

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

*Basic document  
for discussion  
of 1 revised texts*

INFORMAL CONSULTATION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION CONCERNING  
THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND  
NATURAL HERITAGE

(Morges, 19 - 20 May 1976)

FINAL REPORT

I INTRODUCTION

1. The informal consultation was convened to allow an exchange of views among intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (see list of participants in Annex I) so that they may present to the Director-General of Unesco their joint recommendations on the following aspects relating to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention :
  - Criteria for the inclusion of property in the World Heritage List ;
  - Format and content of documentation to be requested from States ; and
  - Criteria for the determination of an order of priorities for awarding international assistance.
2. Participants had before them recommendations prepared by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), relating to their respective areas of competence and capability.
3. This report is presented in two parts ; the first provides a summary of the discussions ; and the second sets out joint recommendations addressed to the Director-General.

II. SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

a) Criteria for the inclusion of property in the World Heritage List (WHL)

4. It was noted that the criteria proposed by the three Organizations (see Annexes II, III and IV) were formulated along similar lines. Participants agreed that it was not possible to draw up a set of objective criteria. It will therefore be necessary to rely to some extent on the informed judgement of specialists who could assist the World Heritage Committee in the evaluation of properties.

5. The hope was expressed that only those properties which were, without doubt, of true international significance, would be included in the WHL. The evaluation of properties would, no doubt, involve considerable deliberation on the part of the Committee which might wish to consult those experts invited to attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity. The Committee might be obliged to keep in abeyance their decision on certain properties, the value of which was not immediately evident and for which additional documentation would be required.
6. The definition of "universal" in the phrase "outstanding universal value" gave rise to some discussion. It was considered that this could be interpreted as meaning that a property submitted for inclusion in the WHL should represent or symbolize a set of ideas or values which are universally recognized as important, or as having influenced the evolution of mankind as a whole at one time or another.
7. The feasibility of establishing - as a working instrument for the Committee - minimum site lists for the cultural and natural heritage was discussed. The representatives of IUCN felt that it would be possible to define the major categories - corresponding to each of the five criteria proposed - that should be represented on the WHL and an outline (Annex V) was later prepared. This outline also referred to natural sites that typify the different categories mentioned. This obviously did not imply that only one property per category would be included in the List. On the contrary, there may be several properties included per category and properties may meet several criteria. The representatives of ICOMOS considered that it was not possible to define and list, a priori, the major categories or types of monuments and sites of great importance that should be included in the List.
8. In addition to the criteria proposed for evaluating the inherent characteristics of a property, participants felt that the properties included in the WHL should also meet the criteria of "integrity" (for cultural and natural properties) and of "unity" (for cultural property). The criterion of "integrity" was considered to be of particular importance for all natural properties and for those cultural properties that were to be judged according to the criteria of artistic value, associative value and typicality.
9. It was strongly recommended that the World Heritage Committee should have the right to remove property from the WHL that had been destroyed or suffered a loss of integrity. In this connection, it was hoped that the reports to be submitted, under the terms of Article 29 of the Convention by States Parties would provide sufficient information for the Committee to decide on the continuing eligibility of properties included in the List. It might be necessary, however, to foresee some inspection mechanism.
10. On the question of the delimitation of properties, the use of a double boundary system was proposed, whereby nominations would provide as precise a definition as possible of the surface area of the property itself, and a "zone of influence" (i.e. the natural or man-made surroundings

that influence the physical state of the property or the way in which the property is perceived) around the property would be determined in each case on the basis of a technical study.

b) Format and content of documentation to be requested from States

11. The meeting agreed that the same printed forms could be used for the cultural and the natural heritage but that separate forms should be prepared for the nomination of properties for inclusion in the World Heritage List and for requests for international assistance.
12. It was proposed that the first page of each form should provide the information necessary to allow a quick identification of the property in question. A proposed layout of the first page (covering items 1-7) of the nomination form is to be found in Annex VI. For the remaining items (numbers 8 to 11), one page per item would be included in the form and continuation sheets would be made available where necessary. Participants considered that a similar layout could be adopted for the request form, the proposed content of which is listed in Annex VII.
13. The importance of identifying the technical agency/agencies responsible for the cultural and natural heritage in each country was underlined. In addition, it was hoped that the information requested on the forms would be presented in such a way as to encourage States to adopt an inter-disciplinary approach. For these reasons, the proposed nomination form requests the names of all the agencies involved and, under item 6a (Classification - cultural property) a cross-reference to the importance of the natural environment is provided for and in item 6b (Classification - natural property) a similar reference to cultural features is foreseen.
14. Participants felt that States would be greatly assisted in preparing the forms if models were provided, together with detailed guidelines on the information to be provided under each item.

c) Criteria for the determination of an order of priorities for awarding international assistance

15. The meeting found that the main criterion for awarding international assistance would be the relative urgency of the work to be undertaken. The imminent threat of public works would, for example, constitute a high degree of urgency. This gave rise to some discussion on the meaning of urgency, whether, for instance, urgency should be determined only in terms of time. An urgent need for training conservation personnel might be felt by some States but this could hardly be evaluated in terms of time.
16. Participants agreed that properties already included in the WHL should be considered as being of equal value. For this reason, the criteria proposed in Recommendation 8 makes no reference to the relative value of properties.

17. The criteria proposed in Recommendation 8 are not presented in any hierarchical order.
18. The criteria relating to the scientific interest covers, *inter alia*, the proposed use on the project of new methods and techniques in conservation, i.e. "pilot projects". Under "improved educational value" information should be made available on the contribution the project would make to the creation of an awareness and an appreciation of the general public, not only in the country in which the property is located, but on a world-wide scale.
19. The information necessary to judge properties in accordance with criteria (iii) - (iv) should be provided by States on the request form (item 10 - long-term objectives). It will be necessary for the guidelines that will accompany the form to be explicit on these matters.
20. In examining the relationship between the requests for international assistance and the List of World Heritage in Danger, the meeting noted that this List would include those properties "for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested" under the Convention. It was proposed that "major operations" should be interpreted as relating to activities that go beyond the planning stage and that they should not necessarily be defined in terms of cost or complexity.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

#### a) Criteria for the inclusion of property in the World Heritage List (WHL)

1. It is recommended that the WHL, in view of its importance not only for the work related to the Convention, but also for educational purposes and public information, should be considered as a separate entity and not directly linked to requests for international assistance. Criteria for the inclusion of properties in the List, therefore, should enable the World Heritage Committee to evaluate solely the intrinsic merit of a property and not its eventual suitability for assistance by the World Heritage Fund.
2. It is proposed that the outstanding universal value of cultural and natural properties be determined according to two sets of criteria :
  - one set of criteria for cultural property (see Annex III)
  - one set of criteria for natural property (see Annex IV)
3. It is also recommended that cultural and natural properties be included in the WHL according to a gradual process, as the proposed criteria are tested and become more clearly defined. This does not imply, however, that any limit should be imposed either on the total number of properties included in the List or on the number of properties any individual State can submit for inclusion in the WHL.

4. It is further recommended that provision be made for the World Heritage Committee to delete properties from WHL in cases where properties have been destroyed or have lost their integrity.

b) Format and content of documentation to be requested from States

5. The meeting recommended that two printed forms be prepared :

- a form for the nomination of cultural and natural properties for the inclusion in the World Heritage List ; and
- a second form for the request for international assistance for both cultural and natural properties.

6. a. format for the nomination form is proposed in Annex VI.

7. Annex VII sets out the information that should be included in the request for international assistance.

c) Criteria for the determination of an order of priorities for awarding international assistance

8. The following criteria were proposed for the determination of an order of priorities for awarding international assistance to projects for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage :

- i) the relative urgency of the work to be undertaken
- ii) the ability of the State to continue to preserve and manage the property
- iii) the scientific interest of the project itself
- iv) the improved educational value resulting from the project
- v) the social and economic benefits resulting from the project
- vi) the environmental impact of the project
- vii) the cost of the project

9. It was further recommended that the World Heritage Committee should in the first instance, give priority attention to :

- building up the World Heritage List by providing assistance to States in the preparation of their inventories and related activities (i.e. pre-investment activities) and
- providing emergency assistance to property that is in immediate danger.

d) General

10. The meeting recommended the establishment, within the framework of the competent inter- and non-governmental organizations, of technical advisory groups which would provide professional advice to the World Heritage Committee on the application of criteria (1) for the inclusion of properties in the World Heritage List and (2) for determining an order of priorities for the operations of the World Heritage Committee.

*the economic socio-ec*

*taking into account the very limited funds which are available for the project*

*assistance to project*

*the criteria*

*the urgency*

*economic, educational and for social improvement*

*to preserve*

*relatively better than other projects*

*Reserves within the criteria*

*Reserves available within the criteria*

*v) costs / benefits resulting from the project*  
*vi) economic social and educational impact of the project*

## LIST OF ANNEXES

- Annex I List of participants
- Annex II Proposals made by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property
- Annex III Proposals made by the International Council of Monuments and Sites
- Annex IV Proposals presented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- Annex V Draft matrix for evaluation of natural areas prepared by IUCN
- Annex VI Nomination Form for the World Heritage List (Joint proposal of the Rome Centre, ICOMOS and IUCN)
- Annex VII Information to be included in request for International Assistance (Joint proposal of the Rome Centre, ICOMOS and IUCN)

List of participants

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Restoration of Cultural Property

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International Council of Monuments and Sites

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Propositions du Centre international d'études pour  
la conservation et la restauration des biens culturels

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I. Définition de la "valeur universelle exceptionnelle" des biens du patrimoine culturel

1. Le fait qu'une telle valeur est reconnue à un objet ou ensemble culturel considéré ne peut être justifié que par la référence à la littérature scientifique spécialisée sur le sujet, qui apparaît comme l'expression la plus actuelle de la conscience universelle sur la question. De telles références devraient donc jouer un rôle important dans la constitution des dossiers et les jugements du Comité.
2. La référence de l'Article 1 de la Convention à différents types de biens culturels "du point de vue de l'histoire de l'art, de la science, etc...", pourrait être explicitée dans le sens suivant, en ce qui concerne les biens culturels. La "valeur universelle" s'entend comme :
  - valeur artistique : c'est-à-dire création originale et unique dont la qualité exceptionnelle est universellement reconnue par les spécialistes compétents dans le secteur en cause.
  - valeur historique : il faut considérer ici la valeur et la portée du témoignage historique représenté par l'oeuvre en cause. Ceux-ci peuvent consister, dans une mesure variable, en différents facteurs, tels que
    - i) l'unicité ou l'extrême rareté du document
    - ii) le degré de nouveauté ou la portée de l'influence exercée dans le temps et/ou l'espace par l'oeuvre considérée
    - iii) l'importance de celle-ci pour la compréhension du déroulement des événements historiques qui y sont liés.
  - valeur typologique : ce type de valeur semble devoir être explicitement signalé et distingué de la valeur historique sous laquelle il pourrait normalement être inclus, afin d'assurer que des oeuvres caractéristiques d'une certaine tradition menacée de disparition par le développement de la vie moderne, puissent être sauvées et conservées sous forme d'exemplaires typiques, représentatifs d'une culture donnée en voie de disparition, et ce même si ces oeuvres types ne présentent pas le caractère unique propre aux oeuvres reconnues universelles du point de vue de la valeur artistique ou historique.



## II. Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril (Article 11.4 de la Convention)

3. Il paraîtrait logique de :

- séparer comme cas (1) la menace de disparition due à une détérioration accélérée ;

-regrouper comme cas (2) ou (2) et (3) les

- i) travaux publics ou privés, développement urbain rapide ou projet de développement touristique
- ii) changement d'usage ou de propriété du terrain;

- regrouper en un point unique les 4 dernières causes considérées, qui, en fait, rentrent toutes sous la rubrique calamités et cataclysmes ;

pour donner la liste modifiée suivante des dangers qui menacent les biens du patrimoine culturel :

1. Menace de disparition due à une détérioration accélérée.
2. Menace de disparition due à des travaux publics ou privés de grande envergure, au rapide développement urbain, à des projets de développement touristiques ou à des changements d'usage ou de propriété du terrain.
3. Altérations majeures dues à des causes inconnues.
4. Abandon pour quelque raison que ce soit.
5. Eclatement ou menace de conflit armé.
6. Calamités et cataclysmes (grands incendies, tremblement de terre, glissement de terrain, éruptions volcaniques, changement de niveau d'eau ou de marées, etc)

4. Lorsque le comité sera saisi d'une demande, il sera vraisemblablement utile, quelle que soit la compétence des membres du comité, de prévoir que celui-ci recoure ou puisse recourir à un comité ad hoc d'experts notoirement spécialisés dans le domaine culturel et/ou technique concerné par la demande.

5. D'une manière générale, les critères d'appréciation du danger encouru par l'oeuvre devraient se fonder sur les considérations suivantes :

- a) urgence du danger de destruction ou détérioration,
- b) Complexité du processus destructeur, difficulté du diagnostic et de l'élaboration des mesures de sauvetage, et par la valeur d'exemple et l'intérêt de l'intervention pour la science de la conservation en général. De ce point de vue la priorité vient à :

- i) Etudes multidisciplinaires
- ii) Projets pilotes.

- c) Ampleur de l'intervention nécessaire par rapport aux moyens dont dispose l'état où l'oeuvre est située.

III. Ordre de pricité des interventions du Comité du patrimoine mondial

6. Ajouter aux critères déjà proposés (Article 13.4 de la Convention)

- La complexité du processus destructeur, la difficulté du diagnostic et de l'élaboration des mesures de sauvetage, et par la valeur d'exemple et l'intérêt de l'intervention pour la science de la conservation en général. De ce point de vue la priorité vient à :

- i) Etudes multidisciplinaires
- ii) Projets pilotes.

- L'ampleur de l'intervention nécessaire par rapport aux moyens dont dispose l'état où l'oeuvre est située.

PROPOSALS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF MONUMENTS  
AND SITES

I C O M O S

A. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CRITERIA FOR INCLUDING CULTURAL HERITAGE  
PROPERTIES \* IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST \*\*

Before addressing the specifics of criteria for the inclusion of cultural heritage properties in the World Heritage List established by the World Heritage Convention, it seems appropriate to examine the objectives set forth in the Convention and those implied therein.

First, it seems important to emphasize the importance of the World Heritage List as the essence of the World Heritage Convention. Even if there were no funds for the World Heritage Fund, the fact that the List exists and the fact that States Party have considered the concept of the world heritage, would mean that the Convention had served an extremely useful purpose. Provisions of Unesco's Constitution which are repeated in the Preamble of the Convention, establish Unesco's responsibility for maintaining, increasing and diffusing knowledge by assuring the conservation and the protection of the world's heritage. The List provides a significant means for diffusing knowledge as well for increasing public awareness and concern which should in turn lead to the conservation and the protection of the heritage.

Second, it seems important to see that the Convention is implemented with the assistance of the three organizations mentioned therein, the IUCN and ICOMOS to assist in the establishment and application of criteria for the World Heritage List, the World Heritage in Danger List and the allocation of funds from the World Heritage Fund, and the International Centre for Conservation to assist in devising the methods and means for technical assistance provided under the World Heritage Fund and in the continuing review of properties once included in the World Heritage List.

\* For purposes of this paper, we shall address the "cultural heritage" only although many of the observations put forth may well apply to the natural heritage as well.

\*\* Section I, Article 1 states: "For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as "cultural heritage":

" monuments : architectural works; works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science ;

" groups of buildings : groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science ;

.../...

Third, it seems important that the members of the World Heritage Committee be given the best professional advice on the cultural and natural heritage, criteria for selection for the Lists, standards for determining whether properties are in danger and guidance as to where and how international assistance might best be applied to remedy that danger. Such professional assistance and support should make it possible for the Committee to make its judgments on the basis of professional considerations rather than simply on the basis of geographic or categorical considerations or ratios which will be difficult to avoid at best.

Fourth, we recognize the desirability of examining the various national systems of identification, conservation, protection and rehabilitation of properties which make up the cultural heritage. Such an examination should serve the Convention's objective of devising systems for the protection of the heritage as well as that of giving assistance.

Fifth, ICOMOS recognizes that, beyond fulfilling the objectives of creating an international list of the world heritage, and of providing international technical and financial assistance to a limited number of properties figuring on that list, the Convention should have a considerable impact at the national level. The conditions which States Party must satisfy in order to obtain international recognition for their most important properties can be drawn up in such a way as to induce the States Party to make every possible effort at the national level to protect these properties. Thus, at the national level, the Convention can become the means toward the effective allocation of resources for the protection of cultural property while, at the international level, it provides the possibility of international assistance where it is most needed.

And finally, it is perhaps worth commenting on the use of the word "universal". Until recently, few, if any, of the properties which make up the cultural heritage could be described as having significance outside their own immediate sphere of culture or influence. Indeed, some of the most remarkable products of human ingenuity and faith have had to be "rediscovered" and rescued from the encroaching forest after they had been abandoned and forgotten by the descendants of their creators. The whole concept of a world heritage is relatively new and depends upon an increased awareness of the shared burdens and responsibilities of mankind as well as upon modern methods of transport and communication. It seems right therefore, that the World Heritage Committee should avoid restricting its choices to the best known properties, but should also include those other properties, perhaps little known, but with great potential for aesthetic, educational and scientific value if made known to a wide public.

ICOMOS therefore recommends that consideration be given to publishing a series of popular monographs in several languages on all World Heritage list properties, in order both to reinforce the idea of a world heritage, and to disseminate knowledge of the properties themselves. Such publications could be supplemented by audio-visual materials.

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XX "sites, works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, ethnological or anthropological points of view".

The World Heritage Committee will establish criteria for the World Heritage List and will subject properties nominated to the List to a deliberate and rigorous examination to determine whether the properties and their supporting documentation meet those criteria.

Criteria

*one dirmy*

To be eligible for inclusion in the World Heritage List, properties making up the cultural heritage must satisfy certain specific criteria of outstanding universal value, and must also satisfy the criteria of unity and integrity of quality (deriving from setting, function, design, materials, workmanship and condition).

*should refer*

Outstanding universal value can be measured in terms of the following criteria :

(1) Properties which represent a unique artistic achievement, including the masterpieces of internationally renowned architects and builders.

*and Kenhity*

*inclusion*

(2) Properties of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area).

*confer*  
*project for*  
*support to*

(3) Properties which are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.

*support to*  
*for the*  
*confer*

(4) Properties which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements which are threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).

(5) Properties of great antiquity.

(6) Properties associated with and essential to the understanding of, globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

*historical in fact*

It must be stressed that many properties will correspond to or will display features corresponding to more than one criterion.

For example, the monument, Santa Sophia in Istanbul represents a remarkable feat of construction which contains mosaic decorations of high quality, is associated with Justinian the Lawgiver and with the spread of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. Santa Sophia has also exercised a decisive influence upon subsequent Turkish and Islamic architecture throughout the world.

Also, in many cases it may not be easy to assign properties exclusively to one of the categories set out in the Convention.

little state of preservation

authenticity and state of preservation

For example, a group of buildings cannot be divorced from its surrounding landscape nor can a site be entirely divorced from its ecological support system. Thus it would seem appropriate, for instance, for the landscape around Machu Picchu to be protected and, in the case of Venice, to include not only the property which makes up the city but the Lagoon and its water level as well. Alternatively, in some cases, it may be deemed advisable to list both a building, as such, for example, the Parthenon, as well as its site, the Acropolis.

## APPLICATION OF RECOMMENDED CRITERIA FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

### I. MONUMENTS of outstanding universal value from the standpoint of history, art or science.

1. - Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features which represent a unique artistic achievement :

For example, Lascaux, the Temple of Ammonat Karnak, the Stupa of Borobudur and the Taj Mahal, as well as the masterpieces of architects such as Michelangelo and Sinan.

2. - Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features which are of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of world architecture or of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area) :

For example, the pillar temple of Uruk (the first evidence of the use of free standing masonry columns), the Roman Pantheon, Santa Sophia at Istanbul, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, the iron bridge at Iron Bridge in England or a Louis Sullivan skyscraper such as the Wainwright building in St Louis, Missouri.

3. - Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features which are the best or most significant examples of important types or categories of monuments or sites representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.

For example, a Mayan pyramid (Tikal I), a French Gothic cathedral (Amiens), a Middle Eastern ziggurat (Coga Zambil), a Hindu temple, an "old world" fortification (Krak des Chevaliers) and a Chinese/Korean/Japanese pagoda.

4. - Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).

For example, the Eiffel Tower, the Great Wall of China, the Hellenistic tomb at Kazanluk, the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba, Chanchan (for its mud brick reliefs) and a Polynesian long-house.

5. - Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features of great antiquity.

For example, Stonehenge, Easter Island or the pagoda at Horiuji (Japan).

6. - Architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features which are associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

For example, the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem and Thomas Edison's laboratory.

## II. GROUPS OF BUILDINGS which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

1. - Groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, represent a unique artistic achievement.

For example, the Alambra, Angkor Wat, Fatehpur Sikri, the Maidan at Isfahan, Pagan.

2. - Groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape are of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised (either over a period of time or within a geographical area).

For example, the innovative town plans of Nördlingen, FRG, or Bath.

3. - Groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are the best or most significant examples of categories or types of great importance representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.

For example, the Potala Palace at Lhasa, typical of theocratic Buddhist monasteries, Leningrad's typical neo-classical perspective, as well as living groups of buildings such as Bruges and Venice, Jaiselmer and Oxford University.

4. - Groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements which are threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).

For example, Nara, typical of traditional Japanese architecture and town planning, the Dogon villages along the Bandiagara escarpment in Mali, a Batak village (Indonesia), or the rock-cut churches of Lalibela in Ethiopia.

5. - Groups of separate or connected buildings of great antiquity.

For example the Pyramids and the Sphinx at Gizeh, the ruins of Zimbabwe in Rhodesia.

6. - Groups of separate or connected buildings which are associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

For example, Troy and the Holy Places of Mecca, the Haram-esh-Sharif (Jerusalem).

III. SITES of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

1. - Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which represent a unique artistic achievement

For example, great gardens and landscapes such as Ginkaku-ji in Kyoto, Shalamar at Lahore, Vaux-le-Vicomte, Stourhead or the site of Mont-St. Michel.

2. - Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding importance for the influence they have exercised over the development of human settlements (either over a period of time or within a geographical area).

For example, Versailles, although for the most part this category would seem to be limited to a small number of archaeological sites, often those situated at the crossroads of different cultures, such as that of Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan.



3. - Works of man or the combined works of nature and man and areas including archaeological sites which are the best or most significant examples of categories or types of sites of great importance representing a high intellectual, social or artistic achievement.

For example, the walled city of Avila in Spain.

4. - Works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are unique or extremely rare (including those characteristic of traditional styles of architecture, methods of construction or forms of human settlements which are threatened with abandonment or destruction as a result of irreversible socio-cultural or economic change).

For example, the Valley of the Dadès in Morocco with its Kasbahs and Ksour, the Canyon de Chelly in Arizona, typical of the American Indian Pueblo, Bamiyan in Afghanistan the Iron Gates of the Danube, Gorême and Petra.

5. - Works of man or the combined works of nature and man and areas including archaeological sites of great antiquity.

For example, the Olduvai Gorge, Cnossos and Machu Picchu.

6. - Works of man or the combined works of nature and man and areas including archaeological sites which are associated with and essential to the understanding of globally significant persons, events, religions or philosophies.

For example battlefields such as Pylos and the Bay of Navarino as well as such places as the Icelandic Aling, site of the first parliament in 930 AD, and Cape Canaveral, the launching pad of man's first voyage to the moon.

B. RECOMMENDED DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS FOR PROPERTIES NOMINATED TO  
THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

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Cultural heritage properties nominated to the World Heritage List should be supported by documentation that will permit the World Heritage Committee to make a judgement as to whether to place the property on the List.

Before World Heritage Committee review of nominated properties, nominations should be reviewed by a professionally qualified international review board appointed by the World Heritage Committee. Such a review board could be constituted as a permanent committee of ICOMOS and its members selected from the ICOMOS National Committees.

The documentation submitted to the World Heritage Committee should achieve two purposes :

- 1. to assist the Committee (and the review board, if any) in the comparative evaluation of nominated properties.
- 2. to form the basis of an international archival collection on deposit in the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre which would make information on listed properties easily available.

To aid in comparative evaluation and to diminish the problem of subsequent archival organization, the documentation format for the World Heritage List should be standardized and should reflect the most sophisticated research and archival methods currently available.

In addition to a statement of significance which will allow the international review board to assess whether the property is eligible for listing, four distinct types of documentation should be provided for the monuments, groups of buildings, and sites nominated to the World Heritage List :

- 1. photographs (of a specified size).
- 2. formal nomination to include historical and descriptive data.
- 3. maps (to enable location of the property on the basis of the UTM system) and other graphic material.
- 4. measured drawings.

In order to encourage participation in the programme, it is proposed that the nomination request be accompanied by only the first three forms of documentation. Photographs should be of high technical quality, processed for archival permanence, and fully identified as to source and date of photograph. Written documentation should meet professional standards of research and should contain a full descriptive account of the history and the physical nature of the property. Since many

properties will have been the subject of extensive previous research, bibliographies and references to sources of additional information should accompany the written report.

It is recommended that a nomination form similar to that used by the U.S. National Register of Historic Places serve as the basis for the documentary reports. (Preserving and Restoring Monuments and Historic Buildings, Unesco, Paris, 1972).

Once a property has been placed on the World Heritage List, it should be incumbent upon the nominating country to supply more detailed graphic material, including photographic reproductions of detailed measured drawings (when appropriate), site plans, and maps. From these materials appropriate boundaries can be drawn and sites can be accurately located on maps using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system.

All photographic, written, and graphic material submitted during the nominations and evaluation process should be placed in the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre in Paris where it will serve as an international archive of property belonging to the world heritage of outstanding universal value.

C. RECOMMENDED SYSTEM OF PRIORITIES FOR ALLOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS FROM THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND

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The World Heritage Convention calls for the development of World Heritage Committee procedures for considering requests for assistance and, further, calls on the Committee to determine the order of priorities for its assistance.

Assistance under the Convention can take various forms including :

- (1) studies concerning artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural heritage ;
- (2) provision of experts, technicians and skilled labor ;
- (3) training of staff and specialists in identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation ;
- (4) supply of equipment ;
- (5) long-term low interest or interest-free loans ;
- (6) grants in exceptional cases of non-repayable subsidies.

The Convention is specific as to certain problems which are to be given priority in terms of allocating international assistance including assistance from the World Heritage Fund. Accordingly, certain considerations will, under the Convention, be considered to contribute to the system of priorities determined to be applicable. These include :

- (1) the importance of the property requiring protection in terms of the world cultural and natural heritage ; (2) the need to allocate assistance to those properties deemed most representative of the genius and history of the peoples of the world ; (3) the urgency of the work for which the proposed allocation of funds is sought ; (4) the resources available to the State/s in which the endangered property is situated ; and (5) the extent to which the State/s in which the endangered property is located can safeguard the property through whatever means and resources which are available to them.

On the basis of these considerations and, in view of the limited resources which are expected to be available to the World Heritage Committee for assistance and for allocation under the World Heritage Fund, the following check-list has been prepared to serve as the basis for assigning priorities in the allocation of funds to properties.

I - ASSISTANCE TO STATES INVENTORIES, STATE PROGRAMMES AND STATE NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND THE WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER LIST

States Party are charged by the World Heritage Convention with responding to their own obligation for identifying, protecting, conserving, presenting and transmitting to future generations, the cultural heritage situated on their own territory. Further, they are charged with submitting an inventory of cultural heritage property suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

In addition to grants for specific properties, international assistance granted by the World Heritage Committee can include studies, provision of experts, technicians and skilled labor, training of staff in the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation, and the supply of equipment.

At least for the outset, high priority should be given to assisting those States Party to the Convention who have not fully developed their programmes concerning the cultural heritage (1) to take steps toward the establishment of such programmes, (2) to undertake those activities such as studies and the training of staff in order to permit them to prepare appropriate inventories of cultural heritage properties for submission to the World Heritage Committee for its consideration, (3) to prepare preliminary or final nominations of properties from such inventories to the World Heritage List and to the World Heritage in Danger List, and (4) to prepare preliminary or final estimates of the cost of proposed international assistance under the World Heritage Fund. A useful contribution to such activities can be supported by the World Heritage Fund even if resources available to the Fund are extremely limited.

III - ASSISTANCE TO PROPERTIES PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER LIST

A. PROPOSED PRESERVATION OR RESTORATION OF PROPERTY

1. - What is the nature of the danger to the property ?

Dangers cited by the Convention include :

- threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration ;
- large-scale public or private projects ;
- rapid urban or tourist development projects ;
- destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land ;
- major alteration due to unknown causes ;
- abandonment for any reason whatsoever ;
- the outbreak or threat of an armed conflict ;
- calamities and cataclysms ;
- serious fires, earthquakes, landslides ;
- volcanic eruptions ; changes in waterlevel, floods and tidal waves.

2. - What is the urgency of that danger ?
3. - To what degree has the danger affected those physical features of the property which give it its integrity ? Prior to the immediate danger which threatens the property, what was the condition of those physical features ?
4. - What of the integrity of the physical environment of the property ? Is it intact ? Has it been damaged ? Is it, too, in danger ?
5. - How are the requested funds to be allocated if a grant from the Fund is forthcoming ? exploration ? stabilization ? protection ? conservation ? preservation ? rehabilitation ? restoration ? animation ? other ?

D. STATE MEASURES DESIGNED TO PROTECT PROPERTY ONCE PRESERVED  
(Financial, Legal, Technical).

1. - Should the necessary World Heritage Fund monies be allocated for the property, what is the nature of the State's commitment to its rescue ? How does the State propose to assist in the undertaking (see Applications for International Assistance) ?
2. - What measures (legislative, technical, financial, administrative) has the State undertaken to remove, reduce or minimize the danger to the property ? What has been the intellectual and financial commitment on the part of the State to this problem ?
3. - What legal, administrative or technical guarantees can the State provide to ensure that the present danger does not recur at some time in the future ?
4. - Should the endangered property be rescued, what will be the benefit to the people of the State and to the peoples of the world resulting from that rescue ?

D. RECOMMENDED COMMENTS OF APPLICATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND;

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The World Heritage Convention establishes a World Heritage Fund to be administered by the World Heritage Committee in response to requests from States Party to the Convention for assistance for property within their boundaries which forms a part of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.

Applications for assistance should be made to the World Heritage Committee. Each application should include the following information :

- 1 - Name and physical location of property (to include a brief physical description).
- 2 - Date of nomination and date of listing of the property on the World Heritage List.
- 3 - Date of nomination and date of listing of the property on the World Heritage in Danger List.
- 4 - Brief description of danger or threat to the property to include documentary material (photographs, drawings, plans) describing the nature of the danger plus any other relevant documentary material concerning the property not now on deposit with the Unesco-Icomos Documentation Centre.
- 5 - State efforts to protect the property (to include statutory or legislative measures by which the property is now listed or registered and its maintenance insured ; to include specific information as to what, if any, financial or other measures the State has already adopted to correct the problem for which international assistance funds are being sought ; to include specific information as to other sources of financial assistance (to include other international assistance, campaigns, private assistance) which have already been brought to bear on the resolution of the problem for which assistance funds are being sought).
- 6 - Purposes for which funds are being sought (to include statement as to the proposed resolution, if any, of the problem, consultant's and expert's reports on problems and its proposed resolution, cost estimate to include expert's or consultant's reports on cost of responding to the problem, reports on work already completed or in progress, report on particular urgency of the problem (if such urgency exists)).
- 7 - State measures which have been designed to give the property further protection from forms of danger other than the specific problem which is being addressed should international assistance from the World Heritage Fund be made available (Describe national and local measures which protect the property from other kinds of danger, damage or diminution of quality such as international or governmentally funded public works projects, private development, an excess of tourism or other private activity).

- 8 - Aside from specific and direct financial assistance, what other forms of assistance are the States or other public or private agencies or individuals prepared to make available to address the problem confronting the property (to include, for example, matching funds, goods, services, labor, studies or research into the nature of the problem and its resolution)?
- 9 - Should international assistance from the World Heritage Fund be granted, should long-range problems (7 above) be anticipated and dealt with, what are plans for the use and development of the property for the future. What guarantees are there that the property will not be further endangered from anticipated uses (vandalism, excessive tourism, inappropriate commercial or industrial use, or other forms of physical exploitation) which may diminish the quality of the property once rescued from the current and particular dangers?
- 10 - Give details as to reasons why existing State and other resources are inadequate to treat the nature and the urgency of the particular problem for which international assistance from the World Heritage Fund is being sought.



PROPOSALS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR  
CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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I. Criteria whereby properties forming part of the natural heritage may be included in the "World Heritage List" (Article 11.2)

Under the Convention, "natural heritage"<sup>+</sup> is defined as :

natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view ;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation ;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

Areas to be considered under the Convention will be restricted to those relatively few which are truly of international significance. It is recognized that in any country there are a number of sites and phenomena which are of national significance, and as such, deserve protection and recognition at the national level such as through the establishment of national parks and other types of reserves. The World Heritage, however, is not intended to provide protection and recognition to all proposed areas, but only to provide protection and recognition for those relatively few which can be identified as unquestionably having international significance. This is not to deny that all appropriate areas may warrant proper protection and recognition, but it does strictly limit the areas which should be considered under the Convention. Other existing mechanisms including the PanAmerican, African and Wetlands Conventions, the UN List of National Parks, and the Biosphere Reserve Programme will continue and hopefully expand their activities to insure the adequate conservation of other sites and species of national and international significance.

Several reasons for the severe limitation of areas to be considered by the Convention can be enumerated : First, the World Heritage recognition carries far more significance than a designation which is strictly national in origin. Second, by limiting the list to the relatively few areas that qualify, a more rapid action can be focused towards the protection of threatened areas of highest world priority. Third, the relatively small budget provided for by the Convention will be more productive when focused upon specific, high-priority projects. Fourth, a small but well balanced

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<sup>+</sup> See article 2 of the Convention

programme can be expected to present reasonable success and impact and thereby generate interest and financial support for an expanded future phase of work. And fifth, it is to be expected that international funds will be available only, or at least at the offset, for areas of highest international significance.

To be eligible for the World Heritage List, a "natural heritage" site must possess outstanding universal value which may be ascribed to areas which can be measured by one of the following criteria :

(A) Contain clear examples of the major stages of earth's evolutionary history. The concept is to include sites which represent the major "era" of geologic history such as "the age of reptiles" where the development of the planet's natural wealth and diversity can best be demonstrated. Other stages might include the "ice age" where early man as well as his contemporary plants and animals underwent major adaptations and transformations. Sites such as Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania would serve to demonstrate where natural and cultural heritage come together to illustrate the emergence of pre-man within the context of the plants, animals, climate and other factors influencing evolution.

(B) Contain outstanding examples of major evolutionary and geologic processes. As distinct from the historical periods of the earth's development characterized in criteria A, this concept focuses upon contemporary on-going processes in the development of plants, animals and landforms. Such processes are characterized by natural formations of high species diversity, high speciation, very complex or simple ecosystems, and by areas currently undergoing glaciation and vulcanism. Tropical rain forests, arctic and antarctic areas, the great Serengeti migration, the Galapagos Islands and the Rift Valley lakes would serve as examples.

(C) Contain unique, rare or superlative natural phenomena, formations or features. This concept embraces those sites or objects which are either the "only one of a kind", the highest, largest or other similar characteristic, measured on a global basis, or are superlative or representative examples of some of the most important ecosystems to man. Examples might include Angel Falls - the world's highest waterfall - in Canaima National Park, Venezuela, the Sequoia gigantea trees in California - the largest living organisms, and temperate coniferous forests, prairies and steppes.

(D) Contain habitats of concentrations of endangered species of plants and animals. This concept is directed to those areas where concentrations of plants and animals of universal interest and significance, such as, orchids, the Giant Panda, the primates (especially the great apes), the spotted cats, the polar bear and the Arabian Oryx are found. It does not cover the general problem of providing protection for all or even most of the vanishing species of the earth. This latter function must be addressed by other existing and developing international and national programmes.

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Area of both interest for international  
and national values.*

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ANNEX IV page 3

- (E) Contain combinations of the above. Some individual sites may not possess the most spectacular or outstanding single example of the above criteria, but when the sites are viewed in a broader perspective with a complex of many surroundings features of significance, the entire area may qualify to demonstrate an array of diverse natural resources of global significance. A specific example might include the Virunga/Kahuzi-Biega/Lac Amin area of Zaire and the adjoining sites in Rwanda and Uganda covering both slopes of the Ruwenzori mountains.

Once an individual area or site has been considered to conform to the above criteria which focus upon the natural innate properties of the resources, a second set of criteria are employed to evaluate the sites in terms of their suitability and feasibility for recognition and support by the World Heritage programme.

Properties to be included in the World Heritage List should where possible meet the first three criteria below : Integrity, Accessibility and Potential for Educational Purposes. Then two additional factors : Demonstrated International Support and Interest, and Manageability, are considered. All five criteria serve to guide decisions when two or more areas have been presented which appear to possess indistinguishably equivalent natural resources. All five serve to evaluate the amount and type of effort required to bring a proposed site up to standard. And the last two criteria serve to orient the assigning of priorities for the List of World Heritage in Danger.

(1) Integrity *on Ministry (general character) unity (Lac)*

- (a) The areas being considered to represent the major stages of the earth's evolutionary history (criteria A) should presently or potentially contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships on the site. For example, an "ice age" area would be expected to include the snow field, the glacier itself and samples of cutting patterns, deposition and plant colonization (stratifications, moraines, pioneer stages of plant succession, etc.).
- (b) The areas being considered to represent the major evolutionary and geological processes should have sufficient size and contain the necessary elements to demonstrate the key aspects of the process. For example, an area of "tropical rain forest" would be expected to include some variation in elevation above sea level, subtle changes in topography and soil types, river banks or oxbow lakes, to demonstrate the diversity and complexity of the system.
- (c) The areas being considered to represent the significant endangered species should have sufficient size and contain the necessary habitat requirements for the survival of the species.

(d) The superlative and unique sites should contain those related resource inputs which are required for the guaranteed continuity of the objects or formations to be conserved. This will vary according to individual cases ; for example, the protected area for Angel Falls would include all, or as much as possible, of the supporting upstream watershed.

(2) Accessibility

A high degree of accessibility is demonstrated, if, within the limits of economic feasibility, the site or formation is, or can be made, available for use by the development of access systems. Such uses would include education, scientific research and public visitation now or in the future.

(3) Potential for Education and Research

From a technical, interpretative and educative point of view the site should offer the natural elements and inter-relationships necessary for the presentation of the complete story and a base for world-wide dissemination of educational materials. Such interpretative/educational programmes should provide the necessary inter-linkages for a truly World Heritage concept.

(4) Demonstrated International Support and Interest

It is useful to note as an added indicator of world-wide significance whether an area, site or species has received the support and interest of the international scientific community, international tourism sector, or popular activities, including television programmes, books, etc., of global distribution.

(5) Manageability of the Area

Finally, areas will be considered more favourably where :

- (a) The government of the nation in which the area is located, has a department(s) with the institutional capability, trained personnel and financial resources, to appropriately plan, manage and develop the area for the objectives associated with the above criteria.
- (b) The government and their department (s) in charge of managing natural areas have demonstrated their commitment to the protection of significant natural areas.
- (c) The area can be, or is already being, managed and developed in a manner consistent with the National (or Regional) Development Plan. If the area, or in certain cases, adjacent lands, are programmed for uses which may conflict with nature conservation (lumbering, grazing, mining, hydroelectric ...)

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projects) or may create negative influences (polluting industries, airline flyways, highways) it may be considered unreasonable to invest scarce World Heritage financial resources and to sacrifice time which will be lost in securing another area to fulfill the objectives.

Normally areas which have been considered to most adequately fulfill one or several of the first criteria on innate characteristics and have met those related to integrity, accessibility and potential for educational use, will be placed on the World Heritage List. The last two criteria on demonstrated international support and interest, and manageability serve to indicate the ease or difficulty at which the areas can be expected to fulfill the objectives of the Convention. They serve to measure the kinds of assistance which will be required by each area relative to other areas, and the urgency with which assistance must be given. Conceptually, if two or more sites were to be considered as equally capable of meeting the innate criteria and those related to integrity, accessibility and education, then the choice would turn to that area which exhibits greater demonstrated international support and greatest actual or potential manageability.

Finally, it must be recognized that some sites will have very high value in terms of the first criteria on innate characteristics as well as integrity, accessibility and educational potential, but the sites will have little or no established management capacity. Perhaps related government programmes in natural area management may only be incipient. In such cases it may be urgent and of high priority to provide technical and financial cooperation to build such capacity and programmes as may be requested.

II. An order of priorities for the operations of the World Heritage Committee (Article 13.4)

It is suggested that the World Heritage Committee (WHC) plan its operational activities in two general phases. While the two phases to be suggested will have some overlap, the distinction serves to emphasize the priority given by the Convention to draw the attention and focus the action of the WHC and the world to those areas of world heritage significance which are in imminent danger.

Phase I - Immediate Action

The immediate action phase shall initiate its activities as soon as the WHC has been formed and has been able to take care of institutional and administrative matters.

- (1) The first task will be to send out to all States Party to the Convention the Criteria for the World Heritage List (suggested in Section I), and a cover letter explaining the procedures to be followed. The objective of this very first step is to solicit and receive as quickly as possible a series of nominations of areas to quickly test the usefulness of the criteria and the procedures, and to consequently develop any improvements which may be necessary. Secondly, in the procedures outlined in the covering letter, reference shall be made to the Request Form for International Assistance (suggested in Section III) which will be sent to Governments wishing to solicit technical or financial cooperation in relation to the site(s) that they have nominated to the Committee.
- (2) Parallely, the WHC shall initiate the development of a conceptual framework or systems plan for the World Heritage List. The objective of the systems plan will be to determine the kinds of areas and sites to be ideally included in the List. The plan will guide Committee members in selecting areas which provide the necessary representation of the world's natural heritage, to identify gaps in the coverage of the List and to determine where coverage is redundant or marginal.

It is suggested that this be accomplished through cooperative efforts with IUCN and other existing technical bodies on an ad hoc or contractual basis. Two levels of parallel work by such "technical support units" are necessary. On the one hand, specialists (ecologists, geologists, marine biologists, etc.)

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<sup>+</sup> Steps 1 - 8 of the Request Form (Section III) can be employed as a nomination and description form, requiring only that step 9 be added in the event that the nation wishes to request assistance. Also, it would be useful to coordinate the Form with that used for Biosphere Reserves and perhaps develop one form for all purposes.

will expand and detail the criteria for particular types of areas that must be chosen by the World Heritage Committee to represent rainforests, volcanism, the age of reptiles, northern temperate forests, etc. On the other hand, conceptual or systems planners will prepare an overall conceptual framework or systems plan which integrates the suggestions of the specialists.

- (3) When the nominations are returned to the WHC, a procedure for their handling is suggested for use during Phase I:
- (a) The nomination arrives at the WHC offices.
  - (b) The WHC checks the nomination in terms of the Criteria (Section I) and the guidelines being developed by the technical support units.
  - (c) Three possibilities arise :
    - (i) the site is accepted as having world significance ;
    - (ii) the site is rejected as not having world significance ; or
    - (iii) the site is of unclear significance.
  - (d) If the site is accepted, it is entered on the World Heritage List.
    - (i) At this moment, the State may wish to solicit technical or financial assistance. The Request Form (Section III) will be provided for that purpose by the WHC. Based on the information supplied in the request and from other sources, the site is judged relative to the danger it faces. Does the site need immediate urgent action if it is to survive ? If the judgment is positive, the site is entered on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
    - (ii) The Request will be evaluated immediately in terms of the aid required ; advice is sought where necessary both from the country and the technical support units as quickly as possible, and the assistance is awarded. This emergency assistance will normally be comprised of technical and financial support for protection and stabilization of a habitat, species, or other factor directly related to the survival of the resource. A progress report and a final report is required by the WHC, and copies are sent to the technical support units to provide the necessary feedback and learning functions.

- (e) if the site is of unclear significance, the nomination is forwarded to the technical support units for advice. Perhaps an additional committee or consultancy may need to be formed, or that a part of the work already under development by a task force needs to be given higher priority in order to orient the WHC as to the relative significance of the proposed site. If the site is accepted, then the procedure follows the steps presented above.
- (f) If the site is rejected as not possessing world-level significance, then a report is prepared to the nominating government, explaining the reasons for which the site did not meet the established criteria. The State may wish to appeal such a decision, especially as new information becomes available. Appeals are encouraged and are to be directed to the WHC. Also, the government should be encouraged to consider other possible forms of technical or financial assistance as it may wish to deem necessary.
- (4) Promotional efforts shall be initiated or strengthened to invite countries which have not yet become State Parties to the Convention to do so. There is no doubt that many ideal sites of the systems plan will lie in nations which have not become Parties to the Convention. Likewise, the promotional efforts shall need to be developed to generate funds for the required assistance.

Phase I will continue until the technical units have completed the systems plan which can serve as a standard to guide the WHC and the Governments to the kinds of areas which are indeed of world significance. The technical units may suggest specific sites as examples of representative areas.

#### Phase II - Regular Programme

Having the systems plan, the WHC is now ready to :

- (1) Entertain all nominations and to do so with less relative urgency in relation to Phase I. More research and evaluation can be given to an area prior to its acceptance or rejection. Local or international consultants or task force groups may be required.
- (2) The WHC can now award assistance where warranted for longer-term activities such as planning, survey, development and educational efforts which will build the fundamental aspects of the World Heritage Programme.
- (3) The Convention places major emphasis upon the educational aspects of the world heritage areas. The WHC shall work closely with existing bodies concerned with natural area interpretation and education (such as the IUCN Commission on Education, the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas and Unesco) or shall contract consultants



as necessary in order to :

- (a) develop and publish methods, techniques and standards for the on-site interpretation of all world heritage areas ;
- (b) offer seminars and training workshops on planning and development of interpretative programmes in natural areas ;
- (c) develop and publish methods, techniques and standards for the preparation and publication of educational materials on the world heritage areas.

The objective is to have on-site interpretation in each world heritage property, and to have published educational materials available on-site and through the mails in the major languages of the world and on a world-wide basis.

III. Definition of the content of the requests for international assistance to be submitted by the States Parties to the Convention (Article 21.1) +

(i) Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Name, address of nominating party \_\_\_\_\_

(1) Description of the Area

A detailed description of the physical characteristics of the area, its location and existing access. A map should be attached. The current status of land-use and conservation practices within and around the proposed site, legal ownership, area (in hectares).

(2) Current Management Situation

A description of any existing local, regional and national plans for the proposed area, especially of a park management or master plan. A summary of any actual or pending laws or policies which establish the area as a national park or other type of conservation unit. A description of the institutional context into which the area is, or will be, managed by one or more government or non-government organizations.

(3) Statement of Significance

In terms of criteria A through E in Section I, state briefly the reasoning or rationale by which this nominated area is to be considered as possessing world heritage significance.

(4) Objectives of the Area

A series of brief statements of the objectives of the area as it is currently managed, and/or as it shall be managed in its proposed status. The objectives refer to those of a national conservation unit (park, forest, sanctuary, etc.) and of a world heritage area as per the Convention.

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+ ) Steps 1-8 of the Request Form (Section III) can be employed as a nomination and description form, requiring only that step 9 be added in the event that the nation wishes to request assistance.

(5) Action Programme

Describe the activities to be implemented under major headings such as planning and survey, staff training, protection, rehabilitation, education/interpretation, construction, etc., each with a brief statement of justification. Describe the elements of the programme which can be realized by local means and those which will require external support.

(6) Urgency

Describe the factors which are leading to the alteration or destruction of the area or of particular objects or formations. Explain the urgent measures which are required if the resource is to be conserved, and the consequences of alternative types of action (such as, no action, partial action, training only, protection only, etc.) Explain why the nation's resources are unable to meet the urgent measures.

(7) Technical Supporting Documents and Bibliography

List of technical studies related to the area and to the programme in particular. List the general literary works which describe and analyse the area being proposed. And, list the government documents related to the management and development of the area including laws, national plans, park plans, sectorial plans, future studies contemplated, etc.

(8) Expert References

List names and addresses of local or international experts who have special knowledge of the area or of the proposed programme.

In the event that the Form is employed to request technical and financial assistance, step 9 shall be added to the above.

(9) Cost and Timetable

- (a) A detailed analysis of the equipment, expendible and non-expendible supplies, skilled and unskilled labour as well as specialists, vehicles and transport, etc.
- (b) A presentation of cost of all required items broken down to reflect local inputs and those which must come from external sources.
- (c) A timetable or schedule showing the desirable starting date ; flow of funds, equipment, supplies and personnel ; and, the overall flow of activities of the programme.
- (d) A statement, and supporting analysis where appropriate, of the impact of the programme on social and environmental values.

## Annex V

Proposed Criteria for Evaluation of Natural Areas  
Submitted for World Heritage List  
(prepared by IUCN)

	<u>Criteria</u>		<u>Sites</u>				
	A	B	C	D	E		
A.	<u>Evolutionary History</u>						
	1. Pre-Cambrian						
	2. Palaeozoic						X
	3. Mesozoic						X
	4. Cenozoic						X
	5. Ice Ages						X
	6. Human emergence						X
	7. etc.						
B.	<u>Geological/Biological Processes</u>						
	1. Geological						
	a. Vulcanism						X
	b. Diastrophism						X
	c. Glaciation						X
	d. Stratification						X
	e. etc.						
	2. Biological						
	a. Speciation						X
	b. Migration						X
	c. Biotic succession						X
	d. etc.						
C.	<u>Natural Features or Phenomena</u>						
	1. Superlative						X
	2. Unique						X
	3. Rare						X
	4. Ecosystems of great importance to human history						X
	5. etc.						
D.	<u>Habitats of Species Endangered or otherwise of exceptional interest</u>						
	1. Outstanding array of species						
	2. Several to many species						X
	3. Individual Species						X
	4. etc						
E.	<u>Combinations of Above</u>						
	1. Natural Features						X
	2. Cultural Features						X

Explanatory Notes

The example shown of a method for applying criteria to the selection of natural areas for the World Heritage List is illustrative and not comprehensive.

The criteria listed may be added to as detailed information concerning areas of known world importance is considered.

The sites listed are representative of existing national parks and reserves. A is based on Grand Canyon, USA ; B on Greenland National Park ; C on Olduvai Gorge ; D on Krakatau Reserve ; E, Yellowstone. However, more detailed information on these areas could result in a different series of check marks. Obviously all sites considered in this matrix are of outstanding international importance and would normally be acceptable for the World Heritage List. When many areas are to be compared, however, a rating scale may be required instead of check marks. For example, if 50 national parks in tropical forests are submitted, it will be necessary to rate them in some more critical way than is shown here, since obviously all 50 will not have the outstanding qualifications expected of WHL sites.

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE  
PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL  
AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Accepted for World Heritage List : Accepted for List of World Heritage in Danger :
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WORLD HERITAGE LIST - NOMINATION FORM

1. COUNTRY :  
2. STATE/PROVINCE :  
3. NAME OF PROPERTY :  
4. LOCATION :  
(identify in terms of nearest city)  
5. SIGNIFICANCE : Natural  Cultural

6. (a) CLASSIFICATION (cultural property)

CATEGORY	JUSTIFICATION OF CULTURAL IMPORTANCE			DATE :
Monument <input type="checkbox"/>	Artistic Quality <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarity <input type="checkbox"/>		NATURAL ENVIRONMENT Importance <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation attached <input type="checkbox"/>
Group <input type="checkbox"/>	Influence <input type="checkbox"/>	Antiquity <input type="checkbox"/>		
Site <input type="checkbox"/>	Typicality <input type="checkbox"/>	Associative Value <input type="checkbox"/>		

6 (b) CLASSIFICATION (natural property)

AREA ILLUSTRATED :	AREA PUBLISHED IN :
Major Stage of Earth's Evolution <input type="checkbox"/>	UN List of National Parks <input type="checkbox"/>
Evolutionary & Geologic Process <input type="checkbox"/>	World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas <input type="checkbox"/>
Unique, rare or super-lative feature <input type="checkbox"/>	
Habitat of endangered species <input type="checkbox"/>	
Combination (complex) of several of the above <input type="checkbox"/>	

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Importance <input type="checkbox"/>
Documentation att, <input type="checkbox"/>

7 OWNERSHIP, LEGAL STATUS AND ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY

PREPARED BY :  
TECHNICAL AGENCY :  
OTHER AGENCIES :

8. JUSTIFICATION

9. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

10. PRESENT AND PROPOSED USES

11. TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

Bibliography

Expert references

Photographs

Maps

*Review  
Final  
Township*

Annex VII

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

1. COUNTRY
2. DATE OF SUBMISSION
3. NAME OF PROPERTY
4. DATE OF INSCRIPTION ON WORLD HERITAGE LIST (if applicable)
5. DATE OF INSCRIPTION ON LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER (if applicable)
6. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY
7. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF DANGER TO PROPERTY (supported by documentary evidence, drawings, maps, etc.)
8. ACTION TAKEN BY STATE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND RESULTS
9. MANAGEABILITY OF THE PROPERTY  
(guidelines will request information referred to in IUCN Document I, page 4 para 5 (a) and (c))
10. OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED PROGRAMME
  - long term (in terms of scientific interest, educational value, social and economic benefits, etc.)
  - immediate
11. PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES  
(breakdown into type of activity according to the categories listed in Article 22 of the Convention)
12. COST AND TIMETABLE
  - (a) A detailed analysis of the equipment expendible and non-expendible supplies skilled and unskilled labour as well as specialists, vehicles and transport, etc.
  - (b) A presentation of cost of all required items broken down to reflect local inputs and those which must come from external sources.
  - (c) A timetable or schedule showing the desirable starting date ; flow of funds, equipment, supplies and personnel ; and, the overall flow of activities of the programme.
  - (d) A statement, and supporting analysis where appropriate, of the impact of the programme on social and environmental values.

. . .



To which should be added :

- i) A declaration by the State that it guarantees to continue to protect, conserve and present the property, should international assistance be awarded ; and
- ii) A pledge by the State that "it will do all it can, to the utmost of its own resources" to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention and situated on its territory.