



**BUDAPEST DECLARATION ON WORLD HERITAGE**

We, the members of the World Heritage Committee, recognize the universality of the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the consequent need to ensure that it applies to heritage in all its diversity, as an instrument for the sustainable development of all societies through dialogue and mutual understanding;

The properties on the World Heritage List are assets held in trust to pass on to generations of the future as their rightful inheritance;

In view of the increasing challenges to our shared heritage, we will:

**encourage** countries that have not yet joined the Convention to do so at the earliest opportunity, as well as join other related international heritage protection instruments;

**invite** States Parties to the Convention to identify and nominate cultural and natural heritage properties representing heritage in all its diversity, for inclusion on the World Heritage List;

**seek to ensure** an appropriate and equitable balance between conservation, sustainability and development, so that World Heritage properties can be protected through appropriate activities contributing to the social and economic development and the quality of life of our communities;

**join to co-operate** in the protection of heritage, recognizing that to harm such heritage is to harm, at the same time, the human spirit and the world's inheritance;

**promote** World Heritage through communication, education, research, training and public awareness strategies;

**seek to ensure** the active involvement of our local communities at all levels in the identification, protection and management of our World Heritage properties;

We, the World Heritage Committee, will co-operate and seek the assistance of all partners for the support of World Heritage. For this purpose, we invite all interested parties to co-operate and to promote the following objectives:

strengthen the **Credibility of the World Heritage List**, as a representative and geographically balanced testimony of cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value;

ensure the effective **Conservation of World Heritage** properties;

promote the development of effective **Capacity-building measures**, including assistance for preparing the nomination of properties to the World Heritage List, for the understanding and implementation of the World Heritage Convention and related instruments;

increase **public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.**

We will evaluate, at our 31st session in 2007, the achievements made in the pursuit of the above mentioned objectives and in support of this commitment.

*Budapest, 28 June 2002*

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‘The Budapest Declaration, adopted at the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee, marks the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. The Declaration serves as a renewal of the commitment of all those involved in World Heritage conservation.’

*Francesco Bandarin,  
Director,  
UNESCO World Heritage Centre*

## Budapest Committee Meeting

The World Heritage Committee held its 26th session in Budapest, Hungary from 24-29 June, 2002. The session was attended by over 300 participants representing all 21 Committee members (Argentina, Belgium, China, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Zimbabwe), over 50 observers from States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, representatives from the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee (ICOMOS, IUCN, and ICCROM), and nearly 20 other organizations. The meeting, hosted by Hungary in the Budapest Congress Centre, was opened by Henrik Lilius, Finland outgoing Chairperson of the Committee. Laszlo Kocsi, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage of Hungary, and Mária Kóródi, Minister for Environment and Hydrology of the Hungarian government, addressed the Committee as well as Mounir Bouchenaki, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture. Mr Tamás Fejerdy, Hungary, was elected as the new Chairperson of the Committee.

On 28 June 2002, the World Heritage Committee adopted the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage, marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the World Heritage Convention in 1972. The Declaration recognizes the near universality of the World Heritage Convention, and calls for the application of the Convention to 'heritage in all its diversity.'

The Committee renewed its commitment to geo-cultural diversity and a balance between conservation, sustainability and development, underlining the importance of co-operation in the protection of the world's heritage, particularly in zones of conflict.

In light of this, the Committee requested UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to continue assisting the government of Afghanistan in elaborating a medium and long-term

action plan for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. In order to help with the rehabilitation of Afghanistan's cultural and natural heritage, the Committee provided US\$150,000 for 2002-2003 for training, documentation, conservation and management.

The Committee also unanimously adopted a decision deploring the destruction and damage caused to the cultural heritage of Palestine. It allocated US\$150,000 for 2003 from the Emergency Reserve of the World Heritage Fund in order to assist with the task of establishing an inventory of the cultural and natural heritage in the Palestinian territories, the assessment of its state of conservation, and the identification of measures for its preservation and rehabilitation, as well as the training and capacity building of Palestinian specialists.

The objectives of the International Congress, 'World Heritage 2002: Shared Legacy, Common Responsibility', to be held in Venice in November, were endorsed. The Committee thanked the Italian government for offering to host and contribute to the funding of the Congress.

The Committee also welcomed the establishment of the World Heritage Partnerships Initiative as a means, on an experimental basis, of achieving a new systematic approach to partnerships in support of World Heritage conservation, and called for further development of a regulatory framework for the initiative.

It asked the Director-General to develop performance indicators for the strategic objectives adopted (the 4 Cs): strengthening the Credibility of the World Heritage List; ensuring the

effective Conservation of World Heritage properties; promoting the development of effective Capacity building in States Parties; and increasing public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through Communication.

The Committee expressed great satisfaction with the Periodic Report for Africa 2001, saying it was comprehensive and clear, and gave direction for future World Heritage activities in Africa. While insisting on the ever-increasing importance of the activities concerning heritage preservation, the Committee examined the state of conservation of over ninety properties worldwide.

Commenting on the work of the Committee, UNESCO Director-General Koichiro Matsuura stated that the destruction of the ancient Buddha statues at Bamyán last year by the Taliban in Afghanistan would 'weigh on our conscience as the world's moral authority and guardian of heritage. This is all the more reason why the decision of the Committee at this session to extend its concern to protect the heritage in the Palestinian territories is so important.'

Discussion at the 26th session was intense. Because of a very full agenda some items of importance, and notably the legal issues concerning the In Danger Listing and the finalization of the revised Operational Guidelines, had to be postponed for discussion at an extraordinary session of the World Heritage Committee to be held at UNESCO Headquarters from 17 to 22 March 2003.

It was agreed to convene the 27th session of the World Heritage Committee from 30 June to 5 July in Suzhou, China.



From left to right: Press conference at the Committee session; presentation of the Budapest Declaration; H.E. Mr M. Omolewa, Ambassador of Nigeria and H.E. Mr W.J. Joof, Ambassador of Gambia, delegates at the session.

© Hungarian WHC Secretariat



Saint Catherine Area, Egypt



Upper Middle Rhine Valley, Germany



Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya, India



Historic Inner City of Paramaribo, Suriname

## New World Heritage Sites

At the 26th session of the Committee nine new sites were added to the World Heritage List, all in the cultural category. One cultural and one natural site were extended: Andrassy Avenue and the Millennium Underground in Budapest, Hungary, and Cocos Island National Park in Costa Rica. The total number of sites on the World Heritage List now stands at 730 (563 cultural, 144 natural and 23 mixed).

### AFGHANISTAN Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam

(C ii, iii, iv)

The 65m-tall Minaret of Jam is a graceful, soaring structure, dating back to the 12th century. Covered in elaborate brickwork with a blue tile inscription at the top, it is noteworthy for the quality of its architecture and decoration, which represent the culmination of an architectural and artistic tradition in this region. Its impact is heightened by its dramatic setting, a deep river valley between towering mountains in the heart of the Ghur province.

### EGYPT Saint Catherine Area

(C i, iii, iv, vi)

The Orthodox Monastery of St Catherine stands at the foot of the Mount Horeb of the Old Testament, where Moses received the Tablets of the Law. The mountain is known and revered by Muslims as Jebel Musa. The entire area is sacred to three world religions: Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. The Monastery, founded in the 6th century, is the oldest Christian monastery still used for its initial function. Its walls and buildings are very significant in the study of Byzantine architecture and the Monastery houses outstanding collections of early Christian manuscripts and icons. The rugged mountainous landscape, containing numerous archaeological and religious sites and monuments, forms a perfect backdrop for the Monastery.

### GERMANY Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar

(C ii, iv)

The medieval towns of Wismar and Stralsund, on the Baltic coast of northern Germany, were major trading centres of the Hanseatic League in the 14th and 15th centuries. In the 17th and 18th centuries they became Swedish administrative and defensive centres for the German territories. They contributed to the development of the characteristic building types and techniques of Brick Gothic in the Baltic region, as exemplified in several important brick cathedrals, the Town Hall of Stralsund, and the series of houses for residential, commercial and crafts use, representing its evolution over several centuries.

### Upper Middle Rhine Valley

(C ii, v)

The 65km-stretch of the Middle Rhine Valley, with its castles, historic towns, and vineyards, graphically illustrates the long history of human involvement in a dramatic and varied natural landscape. It is intimately associated with history and legend and for centuries has exercised a powerful influence on writers, artists and composers.

### HUNGARY Tokaji Wine Region Cultural Landscape

(C iii, v)

The cultural landscape of Tokaj graphically demonstrates the long tradition of wine

production in this region of low hills and river valleys. The intricate pattern of vineyards, farms, villages, and small towns, with their historic networks of deep wine cellars, illustrates every facet of the production of the famous Tokaj wines, the quality and management of which have been strictly regulated for nearly three centuries.

### INDIA Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodhi Gaya

(C i, ii, iii, iv, vi)

The Mahabodhi Temple Complex is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment. The first temple was built by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century B.C., and the present temple dates from the 5th or 6th centuries. It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick, still standing in India, from the late Gupta period.

### ITALY Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily)

(C i, ii, iv, v)

The eight towns in south-eastern Sicily: Caltagirone, Militello Val di Catania, Catania, Modica, Noto, Palazzolo, Ragusa and Scicli, were all rebuilt after 1693 on or beside towns

existing at the time of the earthquake in that year. They represent a considerable collective undertaking, successfully carried out at a high level of architectural and artistic achievement. Keeping within the late Baroque style of the day, they also depict distinctive innovations in town planning and urban building.

### MEXICO Ancient Maya City of Calakmul, Campeche

(C i, ii, iii, iv)

Calakmul, an important Maya site set deep in the tropical forest of the Tierras Bajas of southern Mexico, played a key role in the history of this region for more than twelve centuries. Its imposing structures and its characteristic overall layout are remarkably well preserved and give a vivid picture of life in an ancient Maya capital.

### SURINAME Historic Inner City of Paramaribo

(C ii, iv)

Paramaribo is a former Dutch colonial town from the 17th and 18th centuries built on the coast of tropical South America. The original and highly characteristic street plan of the historic centre remains intact. Its buildings illustrate the gradual fusion of Dutch architectural design with traditional local techniques and materials.

# Rehabilitating Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage

An International Seminar on the Rehabilitation of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage was organized by UNESCO and the Afghan Government in Kabul from 27 to 29 May. Participants included representatives and heritage experts from Afghanistan, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, UNESCO, the World Heritage Committee, UNEP, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, the Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development (ACTED), the Bibliotheca Afghanistanica Foundation, the Centre d'études et de recherches documentaires sur l'Afghanistan (CEREDAF), the Helping Afghan Farmers Organization (HAFO), the Hirayama Foundation, ICOMOS, the International Foundation of Hope, the Society for the Protection of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage (SPACH), and the World Monuments Fund. A mission to Afghanistan conducted jointly by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS preceded the seminar (28 April to 11 May).

The international community has reacted overwhelmingly to the call by the new Afghan Government to assist in rehabilitating the country's cultural heritage, with promises of over US\$7 million in the coming months.

Twenty-three years of war and civil war, pillaging of cultural treasures and deliberate destruction most recently by the Taliban regime have endangered many archaeological sites and monuments from the cliffs of Bamyan to the Minaret of Jam, from the Museum of Kabul to the mausoleums and mosques of Herat.

The International Seminar on the Rehabilitation of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage brought together experts, donors and the Afghan Government to work out priorities for the consolidation, rehabilitation and protection of the endangered Afghan heritage.

Widespread international attention was focussed on Afghanistan's cultural heritage in March last year when the Taliban destroyed the giant Buddhas at Bamyan. The Afghan Government and the seminar participants decided that reconstruction of the Buddhas was not a priority as the surviving remains must be urgently conserved first. A US\$700,000

project, financed by Japan, will be used to shore up the Bamyan cliffs and caves, to restore and protect the remains of the mural paintings inside them, and to establish an on-site interpretation centre, in memory of the tragic destruction of the world's common heritage.

Restoration work to rehabilitate the Kabul Museum is already underway with assistance from the Government of Greece. Although a part of the museum's collection was transferred to safer locations in 1996, only thirty percent of the original collection is intact. 'Until mid May 2002, the museum had no electricity or running water. The French Government and ACTED donated a power generator to light the rooms still standing within the Museum building,' said Junko Taniguchi, Program Specialist for the Asia-Pacific region, pointing out how dramatic conditions are. With the help of Greece, the museum will soon get a new roof and windows.

The French NGO, CEREDAF, will furnish technical equipment for the restoration of objects, while the Musée Guimet (France), the British Museum and SPACH will contribute to the re-establishment of inventories and the training of personnel. The seminar recommended the re-establishment of the departments of museology and design, restoration, photography and library through training, with the support of UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICOM and several archaeological institutions.

At the seminar the Aga Khan Foundation promised US\$5 million to safeguard Afghanistan's traditional habitats and public or historical buildings in Herat as well as the Babur Garden and the Timur Shah mausoleum in Kabul.

Germany promised Euro 365,000 for the rehabilitation of the Afghan Institute of Archaeology and another Euro 365,000 for other projects to be implemented through ICOMOS. Italy also announced a substantial contribution through the Italian Funds-in-Trust at UNESCO and will support archaeological research within the framework of bi-lateral relations. France, in co-operation with ACTED, will finance the protection of the 9th-century Abbasside Mosque.

Other projects were discussed, such as the consolidation of the 12th-century Minaret of Jam in western Afghanistan, to be undertaken by UNESCO and SPACH (see World Heritage in Danger column).



N. Ishwaran, WHC; J-P. L'Allier, Mayor Québec City; E. Yunis, WTO; A. Pedersen, WHC; D. Ricard, OWHC; B. Jenks, RARE

## Ecotourism Summit

The first-ever World Ecotourism Summit was held in Québec City, Canada from 19 to 22 May, with the participation of more than one thousand representatives of government, professional tourism and non-governmental organizations from 130 countries, under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). A team from UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre attended the summit as well as representatives from several World Heritage sites.

The World Ecotourism Summit in Québec City was the crowning event in the International Year of Ecotourism 2002. Participants called on governments, international institutions and the private sector to give priority to tourism that respects the environment and helps the development of local communities, warning that the world's coral reefs, its tropical forests, deserts and mountains are put in danger by unchecked mass tourism.

At the Summit the World Heritage Centre presented issues dealing with the monitoring of ecotourism costs and benefits to stakeholders. Chief of the Natural Heritage Section, Natarajan Ishwaran, illustrated the potential for ecotourism development not only for sites, but also for a whole network of destinations. Herry Susiloo, Head of the Sub-directorate of National Parks and Protected Areas, Indonesia and Pontious Ezuma from the Ugandan Wildlife Authority (Bwindi Impenetrable National Park) examined the relevance of these broad perspectives at the country and site levels.

'We think that the tourism industry can help resolve management problems, help with co-ordination and aid local populations in taking part in the tourism market,' said Mr Ishwaran.

The President of the RARE Center for Tropical Conservation, Brett Jenks, highlighted the organization's work in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre and UNEP in linking biodiversity conservation and sustainable tourism at World Heritage sites. This work is being carried out under a project financed by the UN Foundation.

On the sidelines of the Summit Mr Ishwaran, Art Pedersen, World Heritage Consultant on tourism and heritage and the UNESCO/UNEP consultant, Wesley Massey, organized an informal dialogue for a selected number of participants to examine the emerging World Heritage Tourism Programme and to gain insights into the viability of several ideas for the Programme's development.

The discussions considered how to use the World Heritage network of sites as 'anchors' and 'network-nodes' for promoting sustainable tourism. Participants also looked into ways of using World Heritage sites as an attraction to publicise lesser known World Heritage sites in the broader region. They considered ways of linking cities and sites to emphasize the ties between culture and nature in World Heritage. The group underlined the belief that sites can benefit from sharing promotional and interpretation materials, visitor management techniques, and other key services such as lists of qualified guides.

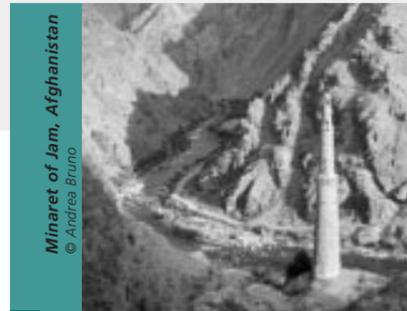
Representatives of governments, non-governmental organizations and the tourism industry from some 15 countries, who attended the informal dialogue, discussed the possibility of working together so that the complexities of tourism would be considered more actively in the nomination of World Heritage sites. They called on the World Heritage Centre to play an even greater role in facilitating the participation of the tourism industry in the site-management planning process, and suggested that the World Heritage Centre liaison between the ministries of tourism and the tourism industry to make the complex problems of ecotourism easier to understand.



Bamyan Valley, Afghanistan

© Jim Williams

Just ahead of the seminar, World Heritage Centre Director, Francesco Bandarin, and Akbar Zargar, representative of ICOMOS, discussed the reactivation of the World Heritage Convention in Afghanistan with the authorities. They also discussed nomination dossiers presented previously and the organization of training activities to build national capacities for conserving natural and cultural heritage in Afghanistan.



Minaret of Jam, Afghanistan  
© Andrea Bruno

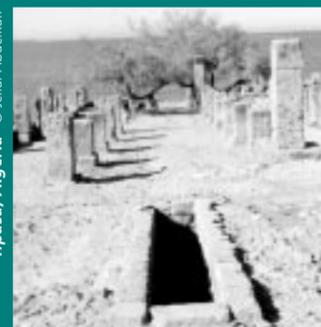
The Minaret of Jam (Afghanistan) and Tipasa (Algeria) were inscribed on the

List of World Heritage in Danger at the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee last June, bringing to 33 the number of sites on the List.

The Minaret of Jam, which rises 65 m from a narrow valley, is the first property in Afghanistan to be inscribed on the World Heritage List. The tower, with its elaborate lace-like brickwork, is the world's second tallest minaret following the Indian World Heritage property of Qutb Minar. The minaret and the surrounding archaeological remains constitute exceptional testimony to the power and quality of the Ghurid civilisation that dominated the region in the 12th and 13th century. The minaret is moreover an outstanding example of Islamic architecture and ornamentation in this region.

Built at the junction of two rivers, the Hari-rud and the Jam-rud, the minaret is threatened by water infiltration. A planned road that would cross the archaeological part of the site is a further cause for concern. The site has also been the target of illegal excavation and looting for years. Experts say many items from the Ghurid period have vanished. Sections of the minaret's brickwork have been torn out and stones have been removed from the wall and reused elsewhere.

World Heritage in Danger



Tipasa, Algeria  
© Jellal Abdékafi

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982, Tipasa is the site of a unique group of ruins along the Mediterranean Sea. Phoenician, Roman, Palaeochristian and Byzantine ruins stand alongside indigenous monuments such as

the Kbor er Roumia, the great royal mausoleum of Mauretania. An ancient Punic trading-post conquered by Rome, Tipasa was turned into a strategic base for the conquest of the kingdoms of Mauretania.

The archaeological remains of Tipasa are facing serious deterioration, due to poor maintenance, vandalism and the growing encroachment of adjacent settlements. Much of recent urban construction is taking place within the site's buffer zone. There are open sewage drainage ditches running through the site. The absence of an effective management plan and the failure to implement a 1992 'Permanent Safeguarding and Presentation Plan' have compounded the problems facing the site.

Emergency Assistance from the World Heritage Fund was provided to the site in 2001. However, an on-the-spot UNESCO expert mission in February 2002 reaffirmed the urgency of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Students at work at the First World Heritage Skills Development Training Course for ASPnet Students in the Arab Region held at the World Heritage site of Petra, Jordan, 20 to 25 April 2002



© UNESCO Amman Office

July 14th marked the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the discovery of the **Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Peru**, by three Peruvians: Augustin Lizarraga, Gabino Sanchez and Enrique Palma, nine years before the unearthing of the area by the American explorer Hiram Bingham. The site has been on the World Heritage List since 1983.

**Liberia, Barbados, the Marshall Islands, Vanuatu and Palau** have all joined the World Heritage Convention since March, bringing the total number of States Parties to the Convention to 172. A complete list of States Parties is available on: <http://whc.unesco.org/wldrat.htm>

In May **Australia and UNESCO** signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at enhancing the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Asia-Pacific region and its effectiveness in the safeguarding and sustainable use of cultural and natural heritage.

**Spain and UNESCO** signed a co-operation agreement on 18 April whose purpose is to identify natural and cultural sites for inscription on the World Heritage List, to provide technical assistance to nominating countries, to enhance the management of sites already listed and to develop projects for which funding may be sought, in particular from international co-operation agencies.

The first **'World Heritage Skills Development Training Course for ASPnet Students'** in the Arab region brought students and teachers together from Jordan, Syria and Lebanon in Petra, Jordan, 20 to 25 April, for hands-on practice in preservation. The course was organised by the UNESCO Amman Office, in co-operation with the WHC, UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network, ICCROM, the Jordanian national Commission for UNESCO, and the Jordanian Department of Antiquities. For more information on the World Heritage in Young Hands Project: <http://whc.unesco.org/education/index.htm>

for your information

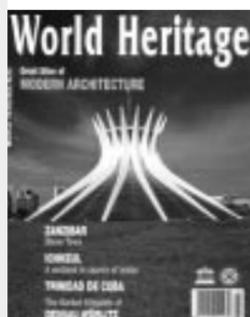
## What Are They Doing ?

**Francesco Bandarin**, WHC Director, attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Convention organized by the German National Commission in Potsdam. In addition to participating in the joint World Heritage Centre-ICOMOS mission to Afghanistan in April and May, Mr Bandarin went to Vienna in May at the invitation of the Austrian authorities to consider the impact of the Wien-Mitte project on the historic centre of Vienna. He travelled to Greece in March for meetings with ministerial authorities on the implementation of the Convention and to attend an international conference on modern heritage in Rhodes, and in April he discussed in Madrid the implementation of the UNESCO-Spain Convention on World Heritage conservation; **Natarajan Ishwaran**, Chief of the Natural Heritage Section, was in Dublin, Ireland in April to speak on the World Heritage Convention and its application to students taking the environmental management diploma course, organized by the Conservation Education Trust of Ireland and to review the status of these diplomas. He was also in Gland, Switzerland in March at a preparatory meeting to discuss the upcoming Fifth Congress on World Protected Areas; **Mechtild Rossler**, Chief European Unit, was in Potsdam and Berlin, Germany in June to attend the 30th anniversary celebrations of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, organized by the German National Commission, the German Foreign Office, the Land Brandenburg, the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, the Technical University of Cottbus and the Bundesstiftung Umwelt. While in Germany Ms Rossler also presented information on the forthcoming periodic reporting exercise for Europe; **Carmen Negrín**, Chief Latin America & Caribbean Unit, and **Marjaana Kokkonen**, Associate Expert, were in Campeche, Mexico in May to discuss issues concerning the sub-regional periodic reporting meeting for Mexico and Central America (also attended by representatives from Cuba and the Dominican Republic);

Ms Kokkonen also participated in a meeting at the UNEP Regional Office in Mexico City, concerning a project proposal for a Global Environment Facility to establish a marine conservation corridor between the Galápagos and Cocos Islands region in the Eastern Pacific; in March Ms Negrin, **Herman van Hooff**, Adviser for World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean in Montevideo, and Ms Kokkonen participated in the sub-regional periodic reporting meeting for South America, held in Montevideo, Uruguay; **Ron van Oers**, Consultant for Urban Conservation & Management, was in Sri Lanka in May to discuss the design of a master plan for Galle World Heritage site. He travelled to Bali, Indonesia in April to assist with the nomination dossier of a cluster of four sites proposed by the Balinese provincial government; he was also in South Africa in March to evaluate the possibility for a Cape Vineyard Cultural Landscape and to participate in the launch of the Project 'Restoration Genadendal', a 19th-century mission station; **Alexandra zu Sayn-Wittgenstein**, Consultant, Europe Unit, attended the inscription ceremony in May for the Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun, Sweden; His Majesty, The King of Sweden, officially inaugurated the World Heritage site; **Grazia Piras** joined the World Heritage Centre in October 2001, as an Associate Expert, and is currently working with the team responsible for the organization of the International Congress, 'World Heritage 2002: Shared Legacy, Common Responsibility' that will be held in Venice from 14 to 16 November 2002.



Grazia Piras



**World Heritage Review No. 25** has been available in English, French and Spanish since April 2002. The leader article in this issue focuses on the Great Sites of Modern Architecture, including buildings in Austria, Belgium, Germany, the Czech Republic and Venezuela. Other articles feature the United Republic of Tanzania's Stone Town of Zanzibar and its fusion of African, Arab, Indian and European cultures; Trinidad de Cuba with its typical Creole atmosphere and splendid 18th- and 19th- century houses; Ichkeul National Park, an important Tunisian wetland on the List of World Heritage in Danger; and the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz in Germany, an extraordinary example of landscape design and planning from the 18th century.

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<http://www.worldheritagereview.org>

### 31 August

**World Heritage Inscription Ceremony for the Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex**  
Essen, Germany.

### 16 to 21 September

**Seventh International DOCOMOMO Conference: 'Image, Use and Heritage - The Reception of Architecture of the Modern Movement'**

Paris, France. Information: <http://www.bk.tudelft.nl/docomomo/conf7.htm>

### 29 September to 2 October

**'Fire between Air and Water, Volcanic Islands in Science and Myth, Preservation and Valorization'** International conference to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention Lipari Castle, Aeolian Islands, Italy. (Italian National Commission for UNESCO).  
Information: [cecilia.prezioso@esteri.it](mailto:cecilia.prezioso@esteri.it)

### 15 to 17 October

**30th Anniversary Virtual Congress: World Heritage in the Digital Age** Technology and New Media for Documentation, Preservation, Management, Sustainable Tourism and Education  
Alexandria (Egypt), Beijing (China), Dakar (Senegal), Mexico City (Mexico), Paris (France).  
Information: <http://www.virtualworldheritage.org/>

### 29 October to 1 November

**Bishkek Global Mountain Summit** Organized by the Government of Kyrgyzstan in collaboration with various UN agencies including UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNU; and other international organizations  
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.  
Information: [t.schaaf@unesco.org](mailto:t.schaaf@unesco.org)

### 5 to 8 November

**Space Applications for Heritage Conservation**, Virtual Heritage Congress in Strasbourg, France. Call for Papers, deadline 31 May 2002. (EISRY, ISU, World Heritage Centre).  
Information: [eurisy@micronet.fr](mailto:eurisy@micronet.fr), <http://www.eurisy.asso.fr/>

### 14 to 16 November

**World Heritage International Congress of Experts** Preliminary workshops, 11 to 12 November, venues to be announced.  
Venice, Italy.  
Information: <http://whc.unesco.org/venice2002/>, [j.sullivan@unesco.org](mailto:j.sullivan@unesco.org)

### 16 November

**30th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention**

### 1 to 5 December

**ICOMOS 13th General Assembly 'Strategies for the world's cultural heritage - preservation in a globalized world: principles, practices, perspectives'**  
Madrid, Spain. Information: <http://www.international.icomos.org/madrid2002/>

## The World Heritage newsletter

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