



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

World Heritage

35 COM

Distribution Limited

WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add
Paris, 27 May 2011
Original: English/French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-fifth session

Paris, UNESCO Headquarters
19 – 29 June 2011

Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda: Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

Summary

This Addendum is divided into four sections:

- I. Examination of nominations referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee;
- II. Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties to the World Heritage List;
- III. Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of the five properties inscribed at the 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and not adopted by the World Heritage Committee;
- IV. In compliance with paragraph 61 of the *Operational Guidelines*, evaluation of the impact of the mechanism that puts limits to the examination of nominations by the Committee [also known as "Cairn-Suzhou Decision"]

Decisions required:

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

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

I. Examination of nominations referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

In the presentation below, **IUCN Recommendations** and **ICOMOS Recommendations** are both presented in the form of **Draft Decisions** and are abstracted from documents *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add* (ICOMOS) and *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2* (IUCN).

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

A.1.1 AFRICA

Property	Konso Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1333 Rev
State Party	Ethiopia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi) +CL

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 2.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents *WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add* and *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add*,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Konso Cultural Landscape, Ethiopia**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *Re-consider the boundaries to reflect the exceptional combination of walled towns and terraces within a coherent area;*
 - b) *Augment the nomination dossier to include details of the eight extra walled towns, including their conservation;*
 - c) *Provide details on how the whole nominated area will be managed;*
 - d) *Define and put in place a buffer zone to protect the property from urban development around Karat town;*
 - e) *Strengthen the planning processes to ensure that the spatial planning of the walled towns is conserved;*
 - f) *Ensure more active involvement of regional and national authorities in the management and conservation;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Property	Fort Jesus, Mombasa
Id. N°	1295 Rev
State Party	Kenya
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 16.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents *WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add* and *WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add*,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Fort Jesus, Mombasa, Kenya**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party to:
 - a) *Further develop and articulate the nomination to substantiate the proposed outstanding universal value, with specific consideration of the role played by the nominated property within its broader geographical, historical, political and economic context and in relation to other properties that share a similar pattern of evolution;*
 - b) *Expand the comparative analysis in order to examine all sets of proposed values, with special regard to the cultural interchange dimension of the nominated property in relation to its wider geo-historical context;*
 - c) *Amend the designation notice so as to eliminate the discrepancy between the sizes of the conservation area and the buffer zone and /or ensure that the entirety of the buffer zone is protected so that the additional layer of protection to the nominated property is effective;*
 - d) *Modify the boundaries in the marine area so that they follow straight lines for purposes of easier physical demarcation, install markers to clearly identify the northern as well as the marine boundaries of the nominated property and of the buffer zone and also provide the figures of the amended size of the property and its buffer zone after their expansion;*
 - e) *Provide a description and explanation of the functioning of Mombasa Old Town Planning Commission;*
 - f) *Give the Mombasa Old Town Planning Commission the financial and institutional means to allow it to function properly;*
 - g) *Strengthen Mombasa Old Town Conservation Office (MOTCO) in terms of human resources and its role, so that MOTCO is enabled to make an additional effort to sensitize and inform the community and the municipal technical officers about the conservation guidelines, thus improving their effective implementation and ensure that the buffer zone effectively acts as an additional layer of protection to the nominated property;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;

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

- a) Give the highest priority to rigorous monitoring of the rock erosion and to undertake measures to address this issue as soon as possible;
- b) Improve waste management and sanitation in Mombasa Old Town;
- c) Develop a holistic management structure for the Old Town that involves all the stakeholders, and in particular the local community, the municipal council, and the managers of the nominated property;
- d) Give priority to programmed maintenance over restoration, based on the 2009-2019 Maintenance Plan included in the Management Plan.

basis of cultural criteria and as a series according to the approaches proposed by the States Parties;

4. Commends the efforts to date by the States Parties for improving the protection of the settings, the management of the individual sites, and the coordination of the overall series;
5. Noting the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the component parts of Villa Savoye and Gardener's House, Poissy, Unité d'habitation, Marseille and of the Chapel Notre-Dame-du-Haut, Ronchamp, encourages the State Party of France to consider nominating these component parts as individual and separate sites.

A.1.2 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Property	The Causses and the Cévennes
Id. N°	1153 Rev
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v) + CL

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 34.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the nomination of **The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape, France**, back to the State Party in order to allow a mission to visit the property to consider its revised boundaries and its state of conservation.

Property	Architectural work of Le Corbusier, an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement
Id. N°	1321 Rev
State Party	France, Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 47.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8B.19** adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) and considering the new additional material received from the States Parties;
3. Decides not to inscribe the **Architectural work of Le Corbusier, an outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement, France, Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland**, on the World Heritage List on the

Property	Triple-arch Gate at Dan
Id. N°	1105 Rev
State Party	Israel
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 72.

Technical Note

Following additional information submitted by the State Party of Israel, this nomination was included on the list of those to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session. At the request of the World Heritage Committee, the Secretariat contacted the United Nations Department of Political Affairs and the latter confirmed by Memorandum dated of 6 May 2011 its inability to treat the boundaries question. In particular, recalling their previous letter of 13 May 2009, the United Nations Secretariat reiterated that "It is well-establish policy and practice of the United Nation Secretariat not to pronounce on the status of territories or the delineation of boundaries unless mandated to do so by a United Nations organ, or otherwise requested by the parties. The Cartographic Section of the United Nations Secretariat is only in a position to proceed on verification of the boundary line if mandated by a United Nations organ or if the request of both parties concerned (in this case Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic) is sent to the Secretary-General". UNESCO is, therefore, not in a position to confirm that the Triple-arch Gate at Dan is located within or outside the territory of Israel. Pending settling of this question, the Secretariat proposes the two options below:

OPTION I

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add, recognizes that the nomination entitled "Triple Arch Gate at Dan" (Israel) has Outstanding Universal Value;
2. Takes note of information provided concerning legal and technical data;
3. Postpones consideration of this nomination until the question of boundaries is settled.

OPTION II

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes the **Triple-arch Gate at Dan, Israel**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Triple-arch Gate at Dan has Outstanding Universal Value as it bears witness to great mastery of the technique of building a true arch with a significant span (2.5 metres) during the Middle Bronze Age or slightly later. It was built using sun-dried mud bricks, with the arch bricks making partial but unquestionable use of the innovative voussoir system. In the current state of archaeological knowledge, the Triple-arch Gate at Dan constitutes a unique example of a gate with three complete arches, each with three successive arcs of brick, both for its early date and its state of conservation. Through its integration in massive fortifications, it bears witness to the importance of the move towards urbanisation in the Middle Bronze Age and to its technical advances.

Criterion (ii): The Triple-arch Gate at Dan bears witness to the early diffusion of the architectonic principle of the true radial arch, in the Middle East during the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, particularly in its most complete version, including voussoir bricks, for wide spans.

Integrity and authenticity

The authenticity of the Triple-arch Gate at Dan is proven. However, the integrity of its sun-dried mudbrick structure raises considerable conservation problems with regard to the presentation of its outstanding universal value in a long-term perspective. A substantial conservation effort has been planned and begun by the State Party to achieve this aim. It must be continued with great determination, in view of the still imperfect state of expertise in the conservation of such constructions.

Protection and management requirements

The legal protection in place is adequate. The site is managed by the authority of the Natural reserve of the Tel Dan Park, which is attached to the governmental organisation for nature and parks (INPA). Conservation management is conducted under the authority of the governmental antiquities organisation (IAA). The set of measures presented forms a satisfactory management plan for the expression of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

4. Recommends that the State Party make sure that an exacting conservation management plan, in accordance with the best international standards for the preservation of sun-dried mudbrick architecture, is implemented;
5. Also recommends that the continuing education of the non-scientific INPA personnel working on the nominated property should be stepped up on the conservation and

II. Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by IUCN and ICOMOS to the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (19-29 June 2011)

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomm.	Pp
	NATURAL PROPERTIES			
Germany / Netherlands	The Wadden Sea	1314 Bis	OK	5
Mexico	Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California	1182 Bis	OK	5
United Republic of Tanzania	Selous Game Reserve	199 Bis	NA	5
	MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES			
Australia	Kakadu National Park	147 Quater	OK / OK	5
	CULTURAL PROPERTIES			
Chile	Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works	1178 Bis	OK	7
Cyprus	Choirokoitia	848 Bis	R	6
Germany	Pilgrimage Church of Wies	271 Bis	OK	7
Germany	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch	515 Bis	OK	7
Honduras	Maya Site of Copan	129 Bis	R	8
Italy	Historic Centre of Naples	726 Bis	OK	7
Malaysia	Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca	1223 Bis	OK	6
Mauritius	Le Morne Cultural Landscape	1259 Bis	OK	6
Spain	Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza	522 Bis	NA	7
Syrian Arab Republic	Old City of Damascus	20 Bis	OK	6

KEY

R Recommended for referral
 OK Approval Recommended of a modification
 NA Not approved modification

B.1 NATURAL PROPERTIES

B.1.1 AFRICA

Property	Selous Game Reserve
Id. N°	199 Bis
State Party	United Republic of Tanzania

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 125.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling its decisions regarding the State of Conservation of the property, including Decisions **33 COM 7B.8** and **34 COM 7B.3**;
3. Decides not to approve the minor modification of the **Selous Game Reserve, United Republic of Tanzania**;
4. Considers that any proposed amendment to the boundary of the property should consider the context of the property's Outstanding Universal Value, and the overall Selous Ecosystem, as outlined in the most recent World Heritage Centre and IUCN mission undertaken in 2008, and should also take account of the Committee's decisions on the State of Conservation of the property;
5. Considers also that boundaries of World Heritage properties should not be modified with the primary objective of facilitating mining.

B.1.2 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Property	The Wadden Sea
Id. N°	1314 Bis
State Party	Germany / Netherlands

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 131.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decision **33 COM 8B.4**;
3. Approves the minor boundary modification of **the Wadden Sea, Germany / Netherlands**, to include the Hamburg Wadden Sea National Park (13,611 ha), in order to strengthen the integrity of the inscribed property and support its effective protection and management;
4. Notes with appreciation that the Hamburg Wadden Sea National Park is already fully subject to the agreements and decisions made in the framework of the Trilateral Wadden Sea cooperation, as detailed in the original nomination dossier for the Wadden Sea;
5. Encourages the State Parties to continue to strengthen their transboundary collaboration in managing the property, and with the State Party of Denmark, and to

consider the potential for nomination of an extension of the property to include the Danish Wadden Sea, taking account of the Committee's recommendations at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List.

B.1.3 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

Property	Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California
Id. N°	1182 Bis
State Party	Mexico

See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 137.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling its Decision **29 COM 8B.9**, which recommended the State Party consider further extensions to this serial property;
3. Approves the minor boundary modification of the **Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California, Mexico**, to include the "Balandra Zone of Ecological Conservation and Community Interest" (1,197 ha) as a new component part of the existing serial property, in order to strengthen the integrity of the inscribed property, provide connectivity and support its effective protection and management;
4. Requests the State Party, in close collaboration with the relevant local communities to complete the management plan for this component of the property and to submit this to the World Heritage Centre before the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012, and to ensure continued attention to the measures to manage tourism development and fisheries within and associated with the new component;
5. Notes with appreciation the restoration of the mangroves within Balandra and encourages consideration of similar approaches to reestablish additional mangrove areas and new marine protected areas in the Sea of Cortez.

B.2 MIXED NATURAL AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES

B.2.1 ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Kakadu National Park
Id. N°	147 Quater
State Party	Australia

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 1.
See IUCN Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 177.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add, WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B2,

2. Recalling consideration of this property at the time of its original nomination and as outlined in document WHC-98/CONF.203/INF.18 and in Decisions **22 COM VII.28**, and **29 COM 8B.9**, including in relation to the Koongarra Project Area and other areas;
3. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Kakadu National Park, Australia** to include the Koongarra Project Area (1,228 ha), in order to strengthen the integrity of the inscribed property and support its effective protection and management;
4. Requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre by **1st February 2012**:
 - a) An inventory of the rock art sites within the extension, including a map, and of their associated archaeological sites;
 - b) Details of their state of conservation;
 - c) Details of their conservation management arrangements;
5. Recommends that the State Party ensures that the rock art sites are included as attributes in the draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value that is to be drafted as part of the Periodic Reporting process and submitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval;
6. Commends the State Party on its efforts to integrate the Koongarra Project Areas into Kakadu National Park which will involve an absolute prohibition of mining through the application of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Protection Act 1999, and requests the State Party to expedite this process as soon as possible, in collaboration with the traditional landowners of the property;
7. Notes with appreciation the commitment of the State Party, and the traditional land owners, to not permit any mining within the property, as extended through the addition of the Koongarra project area.

B.3 CULTURAL PROPERTIES

B.3.1 AFRICA

Property	Le Morne Cultural Landscape
Id. N°	1259 Bis
State Party	Mauritius

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 29.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundaries of **Le Morne Cultural Landscape, Mauritius**.

B.3.2 ARAB STATES

Property	Old City of Damascus
Id. N°	20 Bis
State Party	Syrian Arab Republic

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 30.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Old City of Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following points:
 - a) Consider extending the buffer zone as currently defined so as to ensure a better connection between the historic quarters of the ancient city and the inscribed property;
 - b) Continue the regulation and control efforts, either currently under way or announced, for the various parts of the buffer zone, and to keep the World Heritage Committee up to date with progress in this matter.

B.3.3 ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca
Id. N°	1223 Bis
State Party	Malaysia

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 32.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Melaka and George Town, Historic Cities of the Straits of Malacca, Malaysia**.

B.3.4 EUROPE / NORTH AMERICA

Property	Choirokoitia
Id. N°	848 Bis
State Party	Cyprus

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 83.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the examination of the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Choirokoitia, Cyprus**,

back to the State Party in order to allow it to:

- a) *Extend the boundary of the World Heritage property in order to enclose all of the State-owned property of the peninsular bounded by the Maroni river;*
- b) *Identify the full extent of the site through field survey and geophysics, and strategic excavation if necessary, as prescribed by paragraph 100 of the Operational Guidelines and amend the boundary of the World Heritage property accordingly;*
- c) *Enlarge the buffer zone to the north, east and south and complete negotiations on the final extent of the Controlled Zone.*

Property	Pilgrimage Church of Wies
Id. N°	271 Bis
State Party	Germany

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 89.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Pilgrimage Church of Wies, Germany.***

Property	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch
Id. N°	515 Bis
State Party	Germany

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 90.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Approves proposed buffer zone for the **Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch, Germany;***
3. *Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the inclusion of the piece of land extending along the north-east extension of Nibelungenstrasse from the northern boundary of the original monastic enclosure to meet Alte Bensheimer Strasse, in order to protect the view of the Torhalle as approached along Alte Bensheimer Strasse from the north-east;*
4. *Encourages the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed of the open air museum project in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.*

Property	Historic Centre of Naples
Id. N°	726 Bis
State Party	Italy

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 85.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Historic Centre of Naples, Italy;***
3. *Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Historic Centre of Naples, Italy;***
4. *Expresses concern for the recurrent danger, despite the considerable efforts by the State Party, of giving priority to prestigious built structures and areas to the detriment of modest and fragile urban fabric, the intangible heritage, and traditional economic activities and recommends that the State Party should allocate part of the funding collected to restoring the balance.*

Property	Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza
Id. N°	522 Bis
State Party	Spain

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 87.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Decides not to approve the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza, Spain.***

B.3.5 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

Property	Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works
Id. N°	1178 Bis
State Party	Chile

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 92.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works, Chile,** if the World Heritage Committee agrees on the new line of Route A-16 under item 7A;*

3. *Recommends that the State Party provide a map showing the revised boundary and buffer zone. This could be done in a series of 2 maps, using different scales.*

Property	Maya Site of Copan
Id. N°	129 Bis
State Party	Honduras

See ICOMOS Additional Evaluation Book, May 2011, page 94.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add and WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1.Add,*
2. *Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the **Maya Site of Copan, Honduras**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:*
 - a) *Re-submit map No. 1 showing the nominated property and its immediate surroundings. This map should be either topographic or cadastral, presented at a scale which is appropriate to the size in hectares of the property, include title and legend in English and bear a labelled coordinate grid;*
 - b) *Re-submit map No. 3 showing the proposed buffer zone and the nominated area with the same standards as the ones required for map No. 1;*
 - c) *Provide justification for the extent of the buffer zone, its delineation and its exact area;*
 - d) *Provide information on regulatory measures for the protection and management of the property and its buffer zone.*

III. Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of the five properties inscribed at the 34th session (Brasilia, 2010) and not adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add,
2. Adopts the following Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at 34th session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia, 2010):
 - Saudi Arabia: At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah;
 - China: China Danxia;
 - Kiribati: Phoenix Islands Protected Area;
 - Viet Nam: Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi;
 - Brazil: São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão.

C.1 ARAB STATES

Property	At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah
State Party	Saudi Arabia
Id. N°	1329
Dates of inscription	2010

Brief synthesis

The At-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah was the first capital of the Saudi Dynasty, in the heart of the Arabian Peninsula, north-west of Riyadh. Founded in the 15th century, it bears witness to the Najdi architectural style, which is specific to the centre of the Arabian Peninsula. In the 18th and the early 19th century, its regional political and religious role increased, and the citadel of at-Turaif became the centre of the temporal power of the House of Saud and the spread of the Islamic reform movement in Arabia, Wahhabism. The property includes the remains of many palaces and an urban ensemble built on the edge of the ad-Dir'iyah oasis.

Criterion (iv): The citadel of at-Turaif is representative of a diversified and fortified urban ensemble within an oasis. It comprises many palaces and is an outstanding example of the Najdi architectural and decorative style characteristic of the centre of the Arabian Peninsula. It bears witness to a building method that is well adapted to its environment, to the use of adobe in major palatial complexes, along with a remarkable sense of geometrical decoration.

Criterion (v): The site of at-Turaif District in ad-Dir'iyah illustrates a significant phase in the human settlement of the central Arabian plateau, when in the mid-18th century Ad-Dir'iyah became the capital of an independent Arab State and an important religious centre. At-Turaif District in Ad-Dir'iyah is an outstanding example of traditional human settlement in a desert environment.

Criterion (vi): The At-Turaif District was the first historic centre with a unifying power in the Arabian Peninsula. Its influence was greatly strengthened by the teachings of Sheikh Mohammad Bin Abdul Wahhab, a great reformer of

Sunni Islam who lived, preached and died in the city. After his enduring alliance with the Saudi Dynasty, in the middle of the 18th century, it is from ad-Dir'iyah that the message of Wahhabism spread throughout the Arabian Peninsula and the Muslim world.

Integrity

The property comprises the remains of a relatively comprehensive urban ensemble of which the vast majority of the components are still in place, although many buildings are in ruins. The initial planning is well preserved and can be clearly observed in its road network. The structural integrity of the property is thus acceptable. The property has not been subject to excessively aggressive modern development, as it was abandoned for a long time, and the integrity of the landscape appears to be satisfactory, although fragile.

Authenticity

The urban and architectural components of the property that have not been altered or reconstructed during 20th century reemployments or restorations are authentic. The buildings are generally in a state of ruins or vestiges. A major programme of restoration work is in place, which respects the original locations, plans and techniques. It must take particular care to preserve the attributes of the authenticity of its buildings and the road network. Vigilance must be ongoing and reinforced by a conservation programme which takes priority over other considerations.

Protection and management requirements

Since 1976, the property has been under the protection of the Antiquities Act 26M, 1392 (1972). This law protects the moveable and immoveable ancient heritage registered as "antiquity", a term that can apply to vestiges which are at least two-hundred years old. The Ministry of Education and the Council of Antiquities are responsible for enforcement of the law. This is strengthened by a police department under the responsibility of the governor. A new bill that systematically provides for a protection zone of 200 m around the boundaries of the property is pending approval.

A detailed global management plan of the property is being prepared by the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities (SCTA) and the designers of the Living Heritage Museum, the future management structure of the property. This should give priority to the organisation and monitoring of the conservation of the different historic components comprising the property. A scientific conservation committee must be established with broad powers to define, supervise and monitor the work programmes and projects for the property.

C.2 ASIA / PACIFIC

Property	China Danxia
State Party	China
Id. N°	1335
Dates of inscription	2010

Brief synthesis

China Danxia is a serial property comprising six component parts (Chishui, Taining, Langshan, Danxiashan, Longhushan, and Jianglangshan) found in the sub-tropical zone of south-eastern China within approximately 1700 km crescent shaped arc from Guizhou Province in the west to Zhejiang Province in the east.

China Danxia is the name given in China to landscapes developed on continental red terrigenous sedimentary beds influenced by endogenous forces (including uplift) and exogenous forces (including weathering and erosion). It is characterised by spectacular red cliffs and a range of erosional landforms, including dramatic natural pillars, towers, ravines, valleys and waterfalls. The process of its development is characterised by a particular rock sequence, tectonic background, climatic conditions, erosional processes and landforms and these processes have been presented as an interim model.

Due to the combined endogenic (tectonic uplift) and exogenic (climatic, erosion, weathering) forces, and other factors, the Danxia landforms have been developed in red sedimentary sequences continuously from the Neogene until the present. The six component parts represent the most important examples of "least eroded" to "most eroded" Danxia landforms, providing a range of different aspects of the phenomenon, and illustrate both the range of landforms in relation to the forces and processes that formed them, together with a range of associated landscapes.

Criterion (vii): China Danxia is an impressive and unique landscape of great natural beauty. The reddish conglomerate and sandstone that form this landscape of exceptional natural beauty have been shaped into spectacular peaks, pillars, cliffs and imposing gorges. Together with the contrasting forests, winding rivers and majestic waterfalls, China Danxia presents a significant natural phenomenon.

Criterion (viii): China Danxia contains a wide variety of well developed red-beds landforms such as peaks, towers, mesas, cuervas, cliffs, valleys, caves and arches. Being shaped by both endogenous forces (including uplift) and exogenous forces (including weathering and erosion), China Danxia provides a range of different aspects of the phenomenon of physical landscape developed from continental (terrestrial) reddish conglomerate and sandstone in a warm, humid monsoon climate, illustrating both the range of landforms in relation to the forces and processes that formed them. The component parts represent the best examples of "least eroded" to "most eroded" Danxia landforms, displaying a clear landform sequence from "young" through "mature" to "old age", and with each component site displaying characteristic geomorphologic features of a given stage.

Integrity

China Danxia satisfies the requirements of integrity. The property encompasses substantial elements of sufficient size to reflect the natural beauty and earth science values of

Danxia landform from young stage through mature stage and to old stage. The boundaries of the China Danxia are adequate in relation to the nominated earth science and aesthetic values, and the buffer zone boundaries are also clearly defined. The level of management commitment appears adequate to the main challenges and threats that could face the property.

Protection and management requirements

The property is state owned and its protected status varies between the six component parts: most have national park status, though land status also includes national nature reserve, national forest, and geopark. Each one of the six component parts is protected under relative laws and regulations at both national, provincial and local levels, which ensure the adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and traditional protection of the outstanding universal values.

Efficient management systems at different levels have been built with enough qualified staff in China Danxia areas. Planning for the serial property is advanced. An integrated management plan has been prepared for the property as a whole, as well as individual plans for the six areas in the series. These plans identify a clear rationale for management and mechanisms for the protection of the property. Research and adaptive management techniques, including baseline condition assessment and monitoring of change for both natural values and species have been established. Local communities are aware of the World Heritage nomination and all stakeholders are also very supportive of the World Heritage proposal, which ensures the long-term management.

Property	Phoenix Islands Protected Area
State Party	Kiribati
Id. N°	1325
Dates of inscription	2010

Brief Synthesis

As a vast expanse of largely pristine mid-ocean environment, replete with a suite of largely intact uninhabited atolls, truly an oceanic wilderness, the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (408,250 sq km), the largest marine protected area in the Pacific, is globally exceptional and as such is a superlative natural phenomenon of global importance.

Phoenix Islands Protected Area contains an outstanding collection of large submerged volcanoes, presumed extinct, rising direct from the extensive deep sea floor with an average depth of more than 4,500 metres and a maximum depth of over 6,000 metres. Included are no less than 14 recognised seamounts, submerged mountains that don't penetrate to the surface. The collection of atolls and reef islands represent coral reef capping on 8 other volcanic mountains that approach the surface. The large bathymetric range of the submerged seamount landscape provides depth defined habitat types fully representative of Pacific mid oceanic biota.

Due to its great isolation, Phoenix Islands Protected Area occupies a unique position in the biogeography of the Pacific as a critical stepping stone habitat for migratory and pelagic/planktonic species and for ocean currents in the region. Phoenix Islands Protected Area embraces the full

range of marine environments in this area and displays high levels of marine abundance as well as the full spectrum of age and size cohorts, increasingly rare in the tropics, and especially in the case of apex predator sharks fish, sea turtles, sea birds, corals, giant clams, and coconut crabs, many of which have been depleted elsewhere. The overall marine tropic dynamics for these island communities across this archipelago are better functioning (relatively intact) compared with other island systems where human habitation and exploitation has significantly altered the environment. The complete representation of ocean and island environments and their connectivity, the remoteness and naturalness are important attributes which contribute to the outstanding universal value.

Criterion (vii); Phoenix Islands Protected Area, an oceanic wilderness, is sufficiently remote and inhospitable to human colonisation as to be exceptional in terms of the minimal evidence of the impacts of human activities both on the atolls and in the adjacent seas. The Phoenix Islands Protected Area is a very large protected area, a vast wilderness domain where nature prevails and man is but an occasional visitor. The property is distinguished by containing a large suite of seamounts complete with a broad expanse of contextual abyssal plain with a natural phenomenon of global significance. The essentially pristine environment, outstanding underwater clarity, the spectacle of large groups of charismatic aquatic animals (e.g. bumphead parrotfish, Napoleon wrasse, surgeonfishes, parrotfishes, groupers, maori wrasse, sharks, turtles, dolphins, manta rays, giant clams) in quantities rarely found elsewhere in the world, aesthetically outstanding coral reef features (e.g. giant clams, large coral heads) together with the spectacle of huge concentrations of seabirds on remote atolls, makes of this property a truly kaleidoscopic natural "oceanscape" exhibiting exceptional natural beauty of global significance.

Criterion (ix); With its rich biota, as a known breeding site for numerous nomadic, migratory and pelagic marine and terrestrial species, and the known and predicted high level of biodiversity and endemism associated with these isolated mid-ocean atolls, submerged reefs and seamounts, Phoenix Islands Protected Area makes an outstanding contribution to ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of global marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals. Phoenix Islands Protected Area has exceptional value as a natural laboratory for the study and understanding of the significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of marine ecosystems of the Pacific, the world's largest ocean, indeed all oceans. This property is of crucial scientific importance in identifying and monitoring the processes of sea level change, growth rates and age of reefs and reef builders, (both geologically and historically) and in evaluating effects from climate change.

Integrity

Phoenix Islands Protected Area's boundaries are clearly defined. The boundaries are mostly straight lines with some adjustments to the boundaries to align with the Exclusive Economic Zone (200NM) of Kiribati. There are various clearly delimited zones within Phoenix Islands Protected Area as described in the Management Plan. Phoenix Islands Protected Area's large size and full inclusion of oceanic and island habitats in this area and coverage of numerous examples of key habitats (coral reefs, islands, seamounts) together with its predominantly natural state give exceptional conservation importance. The integrity of the property and oceanic ecosystems processes at scale are globally significant for island archipelagos and most other tropical

marine environments found worldwide. However, human impacts such as fishing, deep sea mining and invasive species should be closely monitored for the maintenance of the integrity of the property.

Protection and Management requirements

Phoenix Islands Protected Area is a protected area legally established under the Phoenix Islands Protected Area Regulations 2008. These regulations clearly delineate the boundaries of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, establish the Phoenix Islands Protected Area Management Committee and seek to ensure that a Management Plan is in place for the property. The full establishment of management capacity is an essential requirement, and Kiribati is committed to a "whole of government approach with partners" to ensure a management system that is sustainable and suitable to the circumstances of a small developing state. Of particular note is the importance of sustained success in capture and fining of illegal fishing vessels and in the removal of invasive species from globally important islands for seabird conservation. It is essential to strengthen the management framework for fisheries, including the extension of no-take areas, measures to prevent degradation of seamounts and concrete timelines for the phasing out of tuna fishing.

For long term sustainability Kiribati and its partners are committed to a Phoenix Islands Protected Area Trust Fund. The Fund's legislation, the Board and by-laws are essential foundations for the property and partners, including Conservation International and the New England Aquarium are committed to ensure the establishment, full funding and operation of the endowment fund to support the property. Kiribati is committed to further build management capacity, particularly for surveillance and enforcement, including through site, national, regional and bilateral partnerships. The link to the Nauru Agreement (8 Pacific Island States) to manage tuna fishing in the region is important and provides, through license provisions, a long-term active linkage to management of the neighbouring high seas for the Phoenix Islands Protected Area World Heritage site. Kiribati licenses for fishing in the Kiribati Exclusive Economic Zone, including Phoenix Islands Protected Area, are only allowable if the licensee agrees not to fish in the adjacent high seas. This is enforceable through the mandatory 100% observer coverage.

Property	Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi
State Party	Viet Nam
Id. N°	1328
Dates of inscription	2010

Brief summary

The Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long -- Hanoi, located in the heart of the capital of Viet Nam, is the most important and best-preserved part of the ancient Imperial Citadel of Thang Long.

The Thang Long Imperial Citadel was built in the 11th century by the Vietnamese Ly Dynasty, marking the independence of the Đại Việt. It was built on the remains of a Chinese fortress dating from the 7th century, on drained land reclaimed from the Red River Delta in Hanoi. It was the centre of regional political power for almost thirteen centuries without interruption.

The buildings of the Imperial Citadel and the remains in the 18 Hoang Diêu Archaeological Site reflect a unique South-East Asian culture specific to the lower Red River Valley, at the crossroads of influences coming from China in the north and the ancient Kingdom of Champa in the south.

The Imperial Citadel of Thang Long is characterized by its longevity and continuity as a seat of power, evidenced by different archaeological levels and monuments.

Criterion (ii): The Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi bears witness to the meeting of influences coming mainly from China in the north and the Kingdom of Champa in the south. It expresses a set of intercultural exchanges which shaped a unique culture in the lower Red River Valley.

Criterion (iii): The Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long bears witness to the long cultural tradition of the Viêt populations established in the Delta and the lower Red River Valley. It was a continuous seat of power from the 7th century through to the present day.

Criterion (vi): The Imperial Citadel of Thang Long at Hanoi, with its political function and symbolic role, is directly associated with numerous and important cultural and historical events, and leading artistic expressions and moral, philosophical, and religious ideas. The succession of these events marks the formative and development process of an independent nation over more than a thousand years, including the colonial period and the two contemporary Wars of Independence and reunification of Viet Nam.

Integrity

The continuity of its political role is demonstrated by the archaeological elements brought to light and by the later built elements of the Thang Long Citadel. In spite of absent and not always very visible evidence, the conditions of integrity in terms of the architecture, structure and landscaping of the property are acceptable. The very promising archaeological vestiges of the 18 Hoang Diêu site must be completed by a study programme on the scale of the property for confirmation of the archaeological integrity.

Authenticity

The degree of authenticity expressed by the architecture of Thang Long corresponds to buildings of the late 19th and the 20th centuries. Older buildings, dating back to the dynastic periods, notably the Doan Mon Gate and the Hau Lau Palace, have been restored and modified. However, these changes are related to the political history of the property. Over the long historical period of the Citadel of Thang Long, the archaeological authenticity of the property is good, even if expressed by only a small excavation area. The degree of authenticity of the architecture is variable depending on the period examined, being more satisfactory for the contemporary and colonial buildings.

Protection and management requirements

The legal protection of the property is based primarily on two laws: the Law on Cultural Heritage (2001) which ensures the protection of the various recognized moveable and immovable components of the property, and the Law on Construction for all work and projects. In the event of discordance in the application of these two laws, for example for a proposed project in the territory of the property nominated for inscription, the Law on Heritage Management takes precedent. The legal protection in place is appropriate for the property, but it must be completed and a wider buffer zone should be envisaged.

The management authority is well-defined and already functional: in 2006, the People's Committee of Hanoi entrusted the Co Loa and Thang Long Vestiges Preservation Centre, also called Thang Long Centre, with the responsibility for the management of the property. The general guidelines of the Management Plan are satisfactory, but this Plan must be enacted, and the archaeological studies component should be strengthened and expanded. Furthermore, the capacity building for the personnel involved in the conservation of the property should be enhanced.

C.3 LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN

Property	São Francisco Square in the Town of São Cristóvão
State Party	Brazil
Id. N°	1272 Rev
Dates of inscription	2010

Brief synthesis

The São Francisco Square, in the town of São Cristóvão, in the North East of Brazil, is an exceptional and homogeneous monumental ensemble made up of public and private buildings representing the period during which the Portuguese and Spanish crowns were united. The São Francisco Square constitutes a coherent and harmonious ensemble which merges the patterns of land occupation followed by Portugal and the norms defined for towns established by Spain. Established in accordance with the length and width required by Act IX of the Philippine Ordinances, this square incorporates the concept of a Plaza Mayor as employed in the colonial cities of Hispanic America, while at the same time inserted in the urban pattern of a Portuguese colonial town in a tropical landscape. Hence, it may be considered a remarkable symbiosis of the urban planning of cities of Portugal and Spain. Relevant civil and religious institutional buildings, the main one being the complex of the Church and Convent of São Francisco, surround the square.

Criterion (ii): The São Francisco Square represents the outcome of the merging of the modes of territorial occupation and settlement of Portugal and Spain according to which urban settlements were established in their respective colonial empires. This property exhibits an important fusion of urban models, which occurred during the unification under one crown of two rival Empires.

Criterion (iv): The São Francisco Square is an outstanding example of harmonious and coherent architectural ensemble that has been preserved as a social landmark of the town and a place for important cultural and social manifestations. It shows a paradigm of integrated rational town planning and adaptation to the specificities of the local topography.

Integrity

The integrity of the property is sufficient as the attributes necessary to convey its Outstanding Universal Value are encompassed in its boundaries. These attributes are intact and complete and are not under threat.

Authenticity

The Square and associated buildings within the nominated property are authentic in terms of the way they portray their historical and social significance within the life of the town. Works to the Square itself have retained its characteristics

while improving the infrastructure, amenity and security for pedestrians.

Protection and management requirements

The property and its buffer zone enjoy sufficient and adequate legal protection that has been improved throughout the years to ensure their proper conservation. The architectural and urban ensemble was protected by the Federal government by procedure 785-T-67 of 31 January 1967, in the framework of Decree – Law 25 of 30 November 1937. At the State level, the ensemble was registered as Historic Monument by Decree Law 94 in 1938, supported by Article 134 of the new State Constitution. In 1967, the Architectural, Urban and Landscape ensemble of São Cristóvão was registered on the Archaeological, Ethnographic and Landscape Protection Book, on page 10, number 40. The buffer zone corresponds to the historic centre of the town of São Cristóvão and is protected at state and national levels.

Appropriate management policies are in place, among which an Urban Plan devised with the participation of stakeholders, including the local population and religious orders. However, the management structure and procedures could be improved by the development and implementation of a management plan for the property and the increase, diversification and improved skills of the staff involved in it. The Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (IPHAN), through its regional office, is responsible for the physical conservation of the property, while the local government is responsible for land use and compliance with planning regulations.

IV. In compliance with paragraph 61 of the *Operational Guidelines*, evaluation of the impact of the mechanism that puts limits to the examination of nominations by the Committee [aka “Cairn-Suzhou Decision”]

Background

1. The Committee at its 24th session (Cairns, 2000) established two separate limits on the number of nominations to be examined each year, for different reasons;
 - (i) A limit of one new nomination per State Party (with exceptions for States Parties without properties on the World Heritage List) was established in an attempt **to improve the geographic distribution of new nominations**;
 - (ii) An annual limit on the number of new nominations the Committee would review annually (originally set at 30 nominations per year) was established on an interim basis **to manage the workload of the World Heritage Committee, Advisory Bodies, and the World Heritage Centre**.

Both these limits made up the "Cairns Decision" that, throughout the years, has changed several times. The table below summarizes these amendments to the limitations from the year 2000 onwards.

Table.1: Chronology of the limits on nominations decided by the Committee

Session / Year	Overall limit	Description of the limit	Exemptions	Limit per State Party	Exemptions
24 th session, 2000	30	New Nominations	Deferrals, referrals, Extensions and Nominations on an Emergency Basis	1 New Nomination	States Parties with no sites on the List
25 th session, 2001	30	New Nominations	Deferrals, referrals, Extensions, Nominations on an Emergency Basis + Transboundary/Transnational Nominations	1 New Nomination	States Parties with no sites on the List
28 th session, 2004	45	New Nominations, Deferrals, referrals, Extensions, Nominations on an Emergency Basis + Transboundary/Transnational Nominations	none	2 Nominations	Provided that at least 1 of the two nominations concerns a natural property
29 th session, 2005	45	New Nominations, Deferrals, referrals, Extensions, Nominations on an Emergency Basis	none	2 Nominations	Provided that at least 1 of the two nominations concerns a natural property Transboundary/Transnational Nominations (count only under 1 country's quota)
31 st session, 2007	45(*)	New Nominations, Deferrals, referrals, Extensions, Nominations on an Emergency Basis	none	2 Nominations	Transboundary/Transnational Nominations (count only under 1 country's quota)

(*) = A new priority system (para.61.c of the *Operational Guidelines*) was set up to apply in case the overall annual limit of 45 nominations was exceeded.

2. The last amendment to the limitations system occurred at the 31st session of the Committee (Christchurch, 2007) in Decision **31 COM 10**. Point 3 of that Decision states that: “[the Committee] while strongly recommending that the current practice of examining up to two complete nominations per State Party per year, provided that at least one of such nominations concerns a natural property, be maintained, decides, nevertheless, **on an experimental basis of 4 years**, that a State Party be permitted to decide on the nature of the nomination, whether natural or cultural, as per its national priorities, its history and geography” and decided that (Point 6 of the same Decision) “the Committee will review the impact of this decision at the 35th session in 2011”.
3. Considering that the practice of examining up to two complete nominations per State Party per year, provided that at least one of such nominations concerns a natural property was discontinued in July 2007, consequently it was applied for the first time for the 1 February 2008 deadline, for nominations to be examined at the 2009 session of the Committee. Even though the period of application of this particular measure may be too short to establish a definite trend, as shown in Table 2 below, Decision **31 COM 10** appears to have had an impact on the number of submission of natural properties nominations.

Table.2: Summary table of Nominations received for examination between 2001 and 2012. The first column, “Session examination”, indicates the year of the session for which the nominations were pending.

Session examination	Natural	Mixed	Cultural	Total
2003	16 (24.6%)	4 (6.15%)	45 (69.25%)	65 (100%)
2004	14 (20%)	1 (1.4%)	55 (78.7%)	70 (100%)
2005	13 (21.3%)	10 (16.4%)	38 (62.3%)	61 (100%)
2006	12 (23.5%)	5 (9.8%)	34 (66.7%)	51 (100%)
2007	11 (24.4%)	1 (2.2%)	33 (73.3%)	45 (100%)
2008	17 (31.5%)	1 (1.8%)	36 (66.7%)	54 (100%)
2009	8 (17.8%)	6 (13.3%)	31 (68.9%)	45 (100%)
2010	11 (21.2%)	5 (9.6%)	36 (69.2%)	52 (100%)
2011	9 (20.45%)	4 (9.1%)	31 (70.45%)	44 (100%)
2012	5 (10.4%)	5 (10.4%)	38 (79.2%)	48 (100%)

4. In relation to the overall annual limit (para.61.b of the *Operational Guidelines*), the practice showed that the current limitation of 45 nominations, inclusive of nominations deferred and referred by previous sessions of the Committee, extensions (except minor modifications of limits of the property), transboundary and serial transnational nominations, proved well in order to manage the workload of the Committee, the Advisory Bodies, and the World Heritage Centre.
5. As for the priority system to be applied in case the overall annual limit of 45 nominations is exceeded (set up in Paragraph 61.c of the *Operational Guidelines*), although so far it had to be applied only once, it proved to be effective.
6. It appears that the impact of the limit of 2 nominations per State Party (together with by the exemption of the transboundary or serial transnational nominations that count only under 1 State Party’s quota) did not have a positive impact on the improvement of the geographic distribution of new nominations. A series of tables presented as Annex 1 to this document provide some statistical data that may serve as base for discussion.

7. Tables 3 to 5 show that the breakdown in terms of regional representation on the World Heritage List did not largely change between 2000, 2005 and 2010. Tables 6, 7 and 8 show that the States Parties that could regularly submit nominations (especially those that could submit more than one nomination per year) are also those who possess the highest numbers of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. In particular, the reading of Table 7 shows that, re-establishing the limit of nominations per State Party back to 1 per year (as it was between 2000 and 2004), it may have a positive impact on the regional representation on the World Heritage List.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 8B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/8B.Add,*
2. *Recalling Decision 31 COM 10 adopted at its 31st session (Christchurch, 2007);*
3. *Decides to re-establish the practice of examining two complete nominations per State Party per year provided that at least one of such nominations concerns a natural property;*
4. *Also decides to amend paragraph 61(c) of the Operational Guidelines accordingly;*
5. *Further decides that it will review the impact of this decision at its 39th session in 2015;*
6. *Encourages States Parties to submit draft nominations by 30 September to ensure that nominations have the best opportunity of being considered complete by the deadline of 1 February.*

Table 3 - Breakdown of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in the year **2000**.

REGION	CULTURAL	NATURAL	MIXED	TOTAL
Africa	21 (39.6%)	29 (54.7%)	3 (5.7%)	53 (8 %)
Arab States	50 (94.4%)	2 (3.8%)	1 (1.8%)	53 (8 %)
Asia and the Pacific	90 (66.6%)	36 (26.7%)	9 (6.7%)	135 (20 %)
Europe and North America	301 (85.7%)	41 (11.7%)	9 (2.6%)	351 (51 %)
Latin America and the Caribbean	68 (69.4%)	27 (27.5%)	3 (3.1%)	98 (14 %)
total	530 (76.8%)	135 (19.6%)	25 (3.6%)	690 (100%) Inscribed in 123 States Parties

Table 4 - Breakdown of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List in the year **2005**.

REGION	CULTURAL	NATURAL	MIXED	TOTAL
Africa	31 (47.7%)	31 (47.7%)	3 (4.6%)	65 (8%)
Arab States	56 (91.8%)	4 (6.5%)	1 (1.7%)	61 (7%)
Asia and the Pacific	112 (68.3%)	43 (26.2%)	9 (5.5%)	164 (20%)
Europe and North America	352 (86.1%)	48 (11.7%)	9 (2.2%)	409 (50%)
Latin America and the Caribbean	77 (68.1%)	33 (29.3%)	3 (2.6%)	113 (14%)
total	628 (77.3%)	159 (19.6%)	25 (3.1%)	812 (100%) Inscribed in 137 States Parties

Table 5 - Breakdown of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List as of **2010**.

REGION	CULTURAL	NATURAL	MIXED	TOTAL
Africa	42 (53.8%)	32 (41%)	4 (5.1%)	78 (9%)
Arab States	61 (92.4%)	4 (6.1%)	1 (1.5%)	66 (7%)
Asia and the Pacific	138 (69.7%)	51 (25.7%)	9 (4.6%)	198 (21%)
Europe and North America	377 (84.7%)	58 (13%)	10 (2.2%)	445 (49%)
Latin America and the Caribbean	86 (77.4%)	35 (28.2%)	3 (2.5%)	124 (14%)
total	704 (77.3%)	180 (19.7%)	27 (2.7%)	911 (100%) Inscribed in 151 States Parties

Table.6: List of Nominations received to be examined by the Committee at its sessions between 2003 and 2012. Detail of States Parties having submitted more than 4 nominations.

IN DESCENDING ORDER BY NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS RECEIVED

State Party	Nominations received ⁽¹⁾	Cultural Heritage	Natural Heritage	Mixed Heritage
China	26	16	8	2
India	23	18	5	0
France	20	14	5	1
Germany	20	18	2	0
Italy	17	11	5	1
Mexico	17	12	3	2
Israel	16	14	1	1
Russian Federation	16	10	5	1
Spain	16	10	5	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15	14	1	0
Slovakia	12	9	3	0
Indonesia	11	6	5	0
Austria	10	7	2	1
Poland	10	9	1	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10	9	0	1
South Africa	9	2	5	2

Switzerland	9	5	4	0
Brazil	8	4	3	1
Kenya	8	6	2	0
Portugal	8	3	3	2
Czech Republic	7	6	1	0
Japan	7	5	1	1
Ukraine	7	5	2	0
Australia	6	4	2	0
Azerbaijan	6	5	1	0
Belgium	6	6	0	0
Pakistan	6	6	0	0
Philippines	6	2	2	2
Sweden	6	5	1	0
Belarus	5	5	0	0
Colombia	5	2	1	2
Gabon	5	3	0	2
Malaysia	5	3	2	0
Nigeria	5	5	0	0
Serbia	5	3	2	0
Sri Lanka	5	2	0	3
Tajikistan	5	3	1	1
Tanzania, United Republic of	5	4	0	1
Turkey	5	5	0	0
Vietnam	5	2	3	0

(1) = Please note that, for the aim of this table, transboundary and transnational nomination are counted under all States Parties participating.

Table 7 – States Parties having submitted 2 or more nominations for the same deadline at least twice for the Committee sessions between 2003-2012

State Party	Submitted more than 1 nomination for the same cycle
China	9 times
India	7
France	6
Italy	6
Germany	5
Spain	5
Mexico	4
Israel	4
Russian Federation	4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4
South Africa	4
Slovakia	3
Indonesia	3
Switzerland	3
Austria	2
Poland	2
Brazil	2
Belgium	2
Belarus	2
Gabon	2
Tanzania, United Republic of	2
Vietnam	2

Table 8 – States Parties with more than 5 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

States Parties	Properties Inscribed
Italy	45
Spain	42
China	40
France	35
Germany	33
Mexico	31
India	28

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	28
Russian Federation	24
United States of America	21
Australia	18
Brazil	18
Greece	17
Canada	15
Japan	14
Sweden	14
Poland	13
Portugal	13
Czech Republic	12
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12
Peru	11
Belgium	10
Korea, Republic of	10
Switzerland	10
Bulgaria	9
Cuba	9
Netherlands	9
Turkey	9
Argentina	8
Austria	8
Ethiopia	8
Hungary	8
Morocco	8
South Africa	8
Sri Lanka	8
Tunisia	8
Algeria	7
Croatia	7
Egypt	7
Finland	7
Indonesia	7
Norway	7
Romania	7
Slovakia	7
Tanzania, United Republic of	7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6
Colombia	6
Israel	6
Pakistan	6
Viet Nam	6