. As stressed in the introductory sections of this compendium the retention of the highest standards on the application of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value and its associated conditions of integrity needs to remain at the heart of the work of the World Heritage Committee. The credible application of World Heritage Listing to only sites with the most significant natural values, and which demonstrate integrity and effective management is vital to the effectiveness of the World Heritage Convention as one of the most significant international instruments for global nature conservation and cooperation. IUCN remains fully committed to providing the highest standards of advice to the World Heritage Committee to help maintain the standards of the Convention in the future.

ANNEXES

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THIS COMPENDIUM
2. PROPERTIES INSCRIBED UNDER THE DIFFERENT WORLD HERITAGE NATURAL CRITERIA
3. NATURAL AND MIXED NOMINATIONS NOT INSCRIBED OR WITHDRAWN
4. KEY IUCN REFERENCES ON OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE
5. LANDMARK CASES RELATED TO WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATIONS
6. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CASE STUDIES RELEVANT TO THE CONCEPT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THIS COMPENDIUM

Within the framework of the exercise of evaluation of Outstanding Universal Value, started on the occasion of the Kazan Meeting of Experts (April, 2005) and continued at the 29th (Durban, 2005) and 30th (Vilnius, 2006) sessions of the World Heritage Committee, and following Decision 30 COM 9 (Vilnius, 2006), which requested the World Heritage Centre, in close cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, to “create two compendiums of relevant material and decisions, compiled into the form of guidance manuals, from which precedents on how to interpret and apply discussions of Outstanding Universal Value [...] can be clearly shown”, it is requested to:

Review past Committee decisions regarding inscriptions of properties and proceed to a statistical analysis of the application per criteria;

Interview key people (Committee members, representatives of the Advisory Bodies, staff of the World Heritage Centre, etc.) who have been involved in the implementation of the Convention, in order to capture the milestones that have influenced the Committee’s decisions in terms of nominations;

On the basis of the above-mentioned documentation, prepare a document to be presented at the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee (Christchurch, 2007), which identifies good practices and some emblematic cases, and shows:

- a) the application of the relevant criteria for successful nominations
- b) what was the threshold for successful inscription, under each criterion applied
- c) how the justification for inscription proposed by the State/s Party/ies for each relevant property was interpreted and adopted at the moment of inscription by the Committee
- d) to what extent and how the recommendations from the Advisory Bodies had been taken into account by the Committee at the moment of inscription
- e) how reference to values of minorities, indigenous and/or local people were made or obviously omitted
- f) how the Global Strategy has influenced or not the Committee’s decisions since 1994 (launch of the Global Strategy).

ANNEX 2: PROPERTIES INSCRIBED UNDER THE DIFFERENT WORLD HERITAGE NATURAL CRITERIA

UNESCO Reference	CRITERION VII Name	State(s) Party/ies	Date inscribed	criteria
1264	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	Republic of Korea	2007	(vii)(viii)
1258	Teide National Park	Spain	2007	(vii)(viii)
1248	South China Karst	China	2007	(vii)(viii)
1216	Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	Colombia	2006	(vii)(ix)
1195	West Norwegian Fjords - Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord	Norway	2005	(vii)(viii)
1182	Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California	Mexico	2005	(vii)(ix)(x)
1167	Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra	Indonesia	2004	(vii)(ix)(x)
1161	Pitons Management Area	Saint Lucia	2004	(vii)(viii)
1149	Ilulissat Icefjord	Denmark	2004	(vii)(viii)
1094	Purnululu National Park	Australia	2003	(vii)(viii)
1083	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	China	2003	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
1000rev	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	Brazil	2001	(vii)(ix)(x)
1037bis	Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn	Switzerland	2001	(vii)(viii)(ix)
999	Pantanal Conservation Area	Brazil	2000	(vii)(ix)(x)
985	uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park	South Africa	2000	(i)(iii)(vii)(x)
1013	Gunung Mulu National Park	Malaysia	2000	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
911	Mount Wuyi	China	1999	(iii)(vi)(vii)(x)
893rev	Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves	Brazil	1999	(vii)(ix)(x)
889	Desembarco del Granma National Park	Cuba	1999	(vii)(viii)
914	Greater St Lucia Wetland Park	South Africa	1999	(vii)(ix)(x)
652rev	Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park	Philippines	1999	(vii)(x)
773bis	The Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (extension)	France/Spain	1997	(iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(viii)
800	Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest	Kenya	1997	(vii)(ix)
629rev	Macquarie Island	Australia	1997	(vii)(viii)
754	Lake Baikal	Russian Federation	1996	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
765bis	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	Russian Federation	1996	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
774	Laponian Area	Sweden	1996	(iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)
764	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System	Belize	1996	(vii)(ix)(x)
354rev	Waterton Glacier International Peace Park	United States of America/Canada	1995	(vii)(ix)
740bis	Gough and Inaccessible Islands (extension)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1995	(vii)(x)
721	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	United States of America	1995	(vii)(viii)
719	Virgin Komi Forests	Russian Federation	1995	(vii)(ix)
682	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	Uganda	1994	(vii)(x)
684	Rwenzori Mountains National Park	Uganda	1994	(vii)(x)
685bis	Doñana National Park	Spain	1994	(vii)(ix)(x)
701	Canaima National Park	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1994	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
672bis	Ha Long Bay	Viet Nam	1994	(vii)(viii)
653	Tubbataha Reef Marine Park	Philippines	1993	(vii)(ix)(x)
662	Yakushima	Japan	1993	(vii)(ix)
637	Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area	China	1992	(vii)
640	Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	China	1992	(vii)
630	Fraser Island	Australia	1992	(vii)(ix)
638	Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area	China	1992	(vii)
608	Ujung Kulon National Park	Indonesia	1991	(vii)(x)
591	Thungyai-Huay Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries	Thailand	1991	(vii)(ix)(x)
588	Danube Delta	Romania	1991	(vii)(x)
578	Shark Bay, Western Australia	Australia	1991	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
573	Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves	Niger	1991	(vii)(ix)(x)
609	Komodo National Park	Indonesia	1991	(vii)(x)
421bis	Tongariro National Park	New Zealand	1990	(vi)(vii)(viii)
547	Mount Huangshan	China	1990	(ii)(vii)(x)
548	Río Abiseo National Park	Peru	1990	(iii)(vii)(ix)(x)
551	Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand	New Zealand	1990	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
494rev	Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve	Madagascar	1990	(vii)(x)
516	Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)	Mali	1989	(v)(vii)
509	Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls	Zambia/Zimbabwe	1989	(vii)(viii)
335bis	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	India	1988	(vii)(x)
454	Mount Athos	Greece	1988	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)
455	Meteora	Greece	1988	(i)(ii)(iv)(v)(vii)
485	Hierapolis-Pamukkale	Turkey	1988	(iii)(iv)(vii)
487	Henderson Island	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1988	(vii)(x)
486	Wet Tropics of Queensland	Australia	1988	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
410	Sian Ka'an	Mexico	1987	(vii)(x)
403	Kilimanjaro National Park	United Republic of Tanzania	1987	(vii)
447rev	Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	Australia	1987	(v)(vi)(vii)(ix)
437	Mount Taishan	China	1987	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)
419	Gros Morne National Park	Canada	1987	(vii)(viii)
355	Iguaçu National Park	Brazil	1986	(vii)(x)

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380	Garajonay National Park	Spain	1986	(vii)(ix)
387bis	St Kilda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1986	(iii)(v)(vii)(ix)(x)
369	Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1986	(vii)(viii)
390	Škocjan Caves	Slovenia	1986	(vii)(viii)
357	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	Turkey	1985	(i)(iii)(v)(vii)
338	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	India	1985	(vii)(ix)(x)
333	Huascarán National Park	Peru	1985	(vii)(viii)
303	Iguazu National Park	Argentina	1984	(vii)(x)
280	Salonga National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1984	(vii)(ix)
284	Royal Chitwan National Park	Nepal	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
302	Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas	Zimbabwe	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
304bis	Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks	Canada	1984	(vii)(viii)
308	Yosemite National Park	United States of America	1984	(vii)(viii)
289	Lake Malawi National Park	Malawi	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
205bis	Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park	Panama/Costa Rica	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
260	Sangay National Park	Ecuador	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
225	Pirin National Park	Bulgaria	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)
256	Wood Buffalo National Park	Canada	1983	(vii)(ix)(x)
259	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	United States of America	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
261	Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve	Seychelles	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
274	Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu	Peru	1983	(i)(iii)(vii)(ix)
258	Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve	France	1983	(vii)(viii)(x)
196	Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve	Honduras	1982	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
195	Taï National Park	Côte d'Ivoire	1982	(vii)(x)
186	Lord Howe Island Group	Australia	1982	(vii)(x)
185	Aldabra Atoll	Seychelles	1982	(vii)(ix)(x)
181bis	Tasmanian Wilderness	Australia	1982	(iii)(iv)(vi)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
179	Tassili n'Ajjer	Algeria	1982	(i)(iii)(vii)(viii)
145	Los Glaciares	Argentina	1981	(vii)(viii)
25	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary	Senegal	1981	(vii)(x)
159	Darien National Park	Panama	1981	(vii)(ix)(x)
154	Great Barrier Reef	Australia	1981	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
151	Olympic National Park	United States of America	1981	(vii)(ix)
150	Mammoth Cave National Park	United States of America	1981	(vii)(viii)(x)
156	Serengeti National Park	United Republic of Tanzania	1981	(vii)(x)
147ter	Kakadu National Park	Australia	1981	(i)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)
136	Garamba National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1980	(vii)(x)
134	Redwood National and State Parks	United States of America	1980	(vii)(ix)
100bis	Durmitor National Park	Montenegro	1980	(vii)(viii)(x)
63	Virunga National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1979	(vii)(viii)(x)
33bis	Belovezhskaya Pushcha / Bialowieza Forest	Belarus/Poland	1979	(vii)
39	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	United Republic of Tanzania	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
71	Dinosaur Provincial Park	Canada	1979	(vii)(viii)
72ter	Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	Canada	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
75	Grand Canyon National Park	United States of America	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
98bis	Plitvice Lakes National Park (extension)	Croatia	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)
99	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region	the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1979	(i)(iii)(iv)(vii)
120	Sagarmatha National Park	Nepal	1979	(vii)
28	Yellowstone National Park	United States of America	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
24	Nahanni National Park	Canada	1978	(vii)(viii)
9	Simien National Park	Ethiopia	1978	(vii)(x)
1bis	Galápagos Islands (extension)	Ecuador	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
CRITERION VIII				
UNESCO Reference	Name	State(s) Party/ies	Date inscribed	criteria
1258	Teide National Park	Spain	2007	(vii)(viii)
1248	South China Karst	China	2007	(vii)(viii)
1264	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	Republic of Korea	2007	(vii)(viii)
1195	West Norwegian Fjords – Geirangerfjord and Nærøysfjord	Norway	2005	(vii)(viii)
1186	Wadi Al-Hitan (Whale Valley)	Egypt	2005	(viii)
1162	Vredefort Dome	South Africa	2005	(viii)
1149	Ilulissat Icefjord	Denmark	2004	(vii)(viii)
1161	Pitons Management Area	Saint Lucia	2004	(vii)(viii)
951rev	Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park	Viet Nam	2003	(viii)
1090	Monte San Giorgio	Switzerland	2003	(viii)
1083	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	China	2003	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
1094	Purnululu National Park	Australia	2003	(vii)(viii)
1029	Dorset and East Devon Coast	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2001	(viii)
1037bis	Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn	Switzerland	2001	(vii)(viii)(ix)
898	High Coast	Sweden/Finland	2000	(viii)

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908	Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands)	Italy	2000	(viii)
966	Ischigualasto / Talampaya Natural Parks	Argentina	2000	(viii)
1013	Gunung Mulu National Park	Malaysia	2000	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
889	Desembarco del Granma National Park	Cuba	1999	(vii)(viii)
686rev	Miguasha National Park	Canada	1999	(viii)
955	Lorentz National Park	Indonesia	1999	(viii)(ix)(x)
801bis	Lake Turkana National Parks	Kenya	1997	(viii)(x)
577rev	Heard and McDonald Islands	Australia	1997	(viii)(ix)
629rev	Macquarie Island	Australia	1997	(vii)(viii)
814	Morne Trois Pitons National Park	Dominica	1997	(viii)(x)
773bis	The Pyrénées – Mont Perdu (extension)	France/Spain	1997	(iii)(iv)(v)(vii)(viii)
754	Lake Baikal	Russian Federation	1996	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
774	Laponian Area	Sweden	1996	(iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)
765bis	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	Russian Federation	1996	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
725bis	Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst (extension?)	Slovakia/Hungary	1995	(viii)
720	Messel Pit Fossil Site	Germany	1995	(viii)
721	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	United States of America	1995	(vii)(viii)
672bis	Ha Long Bay	Viet Nam	1994	(vii)(viii)
698	Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh / Naracoorte)	Australia	1994	(viii)(ix)
701	Canaima National Park	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1994	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
578	Shark Bay, Western Australia	Australia	1991	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
551	Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand	New Zealand	1990	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
421bis	Tongariro National Park	New Zealand	1990	(vi)(vii)(viii)
509	Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls	Zambia/Zimbabwe	1989	(vii)(viii)
486	Wet Tropics of Queensland	Australia	1988	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
419	Gros Morne National Park	Canada	1987	(vii)(viii)
409	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	United States of America	1987	(vii)
369	Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1986	(vii)(viii)
368bis	Gondwana Rainforests of Australia	Australia	1986	(viii)(ix)(x)
390	Škocjan Caves	Slovenia	1986	(vii)(viii)
333	Huascarajún National Park	Peru	1985	(vii)(viii)
308	Yosemite National Park	United States of America	1984	(vii)(viii)
304bis	Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks	Canada	1984	(vii)(viii)
258	Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve	France	1983	(vii)(viii)(x)
205bis	Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park	Costa Rica/Panama	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
225	Pirin National Park	Bulgaria	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)
259	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	United States of America	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
260	Sangay National Park	Ecuador	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
261	Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve	Seychelles	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
196	Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve	Honduras	1982	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
181bis	Tasmanian Wilderness	Australia	1982	(iii)(iv)(vi)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
179	Tassili n'Ajjer	Algeria	1982	(i)(iii)(vii)(viii)
154	Great Barrier Reef	Australia	1981	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
150	Mammoth Cave National Park	United States of America	1981	(vii)(viii)(x)
167	Willandra Lakes Region	Australia	1981	(iii)(viii)
145	Los Glaciares	Argentina	1981	(vii)(viii)
100bis	Durmitor National Park	Montenegro	1980	(vii)(viii)(x)
98bis	Plitvice Lakes National Park (extension)	Croatia	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)
76	Everglades National Park	United States of America	1979	(viii)(ix)(x)
75	Grand Canyon National Park	United States of America	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
72ter	Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	United States of America/Canada	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
71	Dinosaur Provincial Park	Canada	1979	(vii)(viii)
63	Virunga National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1979	(vii)(viii)(x)
39	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	United Republic of Tanzania	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
28	Yellowstone National Park	United States of America	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
24	Nahanni National Park	Canada	1978	(vii)(viii)
1bis	Galápagos Islands (extension?)	Ecuador	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
CRITERION IX				
UNESCO Reference	Name	State(s) Party/ies	Date inscribed	criteria
1147rev	Ecosystem and Relic Cultural Landscape of Lope-Okonda	Gabon	2007	(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
1133	Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians	Slovakia/Ukraine	2007	(ix)
1257	Rainforests of the Atsinanana	Madagascar	2007	(ix)(x)
1216	Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	Colombia	2006	(vii)(ix)
1182	Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California	Mexico	2005	(vii)(ix)(x)
1138rev	Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection	Panama	2005	(ix)(x)
1193	Shiretoko	Japan	2005	(ix)(x)
1023rev	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	Russian Federation	2004	(ix)(x)
1007rev	Cape Floral Region Protected Areas	South Africa	2004	(ix)(x)
1167	Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra	Indonesia	2004	(vii)(ix)(x)
769rev	Uvs Nuur Basin	Russian Federation/Mongolia	2003	(ix)(x)
1083	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	China	2003	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

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1037bis	Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn	Switzerland	2001	(vii)(viii)(ix)
1000rev	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	Brazil	2001	(vii)(ix)(x)
839rev	Alejandro de Humboldt National Park	Cuba	2001	(ix)(x)
1035	Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks	Brazil	2001	(ix)(x)
917	Greater Blue Mountains Area	Australia	2000	(ix)(x)
999	Pantanal Conservation Area	Brazil	2000	(vii)(ix)(x)
1017	Central Suriname Nature Reserve	Suriname	2000	(ix)(x)
1013	Gunung Mulu National Park	Malaysia	2000	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
1012	Kinabalu Park	Malaysia	2000	(ix)(x)
998bis	Central Amazon Conservation Complex	Brazil	2000	(ix)(x)
967	Noel Kempff Mercado National Park	Bolivia	2000	(ix)(x)
934	Laurisilva of Madeira	Portugal	1999	(ix)(x)
914	Greater St Lucia Wetland Park	South Africa	1999	(vii)(ix)(x)
900	Western Caucasus	Russian Federation	1999	(ix)(x)
928bis	Area de Conservación Guanacaste (extension)	Costa Rica	1999	(ix)(x)
892rev	Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves	Brazil	1999	(ix)(x)
893rev	Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves	Brazil	1999	(vii)(ix)(x)
955	Lorentz National Park	Indonesia	1999	(viii)(ix)(x)
417rev	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Spain	1999	(ii)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
854	East Rennell	Solomon Islands	1998	(ix)
877	New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	New Zealand	1998	(ix)(x)
577rev	Heard and McDonald Islands	Australia	1997	(viii)(ix)
820bis	Cocos Island National Park (extension)	Costa Rica	1997	(ix)(x)
798	The Sundarbans	Bangladesh	1997	(ix)(x)
800	Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest	Kenya	1997	(vii)(ix)
765bis	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	Russian Federation	1996	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
764	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System	Belize	1996	(vii)(ix)(x)
754	Lake Baikal	Russian Federation	1996	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
749	W National Park of Niger	Niger	1996	(ix)(x)
774	Laponian Area	Sweden	1996	(iii)(v)(vii)(viii)(ix)
719	Virgin Komi Forests	Russian Federation	1995	(vii)(ix)
354rev	Waterton Glacier International Peace Park	United States of America/Canada	1995	(vii)(ix)
685bis	Doñana National Park	Spain	1994	(vii)(ix)(x)
698	Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh / Naracoorte)	Australia	1994	(viii)(ix)
701	Canaima National Park	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1994	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
711	Los Katios National Park	Colombia	1994	(ix)(x)
653	Tubbataha Reef Marine Park	Philippines	1993	(vii)(ix)(x)
662	Yakushima	Japan	1993	(vii)(ix)
663	Shirakami-Sanchi	Japan	1993	(ix)
630	Fraser Island	Australia	1992	(vii)(ix)
573	Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves	Niger	1991	(vii)(ix)(x)
578	Shark Bay, Western Australia	Australia	1991	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
591	Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries	Thailand	1991	(vii)(ix)(x)
551	Te Wahipounamu â€” South West New Zealand	New Zealand	1990	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
548	Rio Abiseo National Park	Peru	1990	(iii)(vii)(ix)(x)
506	Banc d'Arguin National Park	Mauritania	1989	(ix)(x)
405	Sinharaja Forest Reserve	Sri Lanka	1988	(ix)(x)
486	Wet Tropics of Queensland	Australia	1988	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
475	Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park	Central African Republic	1988	(ix)(x)
402	Manú National Park	Peru	1987	(ix)(x)
452	Sundarbans National Park	India	1987	(ix)(x)
407	Dja Faunal Reserve	Cameroon	1987	(ix)(x)
447rev	Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park	Australia	1987	(v)(vi)(vii)(ix)
380	Garajonay National Park	Spain	1986	(vii)(ix)
387bis	St Kilda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1986	(iii)(v)(vii)(ix)(x)
368bis	Gondwana Rainforests of Australia	Australia	1986	(viii)(ix)(x)
338	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	India	1985	(vii)(ix)(x)
337	Kaziranga National Park	India	1985	(ix)(x)
284	Royal Chitwan National Park	Nepal	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
289	Lake Malawi National Park	Malawi	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
302	Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas	Zimbabwe	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
280	Salonga National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1984	(vii)(ix)
256	Wood Buffalo National Park	Canada	1983	(vii)(ix)(x)
205bis	Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park	Costa Rica/Panama	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
227	Comoé National Park	Côte d'Ivoire	1983	(ix)(x)
259	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	United States of America	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
260	Sangay National Park	Ecuador	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
261	Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve	Seychelles	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
274	Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu	Peru	1983	(i)(iii)(vii)(ix)
225	Pirin National Park	Bulgaria	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)
199	Selous Game Reserve	United Republic of Tanzania	1982	(ix)(x)
196	Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve	Honduras	1982	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
185	Aldabra Atoll	Seychelles	1982	(vii)(ix)(x)
181bis	Tasmanian Wilderness	Australia	1982	(iii)(iv)(vi)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
159	Darien National Park	Panama	1981	(vii)(ix)(x)

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155bis	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	Guinea/Côte d'Ivoire	1981	(ix)(x)
147ter	Kakadu National Park	Australia	1981	(i)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)
151	Olympic National Park	United States of America	1981	(vii)(ix)
154	Great Barrier Reef	Australia	1981	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
134	Redwood National and State Parks	United States of America	1980	(vii)(ix)
76	Everglades National Park	United States of America	1979	(viii)(ix)(x)
75	Grand Canyon National Park	United States of America	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
72ter	Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	United States of America/Canada	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
64	Tikal National Park	Guatemala	1979	(i)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
39	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	United Republic of Tanzania	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
98bis	Plitvice Lakes National Park (extension)	Croatia	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)
28	Yellowstone National Park	United States of America	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
1bis	Galápagos Islands (extension?)	Ecuador	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
CRITERION X				
UNESCO Reference	Name	State(s) Party/ies	Date inscribed	criteria
X dossier	name_en	states_name_en	date_inscribed	criteria
1147rev	Ecosystem and Relic Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okonda	Gabon	2007	(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
1257	Rainforests of the Atsinanana	Madagascar	2007	(ix)(x)
1213	Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries	China	2006	(x)
1193	Shiretoko	Japan	2005	(ix)(x)
1182	Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California	Mexico	2005	(vii)(ix)(x)
1138rev	Coiba National Park and its Special Zone of Marine Protection	Panama	2005	(ix)(x)
590rev	Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex	Thailand	2005	(x)
1023rev	Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	Russian Federation	2004	(ix)(x)
1167	Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra	Indonesia	2004	(vii)(ix)(x)
1007rev	Cape Floral Region Protected Areas	South Africa	2004	(ix)(x)
1083	Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	China	2003	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
769rev	Uvs Nuur Basin	Russian Federation/Mongolia	2003	(ix)(x)
1000rev	Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves	Brazil	2001	(vii)(ix)(x)
839rev	Alejandro de Humboldt National Park	Cuba	2001	(ix)(x)
1035	Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks	Brazil	2001	(ix)(x)
766rev	Central Sikhote-Alin	Russian Federation	2001	(x)
998bis	Central Amazon Conservation Complex	Brazil	2000	(ix)(x)
917	Greater Blue Mountains Area	Australia	2000	(ix)(x)
967	Noel Kempff Mercado National Park	Bolivia	2000	(ix)(x)
999	Pantanal Conservation Area	Brazil	2000	(vii)(ix)(x)
1012	Kinabalu Park	Malaysia	2000	(ix)(x)
1013	Gunung Mulu National Park	Malaysia	2000	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
1017	Central Suriname Nature Reserve	Suriname	2000	(ix)(x)
985	uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park	South Africa	2000	(i)(iii)(vii)(x)
911	Mount Wuyi	China	1999	(iii)(vi)(vii)(x)
914	Greater St Lucia Wetland Park	South Africa	1999	(vii)(ix)(x)
900	Western Caucasus	Russian Federation	1999	(ix)(x)
928	Area de Conservación Guanacaste	Costa Rica	1999	(ix)(x)
934	Laurisilva of Madeira	Portugal	1999	(ix)(x)
937	Península Valdés	Argentina	1999	(x)
417rev	Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture	Spain	1999	(ii)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
652rev	Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park	Philippines	1999	(vii)(x)
892rev	Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves	Brazil	1999	(ix)(x)
893rev	Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves	Brazil	1999	(vii)(ix)(x)
955	Lorentz National Park	Indonesia	1999	(viii)(ix)(x)
768rev	Golden Mountains of Altai	Russian Federation	1998	(x)
877	New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands	New Zealand	1998	(ix)(x)
798	The Sundarbans	Bangladesh	1997	(ix)(x)
801bis	Lake Turkana National Parks	Kenya	1997	(viii)(ix)
814	Morne Trois Pitons National Park	Dominica	1997	(viii)(x)
820bis	Cocos Island National Park (extension)	Costa Rica	1997	(ix)(x)
765bis	Volcanoes of Kamchatka	Russian Federation	1996	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
779	Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area	China	1996	(iv)(vi)(x)
718	Okapi Wildlife Reserve	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1996	(x)
754	Lake Baikal	Russian Federation	1996	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
749	W National Park of Niger	Niger	1996	(ix)(x)
764	Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System	Belize	1996	(vii)(ix)(x)
740bis	Gough and Inaccessible Islands (extension)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1995	(vii)(x)
682	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	Uganda	1994	(vii)(x)
684	Rwenzori Mountains National Park	Uganda	1994	(vii)(x)
685bis	Doñana National Park	Spain	1994	(vii)(ix)(x)
701	Canaima National Park	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1994	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
711	Los Katios National Park	Colombia	1994	(ix)(x)
554bis	Whale Sanctuary of El Vizcaino	Mexico	1993	(x)
653	Tubbataha Reef Marine Park	Philippines	1993	(vii)(ix)(x)

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588	Danube Delta	Romania	1991	(vii)(x)
578	Shark Bay, Western Australia	Australia	1991	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
573	Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves	Niger	1991	(vii)(ix)(x)
591	Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries	Thailand	1991	(vii)(ix)(x)
608	Ujung Kulon National Park	Indonesia	1991	(vii)(x)
609	Komodo National Park	Indonesia	1991	(vii)(x)
547	Mount Huangshan	China	1990	(ii)(vii)(x)
494rev	Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve	Madagascar	1990	(vii)(x)
548	Rio Abiseo National Park	Peru	1990	(iii)(vii)(ix)(x)
551	Te Wahipounamu – South West New Zealand	New Zealand	1990	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
506	Banc d'Arguin National Park	Mauritania	1989	(ix)(x)
335bis	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	India	1988	(vii)(x)
486	Wet Tropics of Queensland	Australia	1988	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
475	Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park	Central African Republic	1988	(ix)(x)
405	Sinharaja Forest Reserve	Sri Lanka	1988	(ix)(x)
487	Henderson Island	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1988	(vii)(x)
402	Manã National Park	Peru	1987	(ix)(x)
410	Sian Ka'an	Mexico	1987	(vii)(x)
452	Sundarbans National Park	India	1987	(ix)(x)
407	Dja Faunal Reserve	Cameroon	1987	(ix)(x)
355	Iguaçu National Park	Brazil	1986	(vii)(x)
387bis	St Kilda	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1986	(iii)(v)(vii)(ix)(x)
368bis	Gondwana Rainforests of Australia	Australia	1986	(viii)(ix)(x)
337	Kaziranga National Park	India	1985	(ix)(x)
338	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	India	1985	(vii)(ix)(x)
340	Keoladeo National Park	India	1985	(x)
289	Lake Malawi National Park	Malawi	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
302	Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas	Zimbabwe	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
303	Iguazu National Park	Argentina	1984	(vii)(x)
284	Royal Chitwan National Park	Nepal	1984	(vii)(ix)(x)
205bis	Talamanca Range-La Amistad Reserves / La Amistad National Park	Costa Rica/Panama	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
219	Srebarna Nature Reserve	Bulgaria	1983	(x)
261	Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve	Seychelles	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
260	Sangay National Park	Ecuador	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
259	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	United States of America	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
258	Gulf of Porto: Calanche of Piana, Gulf of Girolata, Scandola Reserve	France	1983	(vii)(viii)(x)
256	Wood Buffalo National Park	Canada	1983	(vii)(ix)(x)
227	Comoé National Park	Côte d'Ivoire	1983	(ix)(x)
196	RÃO PIÃO Biosphere Reserve	Honduras	1982	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
199	Selous Game Reserve	United Republic of Tanzania	1982	(ix)(x)
181bis	Tasmanian Wilderness	Australia	1982	(iii)(iv)(vi)(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
185	Aldabra Atoll	Seychelles	1982	(vii)(ix)(x)
186	Lord Howe Island Group	Australia	1982	(vii)(x)
195	Tai National Park	Côte d'Ivoire	1982	(vii)(x)
25	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary	Senegal	1981	(vii)(x)
156	Serengeti National Park	United Republic of Tanzania	1981	(vii)(x)
154	Great Barrier Reef	Australia	1981	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
150	Mammoth Cave National Park	United States of America	1981	(vii)(viii)(x)
147ter	Kakadu National Park	Australia	1981	(i)(vi)(vii)(ix)(x)
153	Niokolo-Koba National Park	Senegal	1981	(x)
159	Darien National Park	Panama	1981	(vii)(ix)(x)
155bis	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	Guinea/Côte d'Ivoire	1981	(ix)(x)
137	Kahuzi-Biega National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1980	(x)
136	Garamba National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1980	(vii)(x)
100bis	Durmitor National Park	Montenegro	1980	(vii)(viii)(x)
8	Ichkeul National Park	Tunisia	1980	(x)
39	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	United Republic of Tanzania	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
63	Virunga National Park	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1979	(vii)(viii)(x)
64	Tikal National Park	Guatemala	1979	(i)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x)
72ter	Kluane / Wrangell-St Elias / Glacier Bay / Tatshenshini-Alsek	United States of America/Canada	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
75	Grand Canyon National Park	United States of America	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
76	Everglades National Park	United States of America	1979	(viii)(ix)(x)
9	Simien National Park	Ethiopia	1978	(vii)(x)
28	Yellowstone National Park	United States of America	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
1bis	Galápagos Islands (extension)	Ecuador	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

ANNEX 3: NATURAL AND MIXED NOMINATIONS NOT INSCRIBED OR WITHDRAWN

UNESCO Reference	Name of nominated property	Nominating State	Not Inscribed	With-drawn	session	actual_date_received
6	Djebel bou Hedma National Park	Tunisia	N	Y	01BUR	04/04/1978
7	Djebel Chambi National Park	Tunisia	N	Y	01BUR	04/04/1978
73	Madeleine Islands National Park	Senegal	Y	N	03COM	28/02/1979
123	Kaingi lake National Park	Nigeria	Y	N	04COM	28/05/1979
178	Lal Sohanra National Park	Pakistan	N	Y	06COM	27/04/1981
281	National Park of Maiko	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Y	N	08COM	08/04/1983
283	National Park of Kundelunga	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Y	N	08COM	08/04/1983
290	Nyika National Park	Malawi	Y	N	08COM	14/09/1983
305	Serra da Arrabida	Portugal	N	Y		22/12/1983
386	Medicinal Baths of Szechnenyi, Budapest	Hungary	N	Y		31/12/1985
423	St Helena	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	N	Y		23/12/1986
636	Tatransky Narodny National Park	Slovakia	Y	N	16COM	24/09/1991
628	Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve	Belarus	Y	N	16COM	01/10/1991
667	Fossil Findings of Ipolytarnóc	Hungary	Y	N	17COM	07/10/1992
767	Vodlozero National Park	Russian Federation	Y	N	22COM	29/09/1995
771	Mt Soraksan Nature Reserve	Republic of Korea	N	Y	20BUR	29/09/1995
834	Fossil Forest of Dunarobba	Italy	N	Y	21COM	01/07/1996
858	The Ravines of the Slovak Paradis and Dobsinska Ice Cave	Slovakia	Y	N	22COM	27/06/1997
879	Bashkirian Ural	Russian Federation	Y	N	22COM	21/07/1997
878	The Palace Cave	Uruguay	N	Y	22BUR	21/07/1997
953	Lena River Delta	Russian Federation	N	Y	24BUR	13/08/1998
33-627bis	Belovezhskaya Pushcha/ Bialowieza Forest (extension)	Poland	Y	N	23COM	14/09/1998
33-627bis	Belovezhskaya Pushcha/ Bialowieza Forest (extension)	Belarus	Y	N	23COM	14/09/1998
964	Kopacki Rit	Croatia	Y	N	24COM	10/06/1999
991	National Park of Abruzzo	Italy	N	Y	24BUR	30/06/1999
1023	Natural System of "Wrangel Island" Sanctuary	Russian Federation	N	Y		23/06/2000
1051	Podillian Ridge	Ukraine	Y	N	25COM	30/06/2000
1050	Karadag	Ukraine	Y	N	25COM	30/06/2000
1047	Holy Tops (Svyati Gory)	Ukraine	Y	N	25COM	30/06/2000
1048	Polissian Swamps and Slovechno-Ovruch Ridge	Ukraine	Y	N	25COM	30/06/2000
1045	Group of Caves containing Speleothems in Southern France	France	N	Y	25BUR	30/06/2000
1049	Kaniv's Hills (Kanivski Gory)	Ukraine	Y	N	25COM	30/06/2000
1057	Kaieteur National Park	Guyana	N	Y	25BUR	19/07/2000
1064	Archipelago of La Maddalena	Italy	N	Y	26BUR	05/01/2001
606bis	Serra da Capivara National Park	Brazil	Y	N	27COM	29/01/2002
954bis	Saint Catherine Area	Egypt	Y	N	27COM	31/01/2002
1117	Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture	Portugal	Y	N	27COM	31/01/2002
1128	Corcovado National Park and Isla del Caño Biological Reserve	Costa Rica	N	Y	28 COM	30/09/2002
1129	Rock Cities of the Bohemian Paradise	Czech Republic	N	Y	28 COM	07/10/2002
1133	Primeval Forests of Slovakia	Slovakia	N	Y	28COM	20/01/2003
1151	Ilhas Selvagens	Portugal	N	Y	28 COM	29/01/2003
1089	Hohe Tauern National Park (core zone) Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol	Austria	N	Y		31/01/2003
900bis	Western Caucasus (Extension to include the Teberdinskiy Reserve)	Russian Federation	Y	N	28COM	31/01/2003
1124	Cajas Lakes and Ruins of Paredones	Ecuador	N	Y	28 COM	31/01/2003
1179	Glarus Overthrust	Switzerland	N	Y	29COM	19/01/2004
1190	Mbaracayú Forest Nature Reserve	Paraguay	Y	N	29COM	29/01/2004
1174	Serrania del Chiribiquete National Natural Park	Colombia	N	Y	29COM	29/01/2004
632bis	Solovetsky Islands with the adjacent water area	Russian Federation	N	Y	29COM	02/02/2004
290rev	Nyika National Park	Malawi	N	Y	30COM	03/11/2004
1177	Site of Marvao	Portugal	N	Y	30COM	15/11/2004
1041rev	Makhteshim Country	Israel	N	Y	29COM	06/12/2004
1210	Baltic Klint	Estonia	N	Y	30COM	21/12/2004
1045	Speleothems of French Limestone Caves, Outstanding Records of Karst Processes and Archives of Palaeo-climates	France	N	Y	31COM	24/01/2006
1261	The Mediterranean Shore of the Pyrenees	France/Spain	N	Y	31COM	31/01/2006
1266	Prince Edward Islands	South Africa	N	Y	31COM	01/02/2006

Note: This table does not include withdrawn sites included in new or revised nominations in 2008 or 2009.

ANNEX 4: KEY IUCN REFERENCES ON OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

The World Heritage List: Guidance and Future Priorities for Identifying Natural Heritage of Potential Outstanding Universal Value. Strategy paper prepared by IUCN for the 2006 World Heritage Committee.

The World Heritage List: Future Priorities for a Credible and Complete List of Natural and Mixed Sites. Strategy paper prepared by IUCN for the 2004 World Heritage Committee.

Special Expert Meeting of the World Heritage Convention: the Concept of Outstanding Universal Value. Background paper prepared by IUCN for the 2005 Kazan expert meeting.

Geological World Heritage: a Global Framework (2005).

Earth's Geological History: a Contextual Framework for Assessment of World Heritage Fossil Site Nominations (1996).

Review of the World Heritage Network: Biogeography, Habitats and Biodiversity (2004).

A Global Overview of Protected Areas on the World Heritage List of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (2000).

A Global Overview of Forest Protected Areas on the World Heritage List (1997).

A Global Overview of Mountain Protected Areas on the World Heritage List (2002).

A Global Overview of Wetland and Marine Protected Areas on the World Heritage List (1997).

A Global Overview of Human Use of World Heritage Natural Sites (1998).

World Heritage Thematic Study for Central Asia: a Regional Overview (2005).

ANNEX 5: LANDMARK CASES RELATED TO WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATIONS

Noted below are seven cases which illustrate the application of different models and approaches to the inscription of natural World Heritage properties

Serial properties

Landmark Case 1: Gondwana Rainforests of Australia (name changed 2007 from 'Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Australia)' **(Australia) Decisions at 10 COM, 1986 and 18 COM, 1994**

This property was one of the first serial properties and provided the standard by which other properties have been assessed by IUCN and considered by the World Heritage Committee. It identified the principle that serial properties will: include component parts related because they belong to the same ecosystem type and that it is the series as a whole and not necessarily the individual parts of it which are of Outstanding Universal Value. This also provided the standard by which IUCN assessed future properties and, in particular, the questions asked by IUCN in relation to every serial nomination after 1986:

- (a) what is the justification for the serial approach?
- (b) are the separate elements of the property functionally linked?; and
- (c) is there an overall management framework for all the units?

Transboundary properties

Landmark Case 2: Transboundary Rainforest Heritage of Borneo (Indonesia) Decision 30 COM 8B.23, 2006

The property was put forward as a transboundary property between Indonesia and Malaysia and was agreed by the Committee as having outstanding biodiversity, particularly in relation to the high number of globally threatened and endemic plant and animal species, including the endangered Bornean Orangutan. The Committee however noted that the Conditions of Integrity had not been met and that there were no effective joint bilateral frameworks and management strategy between the two countries. This established an important standard regarding the need to have in place effective joint management and planning frameworks.

Deferral as a tool to improve the quality of nominations

Landmark Case 3: Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuary (China) Decision 30 COM 8B.22, 2006

The Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuary includes more than 30% of the world's population of Giant Panda and constitutes the largest and most significant remaining contiguous area of panda habitat in the world. It also has other important natural values. This property was finally inscribed in 2006 after being earlier deferred by the World Heritage Committee in 1986 and in 2000. In both cases the Committee noted the importance of the property for panda conservation but deferred the proposals to enable the State party to bring forward a larger nomination as well as to address a number of management issues. The nomination brought forward in 2006 was much larger and demonstrated that many of the management issues had been addressed. This property provides an excellent example of how deferral can be a useful tool to improve the quality of nominations and to address management issues.

Extension of properties

Landmark Case 4: The Kvarken Archipelago (Finland), an extension to the High Coast (Sweden, 2000) Decision 30 COM 8B.27, 2006

The 2006 World Heritage Committee approved the extension of the High Coast (Sweden) to include the Kvarken Archipelago (Finland). This property is inscribed on the basis of its geological features, in particular its isostatic uplift. This property represents a model of an extension as it is based on a thorough and systematic assessment of values which could complement those present in an existing property. Further this case demonstrates an excellent example of cooperation between two countries in relation to the joint management of a property, with the associated development of clear management frameworks.

Involvement of Customary Landowners in natural World Heritage properties

Landmark Case 5: East Rennell (Solomon Islands) Decision of the 22nd World Heritage Committee, 1998

East Rennell is part of Rennell Island, the southernmost of the Solomon Islands group. Rennell, was inscribed on the basis of demonstrating significant on-going ecological and biological processes and as the largest raised coral atoll in the world. This was the first natural World Heritage property to be inscribed while being under customary ownership. Lake Tegano, within the property, is regarded as property common to the people from four lakeside villages in the Solomon Islands. For this property, the rights of customary owners in customary law are acknowledged in the Constitution of the Solomon Islands. There was considerable debate at the 1998 World Heritage Committee meeting as to whether customary protection and management was sufficient for inscription under the terms of the *Operational Guidelines*. However the Committee inscribed this property and noted that a property protected by customary law is breaking new ground, and that the inclusion of this type of property is in line with the Global Strategy. Property types from other States Parties, which are under traditional management and customary law, and may provide examples for general application. This case established an important standard and precedent in relation to the acceptance of customary law and management as a sufficient basis for the management and long term protection of natural World Heritage properties.

Landmark Case 6: Tongariro National Park (New Zealand) Decision of the 17th World Heritage Committee, 1993

In 1993, Tongariro became the first property to be inscribed on the World Heritage List under the revised criteria describing Cultural Landscapes. The mountains at the heart of the park have cultural and religious significance for the Maori people and symbolize the spiritual links between this community and its environment. The park has active and extinct volcanoes, a diverse range of ecosystems and some spectacular landscapes. It set an important standard in relation to the application of the Cultural Landscapes criteria to natural properties and underlined that many natural World Heritage properties have very significant cultural values for local communities and customary owners.

ANNEX 6: OTHER SIGNIFICANT CASE STUDIES RELEVANT TO THE CONCEPT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

CASE 1		
Site	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda	Threshold in relation to the need for a comprehensive comparative analysis to demonstrate OUV. Referred back twice (2005, 2006) with the recommendation that an improved comparative analysis be developed..
Date considered	2007	
Country	Gabon	
Decision	Inscribed 31COM 8B.54	
Criteria	ix, x	
Themes	Referral to improve comparative analysis. Cultural and natural values.	
CASE 2		
Site	Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes	Evaluation and decision stressed the increasingly limited potential for further inscriptions of volcanic sites as they were already relatively well represented on the World Heritage list, and notes standards for future nominations.
Date considered	2007	
Country	Republic of Korea	
Decision	31 COM 8B.12	
Criteria	vii, viii	
Themes	Thresholds of OUV for volcanic sites	
CASE 3		
Site	South China Karst	Decision welcomed the recognition of the importance of the meaningful involvement of local people in the management of the nominated property; and requested that particular consideration to the further involvement of local people and the maintenance of the traditional practices of the indigenous communities concerned.
Date considered	2007	
Country	China	
Decision	Inscribed 31 COM 8B.11	
Criteria	vii,viii	
Themes	Indigenous management; Maintenance of traditional practices	
CASE 4		
Site	Jungfrau-Aletsch-Bietschhorn	Commended for development of management strategy through an exemplary participatory process. Quote: "The preparation of this nomination is a model case study in the "bottom-up" approach based in the Swiss legal system ... Support for the nomination at the local level was first registered in community votes in favour of proceeding with the nomination, followed by approvals by the Cantons before reaching the Federal authorities."
Date considered	2001, 2007 (extension)	
Country	Switzerland	
Decision	inscribed 25 COM 31 COM 8B.18	
Criteria	vii, viii, ix	
Themes	Participatory development of management strategy	
CASE 5		
Site	Trans Border Rainforest Heritage of Borneo	Property put forward as a transboundary property between Indonesia and Malaysia and agreed by the Committee of having outstanding biodiversity. The Committee however noted that the Conditions of Integrity had not been met and that there were no effective joint bilateral frameworks and management strategy between the two countries. This established an important standard regarding the need to have in place effective joint management and planning frameworks.
Date considered	2006	
Country	Indonesia /Malaysia	
Decision	deferred 30 COM 8B.23	
Criteria	-	
Themes	Transboundary properties Joint management Indigenous culture Community rights	
		The evaluation report also makes reference to indigenous cultures and community rights.

CASE 6		
Site	Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	Important example of decision to inscribe only a part of a serial nomination, IUCN's evaluation noted that functional links between the two areas in the original proposal were not sufficient to justify a serial approach.
Date considered	2006	
Country	Colombia	
Decision	30 COM 8B.28	
Criteria	Inscription (Malpelo) vii, x Deferral (Gorgona)	
Themes	Partial inscription of a serial nomination	

CASE 7		
Property	West Norwegian Fjords	Exemplary 10 year process of property selection undertaken by the Norwegian authorities in close cooperation with other Scandinavian countries through the Nordic Council. This approach has allowed a collective overview of the World Heritage potential and most outstanding landscapes of the wider region. Beyond this regional view, a local consultative process with stakeholders and county officials led to broad support of the nomination.
Date considered	2005	
Country	Norway	
Decision	Inscribed 29 COM 8B.7	
Criteria	vii, viii	
Themes	Property selection; Stakeholder consultation	

CASE 8		
Site	Hawar Islands	Example of deferral to encourage a transnational approach that could identify a site of OUV. IUCN recommended the World Heritage Committee not to inscribe Hawar Islands on the World Heritage List and highlighted the need for a marine transnational serial approach. The Committee deferred the examination of the nomination to allow the State Party to consider an appropriate extension to the IUCN highlighted the need for a transnational serial approach/ WHC an "appropriate extension".
Date considered	2004	
Country	Bahrain	
Decision	Deferred 28COM 14B.4	
Criteria	-	
Themes	Transnational approach	

CASE 9		
Property	Purnululu National Park	The Purnululu traditional owners actively supported the World Heritage nomination for the park. The World Heritage Committee recognized the importance of the relationship and interaction between the Traditional Owners and the natural environment of the property and requested to the State Party to update the management plan of the Park, including clearer arrangements for the governance of the nominated property, particularly in relation to sustaining traditional Aboriginal communities in the Park.
Date considered	2003	
Country	Australia	
Decision	Inscribed 27COM 8C.11	
Criteria	vii, viii	
Themes	Involvement of local communities	

CASE 10		
Site	Jaú National Park, later extended to form Central Amazon Conservation Complex	The IUCN evaluation for this 2.3 million ha. site, when inscribed in 2000, recommended that two adjacent protected areas also merited study as possible extensions of the site. The State Party responded with a proposal to more than double the size which made it one of the largest World Heritage properties. The management plan of Jaú NP included the objective to integrate local people with conservation activities. These included periodic meetings, training for professionals, volunteer environmental protection agents from local communities. High commitment from local people towards conservation of the site was verified. Jaú NP stressed the need for a consultation process with local communities and indigenous peoples before inscription of further sites and was recommended as an example to provide a framework for future consultation for a subsequent nomination. The evaluation report of the 2003 extension stressed that there should be a written agreement with communities obtained prior to listing.
Date considered	2000, 2003 (extension)	
Country	Brazil	
Decision	Inscribed, 27 COM	
Criteria	ix, x	
Themes	Size, extension Integration of local communities and indigenous peoples	

CASE 11		
Site	Cocos Island National Park (extension)	This nomination is a good example of an extension to enhance outstanding universal value following the original inscription of the property. In 1997 the World Heritage Committee commended the Government of Costa Rica for its initiative to incorporate the marine environment into the National Park and encouraged it to extend management from 8km to the 15km legal limit around the island. In 2002 the World Heritage Committee approved the State Party's expansion of the marine protected area surrounding Cocos Island from 15km (8.33 nautical miles) to 22km (12 nautical miles) in order to increase the protection of the marine resources.
Date considered	1997 2002 (extension)	
Country	Costa Rica	
Decision	Inscription, 26 COM 23.4	
Criteria	ix, x	
Themes	Extension of marine site	

CASE 12		
Site	Brazilian Atlantic Islands	Fernando de Noronha National Marine Park was nominated by Brazil in 2000. IUCN's evaluation report (2000) noted that the information provided in the nomination document is not sufficient to justify inscription." The World Heritage Committee noted that the State Party requested deferral. In February 2001 the State Party submitted a serial nomination of Fernando de Noronha with the Atoll das Rocas Tropical Insular Complex. This larger serial site was inscribed on the list the following year.
Date considered	2001	
Country	Brazil	
Decision	Inscribe	
Criteria	vii, ix, x	
Themes	Marine sites Serial sites	

CASE 13		
Site	Central Sikhote-Alin	IUCN's evaluation noted weaknesses in part of the nominated area and requested an "effective and integrated collaborative management regime for the entire Bikin catchment with the full involvement of indigenous peoples in this process", and recommended deferral of this part of the nominated property but inscription of the remaining parts. The Committee followed this recommendation and encouraged the SP "to improve management of the Bikin River protected areas before nominating it as an extension" (but without specially referring to the indigenous peoples).
Date considered	2001	
Country	Russian Federation	
Decision	Inscribed 25 COM	
Criteria	x	
Themes	Partial inscription/ partial deferral of serial nomination; Indigenous people	

CASE 14		
Site	Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Park	This nomination is a good example of a successful serial nomination revised after referral of a first proposal. It is also an important case in focusing on ecological functions and services of the site – the outstanding universal value was recognised based on its importance as the last refuge for a number of species to survive the predicted impacts of climate change and for the conservation of a unique ecosystem.
Date considered	2001	
Country	Brazil	
Decision	Inscription 25 COM	
Criteria	ix, x	
Themes	Referral to improve management. Serial nomination. Climate change.	

CASE 15		
Property	Fertő-Neusiedler Lake	Although the site was originally nominated as a mixed site, (with natural criteria vii, ix and x), the Committee did not inscribe it under natural criteria. This case showed that some cultural sites could have very high natural values and still not qualify as natural sites in their own right.
Date considered	2001	
Country	Austria/ Hungary	
Decision	inscribed	
Criteria	v	
Themes	Cultural/ natural values	

CASE 16		
Site	Kopacki Rit	This site was not inscribed as the Committee noted the natural values were more significant at the regional (European) rather than the global scale This demonstrates an approach often applied by the Committee.
Date considered	2000	
Country	Croatia	
Decision	Not inscribed	
Criteria	-	
Themes	Global scale of OUV	

CASE 17		
Site	Gunung Mulu National Park	IUCN recommended that the nomination be referred back to the State Party for clarification of various points, including assurance that the new management plan addresses issues relating to local peoples' use of and benefits from the park as well as the new contractual arrangements for management of the park. The Committee inscribed the site in 2000. In 2002, Dec. 26COM 21B.15 noted that still no decision regarding the possible extension of the property and also recommended to raise the issue of the participation of indigenous people.
Date considered	2000	
Country	Malaysia	
Decision	24 Com (26COM 21B.15)	
Criteria	vii, viii, ix, x	
Themes	Local communities; Boundaries; extension and buffer zone	
CASE 18		
Property	uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park	The KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service fosters a good neighbour relations policy with communities adjacent to its borders. This involves the development of community based programmes and "partnership forums" which assist local development objectives. These are important in developing a more positive image of the park within local communities. It is important that such programmes build ownership, awareness and support for the protection of the natural values of DP. These local community programmes also include provision for sustainable harvesting of various grasses and collecting seed for medicinal plants within DP. It is important that the long term impact of such programmes on natural values be carefully monitored.
Date considered	2000	
Country	South Africa	
Decision	Inscribed 24 COM	
Criteria	i,iii; vii,x	
Themes	Recognition of indigenous practices. Linkages to surrounding communities.	
CASE 19		
Site	Plitvice Lakes National Park (extension)	Example of extension for reasons of integrity (preventing deleterious developments in the surrounding catchment area), though the area on its own would not meet the criteria. The Committee approved the extension of Plitvice Lakes National Park site by the nominated area of 10,020 ha as this would contribute to the integrity of the site.
Date considered	(1979) 2000	
Country	Croatia	
Decision	extended 24 COM	
Criteria	-	
Themes	extension for reasons of integrity	
CASE 20		
Site	Greater Blue Mountains Area	In regard to this case, there was considerable debate on IUCN's assessment and the importance of the eucalyptus habitat on a global scale. IUCN's advice was to defer the nomination, as recommended by the Bureau in 1999 in favour of a possible serial site. IUCN noted however, that this was a finely balanced case. The Delegate of Australia informed the Committee that the world's most eminent experts on biodiversity and eucalypts have stated the outstanding universal value of the Blue Mountains. Whilst the Greater Blue Mountains has been inscribed as a stand-alone site, Australia recognized that there may be other important key sites of outstanding significance representing the evolution of the eucalyptus. The Australian Government was shortly to introduce legislation to allow listing of places of national heritage significance. These places would be protected to the same level under Commonwealth law currently provided to World Heritage properties.
Date considered	1999, 2000	
Country	Australia	
Decision	24 COM	
Criteria	ix, x	
Themes	Thresholds of OUV; Biodiversity & evolutionary processes	
CASE 21		
Site	Miguasha National Park	The SP produced a comparative analysis on fossil values that is considered best practice in global comparative analysis for criterion viii on major stages of Earth's history. The World Heritage Committee commended the Government of Canada for the rigorous comparative assessment applied to this nomination and noted it as a model for future fossil nominations.
Date considered	1999	
Country	Canada	
Decision	Inscribed 23 COM	
Criteria	viii	
Themes	Fossil values	

CASE 22		
Site	Puerto Princesa (Saint Paul) Subterranean River National Park	The evaluation of this nomination in 1993 (submitted as "St Paul Subterranean National Park"), was deferred noting that the size of the park (5753 ha) was inadequate and that the legal status was also weak. In 1998 the State Party re-submitted a revised nomination for the new park area of 20,200 ha which was confirmed by a Presidential Proclamation declaring the legal boundaries. The deferral thus led to five years of planning and resulted in strengthened proposal that was accepted by the Committee.
Date considered	1999	
Country	Philippines	
Decision	Inscribed 23 COM	
Criteria	vii,x	The park's territory and surroundings are the ancestral lands of the Batak and Tagbanua communities. The evaluation noted that the needs of the local communities are being considered through the preparation of the previously mentioned management guidelines.
Themes	Deferral as a tool for increasing size and improving legal status; consideration of local communities	

CASE 23		
Property	Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park	The nomination process here was held back by the State Party until a decision was made by the South African Cabinet in 1996 over whether to approve sand mining in the area or to proceed with a conservation regime. When the decision was made not to allow mining, the nomination was submitted and inscribed in 1998. The Committee commended the State Party for "the decision to ban sand mining in the area and to subsequently nominate the area for World Heritage."
Date considered	1999	
Country	South Africa	
Decision	inscribed 23 COM	
Criteria	vii, ix, x	The evaluation and Committee decisions also refer to traditional activities in the property and key role of community conservation programmes in balancing local use with conservation.
Themes	withheld nomination to ensure integrity; community conservation programmes.	

Second Compendium: List of World Heritage in Danger

Revised Draft, IUCN, 16 March 2008



Scope:

Compile final draft text (20 pages) in English to enable the creation of a compendium on the concept of Outstanding Universal Value and its application to inscribing properties on, or removing them from, the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Tasks:

- a) Review past Committee decisions regarding the inscription on the World Heritage List in Danger and analyze how the Committee considered that the OUV and integrity of the properties was affected, or potentially affected, and identify the most common factors affecting the OUV and integrity of the properties.
- b) Review past Committee decisions regarding the removal from the World Heritage List in Danger and analyze how the Committee considered that the OUV and integrity of the properties was restored and what were the most common measures taken to restore the OUV and integrity of the properties.

Outline:

1) Introduction

- Brief definition of OUV, authenticity / integrity as central concepts of the WH Convention
- Definition of and procedures re: List of World Heritage in Danger (OGs Chapter IV.B)

2) Inscriptions, Removals and Landmark Cases

- Statistics and timelines on past inscriptions / removals of natural and mixed properties on / from List of World Heritage in Danger (see Annex)
- Database, analysis and synthesis of past State of Conservation and mission reports / recommendations and Committee decisions on inscriptions and factors (e.g. inscriptions proposed vs adopted – see Annex)
- Database, analysis and synthesis of past State of Conservation and mission reports / recommendations and Committee decisions on removals and measures (e.g. removals proposed vs adopted – see Annex)
- Define and determine “landmark cases”:
 - Danger Listing because of ...: ... (problem vs process related landmark cases)
 - Danger Listing at the time of inscription: e.g. Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra, Indonesia and Transborder Rainforest Heritage of Borneo, Indonesia and Malaysia
 - Deletion from the World Heritage List: e.g. Arabian Oryx Sanctuary, Oman

3) Emerging Concepts and Challenges

- Desired State of Conservation
- Required State of Conservation
- Corrective Measures
- Climate Change
- Risk Reduction

4) Success Stories, Best Practice Principles and Procedures

- Inscriptions on List of World Heritage in Danger
- Removals from List of World Heritage in Danger
- Deletion from the World Heritage List

5) Conclusions and Recommendations

6) Annexes

- Table 1. Danger Listed natural properties (alphabetically by State Party and property)
- Table 2. Danger Listed natural properties (chronologically by date of inscription on Danger List)
- Table 3. Inscriptions and removals proposed and/or adopted in 2005-2007 (to be expanded to cover 1997-2007)
- List of World Heritage Committee decisions on Danger Listing (general, inscriptions, removals)

Annexes

Table 1. Danger Listed natural properties (alphabetically by State Party and property)

State Party	Property	Inscribed on World Heritage List	Criteria	Inscribed on Danger List	Years
Brazil	Iguaçu National Park	1986	(vii)(x)	1999-2001	2
Bulgaria	Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983	(x)	1992-2003	11
Central African Republic	Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park	1988	(ix)(x)	Since 1997	11
Côte d'Ivoire	Comoé National Park	1983	(ix)(x)	Since 2003	5
Côte d'Ivoire & Guinea	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	1981, 1982	(ix)(x)	Since 1992	16
Croatia	Plitvice Lakes National Park	1979, 2000	(vii)(viii)(ix)	1992-1997	5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Garamba National Park	1980	(vii)(x)	1984-1992, since 1996	8+12
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kahuzi-Biega National Park	1980	(x)	Since 1997	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Okapi Wildlife Reserve	1996	(x)	Since 1997	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Salonga National Park	1984	(vii)(ix)	Since 1999	9
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Virunga National Park	1979	(vii)(viii)(x)	Since 1994	14
Ecuador	Galápagos Islands	1978, 2001	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	Since 2007	1
Ecuador	Sangay National Park	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	1992-2005	13
Ethiopia	Simien National Park	1978	(vii)(x)	Since 1996	12
Honduras	Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve	1982	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	1996-2007	11
India	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	(vii)(ix)(x)	Since 1992	16
Niger	Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves	1991	(vii)(ix)(x)	Since 1992	16
Senegal	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary	1981	(vii)(x)	1984-1988, 2000-2006	4+6
Senegal	Niokolo-Koba National Park	1981	(x)	Since 2007	1
Tunisia	Ichkeul National Park	1980	(x)	1996-2006	10
Uganda	Rwenzori Mountains National Park	1994	(vii)(x)	1999-2004	5
United Republic of Tanzania	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	1984-1989	5
United States of America	Everglades National Park	1979	(viii)(ix)(x)	1993-2007	14
United States of America	Yellowstone National Park	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	1995-2003	8

Table 2. Danger Listed natural properties (chronologically by date of inscription on Danger List)

State Party	Property	Inscribed on World Heritage List	Criteria	Inscribed on Danger List	Years
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Garamba National Park	1980	(vii)(x)	1984-1992, since 1996	8+12
Senegal	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary	1981	(vii)(x)	1984-1988, 2000-2006	4+6
United Republic of Tanzania	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	1979	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	1984-1989	5
Ecuador	Sangay National Park	1983	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	1992-2005	13
Bulgaria	Srebarna Nature Reserve	1983	(x)	1992-2003	11
Croatia	Plitvice Lakes National Park	1979, 2000	(vii)(viii)(ix)	1992-1997	5
Côte d'Ivoire & Guinea	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	1981, 1982	(ix)(x)	Since 1992	16
India	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	(vii)(ix)(x)	Since 1992	16
Niger	Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves	1991	(vii)(ix)(x)	Since 1992	16
United States of America	Everglades National Park	1979	(viii)(ix)(x)	1993-2007	14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Virunga National Park	1979	(vii)(viii)(x)	Since 1994	14
United States of America	Yellowstone National Park	1978	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	1995-2003	8
Ethiopia	Simien National Park	1978	(vii)(x)	Since 1996	12
Honduras	Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve	1982	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	1996-2007	11
Tunisia	Ichkeul National Park	1980	(x)	1996-2006	10
Central African Republic	Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park	1988	(ix)(x)	Since 1997	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kahuzi-Biega National Park	1980	(x)	Since 1997	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Okapi Wildlife Reserve	1996	(x)	Since 1997	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Salonga National Park	1984	(vii)(ix)	Since 1999	9
Uganda	Rwenzori Mountains National Park	1994	(vii)(x)	1999-2004	5
Brazil	Iguaçu National Park	1986	(vii)(x)	1999-2001	2
Côte d'Ivoire	Comoé National Park	1983	(ix)(x)	Since 2003	5
Ecuador	Galápagos Islands	1978, 2001	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	Since 2007	1
Senegal	Niokolo-Koba National Park	1981	(x)	Since 2007	1

Table 3. Inscriptions and removals proposed and/or adopted in 2005-2007 (to be expanded to cover 1997-2007)

Year	Inscriptions proposed by IUCN and the World Heritage Centre	Inscriptions adopted by World Heritage Committee	Removals proposed by IUCN and the World Heritage Centre	Removals adopted by World Heritage Committee
2007	1) Galapagos Islands, Ecuador 2) Niokolo-Koba National Park, Senegal 3) Arabian Oryx Sanctuary, Oman ¹	1) Galapagos Islands, Ecuador 2) Niokolo-Koba National Park, Senegal	1) Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve, Honduras	1) Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve, Honduras 2) Everglades National Park, United States of America
2006	1) Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra, Indonesia	None	None	1) Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary, Senegal 2) Ichkeul National Park, Tunisia
2005	None	None	1) Sangay National Park, Ecuador	1) Sangay National Park, Ecuador

¹ Subsequently, deletion from the World Heritage List was proposed and adopted for the Arabian Oryx Sanctuary, Oman.