Item 6.4 of the Provisional Agenda: Report of the Bureau on the work of the International Expert Meeting on the Revision of the Operational Guidelines

Preliminary draft of the proposed revision of the Operational Guidelines prepared by Australia
SUMMARY

Background

The Special Session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee, Budapest, Hungary, 2-4 October 2000 (WHC-2000/CONF.204/3, paragraph II.22) recommended that a preliminary draft of redrafted Operational Guidelines, to show the new overall framework proposed by the Canterbury expert meeting (WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.10), be presented to the 24th session of the Committee for initial consideration. The Special Session of the Bureau recommended that the Committee determine whether to finalise the new framework and agree to a process for further development of a redrafted Guidelines.

Summary of this document

The preliminary draft has been developed by Australia as a practical contribution to assist the Committee to consolidate and progress the reform work it has undertaken over recent years. It collates information from the following sources:

- some of the recommendations of the Canterbury expert meeting,
- relevant recommendations from the Task Force on Implementation of the World Heritage Convention,
- relevant recommendations of the Working Group on the Representativity of the World Heritage List
- relevant recommendations of the Working Group on Equitable Representation in the World Heritage Committee
- sections of text developed in recent years by the Secretariat, and
- by Australia

Budget implications

The possibility of the United Kingdom providing financial resources in 2001 (as was the case in 2000) to assist in the process of revising the Operational Guidelines is currently the subject of discussion between the World Heritage Centre and the relevant authorities in the United Kingdom.

US$20,000 is requested from Chapter I of the World Heritage Fund in 2001 for follow-up of the work of the various reform groups. A proportion of this could be used for the process of revising the Operational Guidelines.

Action required:

The Committee may wish to:

(a) adopt the new framework proposed by the Canterbury expert meeting (WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.10) as a basis for discussion,
(b) agree to a process and timetable for redrafting the Operational Guidelines through a coordinated, collaborative process involving representatives of States Parties, the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat.
Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Note: This is a without-prejudice draft collating available information, and including new text and some further restructuring developed by Australia. This draft will need to accommodate any new information relating from recommendations of the special Bureau meeting in Budapest and decisions of the Committee meeting in Cairns.
DRAFT

PROPOSED NEW OUTLINE FOR THE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES
(taken from the International Expert Meeting, Canterbury)

New structure and new paragraph numbers for this Draft:

Corresponding Paragraph numbers of the existing Operational Guidelines and the need for new paragraphs, including those recommended by the Canterbury meeting:

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I INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE AND AIMS OF THE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Target Audience and Users of the Operational Guidelines

1. The key users of the Operational Guidelines and its target audiences are the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, members of the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau, The Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee (ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM [the Rome Centre]); the UNESCO Secretariat and partners in site management.

Principles and Procedures to Guide Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

2. The Operational Guidelines which are set out below have been prepared for the purpose of informing States Parties to the Convention of the principles which guide the work of the Committee in establishing the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger and in granting international assistance under the World Heritage Fund. These Guidelines also provide details on monitoring and other questions, mainly of a procedural nature, which relate to the implementation of the Convention.

3. The Committee is fully aware that its decisions must be based on considerations which are as objective and scientific as possible, and that any appraisal made on its behalf must be thoroughly and responsibly carried out. It recognizes that objective and well considered decisions depend upon:
   - carefully prepared criteria,
   - thorough procedures,
   - evaluation by qualified experts and the use of expert referees.

The Operational Guidelines have been prepared with these objectives in mind.

B. INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Purpose

4. The cultural heritage and the natural heritage are among the priceless and irreplaceable possessions, not only of each nation, but of mankind as a whole. The loss, through deterioration or disappearance, of any of these most prized possessions constitutes an impoverishment of the heritage of all the peoples in the world. Parts of that heritage, because of their exceptional qualities, can be considered to be of outstanding universal value and as such worthy of special protection against the dangers which increasingly threaten them.

5. In an attempt to remedy this perilous situation and to ensure, as far as possible, the proper identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the world's irreplaceable heritage, the Member States of UNESCO adopted in 1972 the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention". The Convention complements heritage conservation programs at the national level and provides for the
establishment of a "World Heritage Committee" and a "World Heritage Fund". Both the Committee and the Fund have been in operation since 1976.

**General Principles**

6. The Committee agreed that the following general principles would guide its work in establishing the World Heritage List:

(i) The Convention provides for the protection of those cultural and natural properties deemed to be of outstanding universal value. It is not intended to provide for the protection of all properties of great interest, importance or value, but only for a select list of the most outstanding of these from an international viewpoint. The outstanding universal value of cultural and natural properties is defined by Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

(ii) The criteria for the inclusion of properties in the World Heritage List have been elaborated to enable the Committee to act with full independence in evaluating the intrinsic merit of property, without regard to any other consideration (including the need for technical co-operation support).

(iii) Efforts will be made to maintain a reasonable balance between the numbers of cultural heritage and the natural heritage properties entered on the List.

(iv) Cultural and natural properties are included in the World Heritage List according to a gradual process and no formal limit is imposed either on the total number of properties included in the List or on the number of properties any individual State can submit at successive stages for inclusion therein.

(v) Inscriptions of sites shall be deferred until evidence of the full commitment of the nominating government, within its means, is demonstrated. Evidence would take the forms of relevant legislation, staffing, funding, and management plans.

(vi) When a property appearing in the World Heritage List requires major operations for its conservation for which assistance has been requested by the relevant State Party in terms of provisions under the Convention, the Committee may place it on the list of World Heritage in Danger. The list may only include properties threatened by serious and specific dangers as outlined in Article 11. Properties may only be listed as in Danger with the agreement of the State Party.

(vii) In view of the difficulty in handling the large numbers of cultural nominations now being received, however, the Committee invites States Parties to consider whether their cultural heritage is already well represented on the List and if so to slow down voluntarily their rate of submission of further nominations. This would help in making it possible for the List to become more universally representative. By the same token, the Committee calls on States Parties whose cultural heritage is not yet
adequately represented on the List and who might need assistance in preparing nominations of cultural properties to seek such assistance from the Committee.

C. DEFINITION OF WORLD HERITAGE

Outstanding Universal Value

7. Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention specify that the cultural and natural heritage must be of ‘outstanding universal value’.

8. ‘Outstanding universal value’ is taken to mean cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional at the international level that its preservation is important to humanity as a whole. Properties must possess such value to be inscribed on the World Heritage List and must also be demonstrably the superlative example of their kind.

9. State Parties must be able to demonstrate that the cultural and natural heritage nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List has such qualities and also meets any other relevant tests and definitions defined in the Convention and these Operational Guidelines. Outstanding universal value is best demonstrated through systematic global comparison with other relevant places demonstrating similar or related features, themes or processes, including places that may lie outside the geographic or cultural region under consideration and/or those not on the World Heritage List.

Definition of World Heritage – the Cultural and Natural Heritage

10. The criteria for including properties in the World Heritage List described in Part II should be read and applied in a way that is consistent with the definition of the cultural and natural heritage set out in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, as reproduced below:

Article 1

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;

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, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view."

Article 2
For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as ‘natural heritage’:

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.

D. ROLE OF STATES PARTIES, ADVISORY BODIES, SECRETARIAT, PARTNERS IN SITE MANAGEMENT AND OTHER PARTNERS

States Parties

11. The World Heritage Committee, hereinafter referred to as "the Committee", has four essential functions:

(a) to identify, on the basis of nominations submitted by States Parties, cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value which are to be protected under the Convention and to list those properties on the "World Heritage List";

(b) monitor the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, in liaison with the States Parties.

(c) to place properties appearing in the World Heritage List that are in danger, as defined by Article 11 of the Convention, on the list of World Heritage in Danger where the relevant State Party agrees to this listing.

(d) to determine in what way and under what conditions the resources in the World Heritage Fund can most advantageously be used to assist States Parties, as far as possible, in the protection of their properties of outstanding universal value.

Ratification of the World Heritage Convention

12. States who are members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation may ratify the Convention, in accordance with Article 31 of the Convention:
Article 31

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

13. States who are not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation may be invited to accede to the Convention, in accordance with Article 32 of the Convention:

Article 32

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

14. As there are over 20 States Party to the Convention, for any new State the Convention will enter into force for that State Party three months after the new State Party accedes to it, in accordance with Article 33 of the Convention:

Article 33

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

15. A form comprising a model instrument of ratification/acceptance is available from the World Heritage Centre and is also available on the Centre’s web site at http://www.unesco.org/whc/archive/modelrat.htm.

Obligations Under the World Heritage Convention

Rules of Procedure of the Committee

16. The Rules of Procedure of the Committee, adopted by the Committee at its first session and amended at its second, third and twentieth sessions, are to be found in document WHC/1.
Meetings of the World Heritage Committee

17. In years when the General Assembly of States Parties is held, the ordinary session of the World Heritage Committee will take place as soon as possible after the Assembly.

18. As provided for in Article 10.3 of the Convention and in accordance with Rules 20-21 of the Rules of Procedure, the Committee shall constitute sub-committees during its regular sessions to examine selected items of business referred to them with the object of reporting and making recommendations to the full Committee for action.

Meetings of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

19. The Bureau shall meet twice a year, once in June/July and a second time immediately preceding the Committee's regular session. The newly elected Bureau shall meet as necessary during the Committee's regular session.

Participation of Experts from Developing Countries

20. In order to ensure a fair representation within the Committee of the various geographical and cultural areas, the Committee decided to include in its budget a sum intended to cover the cost of participation, in its sessions and sessions of its Bureau, of representatives of States members of the Committee, but only for persons who are experts in conservation of the cultural or natural heritage.

21. Requests for assistance to participate in the Bureau and Committee meetings should reach the Secretariat at least four weeks before the session concerned. These requests will be considered in the limit of resources available as decided by the Committee, in decreasing order of NGP of each State member of the Committee, and primarily for one representative from each State. In no event may the Fund finance more than two representatives by State, who must in this case be one expert in the natural and one in the cultural heritage field.

General Assembly of States Parties

22. In order to improve the balance between the cultural and natural heritage in the implementation of the Convention, the Committee has recommended that the following measures be taken:

(a) States Parties to the Convention should provide the Secretariat with the name and address of the governmental organization(s) primarily responsible for cultural and natural properties, so that copies of all official correspondence and documents can be sent by the Secretariat to these focal points as appropriate.

(b) States Parties to the Convention should convene at regular intervals at the national level a joint meeting of those persons responsible for natural and cultural heritage in order that they may discuss matters pertaining to the implementation of the Convention. This does not apply to States Parties where one single organization is dealing with both cultural and natural heritage.

(c) States Parties to the Convention should choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of natural and cultural heritage, thus complying with Article 9, paragraph 3, of the Convention. States members of the Committee should
communicate in advance to the Secretariat the names and status of their representatives.

World Heritage Committee

23. In order to improve the balance between the cultural and natural heritage in the implementation of the Convention, the Committee has recommended that the following measures be taken:

(a) The Committee, deeply concerned with maintaining a balance in the number of experts from the natural and cultural fields represented on the Bureau, urges that every effort be made in future elections in order to ensure that:

(i) the chair is not held by persons with expertise in the same field, either cultural or natural, for more than two successive years;

(ii) at least two "cultural" and at least two "natural" experts are present at Bureau meetings to ensure balance and credibility in reviewing nominations to the World Heritage List.

(b) In accordance with Article 10.2 of the Convention and with Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure, the Committee shall, at any time, invite to its meetings public or private bodies or individuals who would attend as observers and augment the expertise available to it. These observers shall be chosen with a view to a balanced participation between the natural and cultural heritage.

Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

24. In order to improve the balance between the cultural and natural heritage in the implementation of the Convention, the Committee has recommended that the following measures be taken:

(a) The Committee, deeply concerned with maintaining a balance in the number of experts from the natural and cultural fields represented on the Bureau, urges that every effort be made in future elections in order to ensure that:

(i) the chair is not held by persons with expertise in the same field, either cultural or natural, for more than two successive years;

(ii) at least two "cultural" and at least two "natural" experts are present at Bureau meetings to ensure balance and credibility in reviewing nominations to the World Heritage List.
Advisory Bodies

25. The Advisory Bodies are the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

26. The role of the Advisory Bodies, as given by the World Heritage Convention, is as follows:

(a) to attend meetings of the World Heritage Committee in an advisory capacity (Article 8.3)

(b) to assist the Committee in the implementation of its programmes and projects (Article 13.7), and

(c) to assist the Director-General of UNESCO in the preparation of the Committee’s documentation and the agenda of its meetings and the implementation of the Committee’s decisions (Article 14.2).

27. It is the Committee which is the decision-making body for the Convention. The Committee may call on the Advisory Bodies for advice in this role and for assistance in implementing its decisions. It may also call on other international governmental and non-governmental organisations to assist in the implementation of its programmes and projects (Article 13.7).

28. The Committee and the Director-General, in requesting and considering advice and assistance from Advisory Bodies and other organisations, recognise that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage belongs primarily to the State Party (Article 4).

Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee

29. The World Heritage Centre is the Secretariat of the World Heritage Committee. As such, it provides administrative support to the Committee thus assisting the Committee in its work (Article 14).

Partners in Site Management

30. Partners in site management relates to Article 5a of the Convention:

Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:
a. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.

31. Partners in site management are those individuals and other stakeholders, especially local communities, who have an interest and involvement in World Heritage property management. A partnership approach to site management and monitoring provides a significant contribution to the sustainable conservation of World Heritage Properties.

Other Organizations and Other Conventions

32. The World Heritage Committee has recognized the collective interest that would be advanced by closer coordination of its work with other international conservation instruments. These include the 1949 Geneva Convention, the 1954 Hague Convention, the 1970 UNESCO Convention, the Ramsar Convention, and CITES, as well as other regional conventions and future conventions that will pursue conservation objectives, as appropriate. The Committee will invite representatives of the intergovernmental bodies under related conventions to attend its meetings as observers. Similarly, the Secretariat will appoint a representative to observe meetings of the other intergovernmental bodies upon receipt of an invitation. The Secretariat will ensure through the World Heritage Centre appropriate coordination and information-sharing between the Committee and other conventions, programs and international organizations related to the conservation of cultural and natural heritage.
II  ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

A. CRITERIA FOR THE INCLUSION OF PROPERTIES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Introduction to the Criteria

33. In keeping with the spirit of the Convention, States Parties should as far as possible endeavour to include in their submissions properties which derive their outstanding universal value from a particularly significant combination of cultural and natural features.

34. The cultural and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, which is nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purpose of the Convention when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the criteria in the following table and the tests of authenticity and integrity.

Statement of World Heritage Values

35. The Committee and the States Parties will agree to a clearly documented Statement of Values of the property. This is a summary of the outstanding universal values of the property which justify the inclusion of the property on the World Heritage List. It will include the criteria for which a specific property is included in the World Heritage List.

Combined Cultural and Natural Criteria for the inclusion of properties on the World Heritage List.

36. Combined Cultural and Natural Criteria:

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<td>(i) represent a masterpiece of the human creative genius; or</td>
<td>(i) The sites inscribed under this criterion should be considered authentic if they are credible and genuine demonstrations of the creative values for which inscription is proposed.</td>
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<td>For example: the authenticity of a designed building or landscape, or an engineered structure proposed under this criterion would be evident in the degree to which its particular design qualities (aesthetic or technological excellence/innovation, etc.), may be identified and understood, particularly through surviving material (fabric) and form.</td>
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<td>(ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture, monumental arts or town-planning and landscape design ; or</td>
<td>(ii) The sites described under this criterion should be considered authentic if they are credible and genuine demonstrations of the type of interchange of human values for which inscription has been proposed.</td>
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<td>For example: the authenticity of the buildings, landscapes or urban layouts proposed under this criterion would be evident in the degree to which the interchanges (interactions, exchanges, influences, etc.) of human values, from which they result, may be identified and understood, particularly through their surviving material (fabric), form and traditions.</td>
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<td>(iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared ; or</td>
<td>(iii) The sites under this criterion should be considered authentic if they are credible and genuine demonstrations and testimonies to a cultural tradition or civilization for which inscription has been proposed. For example: the authenticity of archaeological sites or landscapes proposed under this criterion would be evident in the degree to which the qualities of their testimonies (particularly in surviving material (fabric), form and setting) may be identified and understood. The authenticity of living communities proposed under this inscription criterion would be evident in the degree to which the qualities of their testimonies may be identified and understood, particularly through the continuity of use of culturally meaningful materials, forms, traditions functions <strong>and use of setting.</strong></td>
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<td>(iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history ; or</td>
<td>(iv) The sites inscribed under this criterion should be considered authentic if they are credible and genuine demonstrations of the building, architectural or landscape typologies for which nomination has been proposed. For example: the authenticity of the buildings, ensembles or landscapes proposed under this criterion would be evident in the degree to which the qualities relating to their type (excellence, uniqueness, representativeness, prototypicality, etc.) may be identified and understood, particularly through their surviving form, material (fabric) and use.</td>
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<td>(v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land/sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change ; or</td>
<td>(v) The sites inscribed under this criterion should be considered authentic if they are credible and genuine demonstrations of the representative qualities of a culture (or cultures) for which inscription has been proposed.</td>
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<td>(vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural); or</td>
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<td>(vi) The sites inscribed under this criterion should be considered authentic if they are credible and genuine demonstrations of the associative values for which inscription has been proposed. For example: the authenticity of the sites proposed under this criterion would be evident in the degree to which their associative qualities may be identified and understood, particularly in the nature of the ideas, beliefs and artistic or literary works they engendered or the cultural traditions practised.</td>
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<td>(vii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; or</td>
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<td>(vii) The sites inscribed according to this criterion should contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships. For example, an &quot;ice age&quot; area should include the snow field, the glacier itself and samples of cutting patterns, deposition and colonization (e.g. striations, moraines, pioneer stages of plant succession, etc.); in the case of volcanoes, the magmatic series should be complete and all or most of the varieties of effusive rocks and types of eruptions be represented.</td>
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<td>(viii) be outstanding examples representing human interaction with the environment or significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals; or</td>
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<td>(viii) The sites inscribed according to this criterion should have sufficient size and contain the necessary elements to demonstrate the key aspects of processes that are essential for the long-term conservation of the ecosystems and the biological diversity they contain. For example, an area of tropical rain forest should include a certain amount of variation in elevation above sea-level, changes in topography and soil types, patch systems and naturally regenerating patches; similarly a coral reef should include, for example, seagrass, mangrove</td>
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or other adjacent ecosystems that regulate nutrient and sediment inputs into the reef.

Introduction to Authenticity and Integrity

37. The concepts of 'authenticity' and 'integrity' are directly related to the genuineness and intactness of the values and attributes identified in a World Heritage property. ‘Authenticity’ is a concept used in relation to properties with cultural World Heritage values and ‘integrity’ for those properties with natural World Heritage values.

Authenticity

38. Assessing authenticity involves verifying the degree to which the attributes of particular sites are credible and genuine expressions of the cultural values for which inscription has been proposed. The Nara Document on Authenticity provides a theoretical basis for examining the authenticity of properties of cultural value nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List (Annex 2).

Integrity

39. The integrity of a property with natural World Heritage values refers to the intactness of the outstanding universal value of natural features and natural processes.

Test of authenticity, conditions of integrity

(Note - the text shown in the paragraphs below differs from the current Operational Guidelines. It was proposed by the World Heritage Centre as a revision to the Guidelines and discussed by the World Heritage Bureau at its July 1999 meeting).

40. As well as meeting at least one of the World Heritage criteria, sites proposed for inclusion on the World Heritage List should also satisfy application of the test of authenticity and/or conditions of integrity to ensure that the values for which nomination is proposed are genuinely manifested through the site’s significant attributes and that their attributes will be maintained.

Test of authenticity

41. Application of the test of authenticity involves verifying the degree to which the attributes of particular sites are credible and genuine expressions of the cultural values for which inscription has been proposed. The Nara Document on Authenticity provides a practical basis for examining the authenticity of sites of cultural value nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List. The document notes that:

“conservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and historical periods is rooted in the values attributed to the heritage. Our ability to understand these values depends in part on the degree to which information sources about these values may be understood as credible and truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of cultural heritage,
and their meaning, is a requisite basis for assessing all aspects of authenticity.Authenticity considered in this way and confirmed in the Charter of Venice appears as the essential qualifying factor concerning values.” (Nara Document on Authenticity, Art. 9 and 10 - see Annex 2)

The Nara Document goes on to note that:

“depending on the nature of cultural heritage, its cultural context, and its evolution through time, authenticity judgements may be linked to the worth of a great variety of sources of information. Aspects of these sources may include form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors.” (Nara Document on Authenticity, Art. 13)

42. Hence, sites may be understood to meet the test of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a site’s attributes (referred to in the Nara Document as “information sources”): form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, and location and setting. Ephemeral attributes noted in the Document such as spirit and feeling do not lend themselves easily to practical applications of the test of authenticity, but nevertheless are important indicators of character and sense of place (genius loci), for example, in communities maintaining tradition and cultural continuity.

Conditions of integrity

43. The conditions of integrity for properties nominated predominantly for their natural values are designed to ensure that:

(a) the values which justified the inclusion in the World Heritage List are not compromised at the time of, and subsequent to, inscription, and

(b) the World Heritage Committee is satisfied, at the time of inscription, that their condition will be maintained or enhanced in the future.

44. The expert meeting held at the Parc de la Vanoise in March 1996 under the aegis of the Global Strategy proposed the following definition:

“A natural area is one where bio-physical processes and landform features are still relatively intact and where the primary management goal of the area is to ensure that natural values are protected. The term “natural” is a relative one. It is recognised that no area is totally pristine and that all natural areas are in a dynamic state. Human activities in natural areas often occur and, when sustainable, may complement the natural values of the area.

45. Key aspects of meeting the conditions of integrity are that natural features and natural processes of "outstanding universal value” are intact and that conditions and the level of protection ensure that the natural values are protected.

46. To meet the conditions of integrity a site should:
(i) contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships;

(ii) have sufficient size and contain the necessary elements to demonstrate the key aspects of processes that are essential for the long-term conservation of the ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain;

(iii) be of outstanding aesthetic value and include areas that are essential for maintaining these values; and

(iv) contain habitats for maintaining the most diverse fauna and flora characteristic of the relevant biogeographical province/s.

47. The State Party also needs to be able to demonstrate the property has adequate legislative and/or traditional protection mechanisms, management planning and capacity to implement these measures, so as to ensure a site’s integrity is intact and can be maintained.

Management Requirements

48. Properties nominated to the World Heritage List for their cultural World Heritage values shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country, to satisfy the following management arrangements:

(i) have adequate legal and/or traditional protection and management mechanisms to ensure the conservation of the nominated cultural properties or cultural landscapes. The existence of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or a well-established contractual or traditional protection as well as of adequate management and/or planning control mechanisms is therefore essential and, as is clearly indicated in the following paragraph, must be stated clearly on the nomination form. Assurances of the effective implementation of these laws and/or contractual and/or traditional protection as well as of these management mechanisms are also expected. Furthermore, in order to preserve the integrity of cultural sites, particularly those open to large numbers of visitors, the State Party concerned should be able to provide evidence of suitable administrative arrangements to cover the management of the property, its conservation and its accessibility to the public.
49. Properties nominated to the World Heritage List for their natural World Heritage values shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country, satisfy the following management arrangements:

(i) The sites should have a management plan. When a site does not have a management plan at the time when it is nominated for the consideration of the World Heritage Committee, the State Party concerned should indicate when such a plan will become available and how it proposes to mobilize the resources required for the preparation and implementation of the plan. The State Party should also provide other document(s) (e.g. operational plans) which will guide the management of the site until a management plan is finalized.

(ii) The sites should have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional or traditional protection. The boundaries of that site should reflect the spatial requirements of habitats, species, processes or phenomena that provide the basis for its nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List. The boundaries should, where practical, include sufficient areas immediately adjacent to the area of outstanding universal value in order to protect the site's heritage values from direct effects of human encroachment and impacts of resource use outside of the nominated area. The boundaries of the nominated site may coincide with one or more existing or proposed protected areas, such as national parks or biosphere reserves. While an existing or proposed protected area may contain several management zones, only some of those zones may satisfy the World Heritage criteria described above; other zones, although they may not meet these criteria, may be essential for the management to ensure the integrity of the nominated site; for example, in the case of a biosphere reserve, only the core zone may meet the criteria and the conditions of integrity, although other zones, i.e. buffer and transitional zones, would be important for the conservation of the biosphere reserve in its totality.

50. Whenever necessary for the proper conservation of a cultural or natural property nominated, an adequate "buffer zone" around a property should be provided and should be afforded the necessary protection. A buffer zone can be defined as an area surrounding the property which has restrictions placed on its use to give an added layer of protection; the area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through technical studies. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating its precise boundaries, should be provided in the nomination file relating to the property in question.

51. States Parties should prepare plans for the management of each natural site nominated and for the safeguarding of each cultural property nominated. All information concerning these plans should be made available when technical co-operation is requested.

52. Under the management section of the nomination form States Parties should provide, in addition to the legal texts protecting the property being nominated, an explanation of the way in which these laws actually operate. Such an analysis is preferable to a mere enumeration or compilation of the legal texts themselves.
B. GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR A BALANCED AND REPRESENTATIVE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

(Note - the text on the Global Strategy is developed from that proposed by the World Heritage Centre as a revision to the Guidelines and discussed by the World Heritage Bureau at its July 1999 meeting).

Introduction to the Global Strategy for a Balanced and Representative World Heritage List

53. A Global Strategy for a representative and credible World Heritage List was adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in December 1994. The Global Strategy was initially developed with reference to heritage of cultural values. At the request of the World Heritage Committee, the Global Strategy was subsequently expanded to also include reference to heritage of natural value and combined cultural and natural value.

54. In order to ensure the future a World Heritage List that is at the same time representative, balanced and credible, the Global Strategy seeks to increase the types of heritage inscribed on the List and also the regional representation of this heritage. The Global Strategy seeks to ensure a more balanced and representative World Heritage List by encouraging more countries to become States Parties to the Convention and to encourage States Parties to develop tentative lists, harmonise them, and to prepare nominations of properties from categories and regions currently not well represented on the World Heritage List. (See section on ‘Regional Harmonisation of Tentative Lists’ for a description of the harmonisation process)

55. The Global Strategy takes the form of an action program designed to identify the major gaps relating to types of properties, regions of the world, cultures, periods, biogeographical provinces, and biomes. Since 1994, a number of regional and thematic Global Strategy meetings and comparative and thematic studies have been organised for this purpose. States Parties and the Advisory Bodies are encouraged to participate in the implementation of the Global Strategy.

Principles for Comparative Assessment

56. On the basis of the harmonised Tentative Lists, the Advisory Bodies will carry out comparative analyses of properties. These will be undertaken on a chronological, geographical, typological and thematic basis.

57. The Advisory Bodies will also undertake, for selected themes and typologies, global overviews of the current coverage of existing World Heritage sites. These overviews will be able to be used in response to information gathered from the Tentative Lists and also for new nominations where no comparative analysis has been undertaken.
C. TENTATIVE LISTS

58. Article 11 of the Convention provides for State Parties to submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated on their territory and suitable for inclusion on the World Heritage List. The Committee establishes the World Heritage List on the basis of these inventories.

59. Tentative Lists are an inventory of properties which State Parties intend to assess in the future for the process of nomination to the World Heritage List. Tentative lists assist the Committee to develop a representative World Heritage List by enabling a comparison of themes, regions and geo-cultural groupings for prospective World Heritage properties. To the extent practicable, each State Party shall submit a tentative list of properties to the Committee.

60. The purpose of these tentative lists is to enable the Committee to evaluate within the widest possible context the "outstanding universal value" of each property nominated to the List. The Committee hopes that States Parties that have not yet submitted a tentative list will do so as early as possible. States Parties are reminded of the Committee's earlier decision not to consider cultural nominations unless such a list of cultural properties has been submitted.

61. In order to facilitate the work of all concerned, the Committee requests States Parties to submit their tentative lists in a standard format (see Annex 4) which provides for information under the following headings:

- the name of the property;
- the geographical location of the property;
- a brief description of the property;
- a justification of the "outstanding universal value" of the property in accordance with the criteria and conditions of authenticity or integrity, taking account of similar properties both inside and outside the boundaries of the State concerned.

62. Natural properties should be grouped according to biogeographical provinces and cultural properties should be grouped according to cultural periods or areas. The order in which the properties listed would be presented for inscription should also be indicated, if possible.

Regional Harmonisation of Tentative Lists

63. Part of the Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List includes the 'harmonisation' of States Parties' Tentative Lists on a geo-cultural regional basis. The object of harmonisation is to ensure that States Parties do not unnecessarily duplicate types and themes of properties proposed for nomination. Harmonisation is also a way to identify gaps in the heritage represented on the World Heritage List.

64. Harmonisation will be achieved through comparative analyses of the properties at a regional level and the integration of lists on a geo-cultural regional basis.
65. Assistance is available to States Parties to organise meetings for the harmonisation of tentative lists within the same geo-cultural region.

D. NOMINATATION OF PROPERTIES FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Format and Content of Nominations

66. The same form approved by the Committee is used for the submission of nominations of cultural and natural properties. Although it is recognized that all properties have specific characteristics, States Parties are encouraged to provide information and documentation on the following items:

i. Identification of the Property
   a. Country (and State Party if different)
   b. State, Province or Region
   c. Name of Property
   d. Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second
   e. Maps and/or plans showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone
   f. Area of site proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) if any

ii. Justification for Inscription
   a. Statement of significance
   b. Possible comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar sites)
   c. Authenticity/Integrity
   d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

iii. Description
   a. Description of Property
   b. History and Development
   c. Form and date of most recent records of site
   d. Present state of conservation
   e. Policies and programs related to the presentation and promotion of the property

iv. Management
   a. Ownership
   b. Legal status
   c. Protective measures and means of implementing them
   d. Agency/agencies with management authority
e. Level at which management is exercised (e.g., on site, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes
f. Agreed plans related to property (e.g., regional, local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)
g. Sources and levels of finance
h. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques
i. Visitor facilities and statistics
j. Site management plan and statement of objectives (copy to be annexed)
k. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

v. Factors Affecting the Site

a. Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

b. Environmental Pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change)
c. Natural disasters and preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)
d. Visitor/tourism pressures
e. Number of inhabitants within site, buffer zone

f. Other

vi. Monitoring

a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation
b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property
c. Results of previous reporting exercises

vii. Documentation

a. Photographs, slides and, where available, film/video
b. Copies of site management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the site
c. Bibliography
d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held

viii. Signature on behalf of the State Party

67. The Committee adopted at its twentieth session substantive Explanatory Notes to the above nomination form. These notes relate to each of the above headings and will be made available as an annex to the Nomination Form to the States Parties in order to provide guidance to those nominating properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

Justification Arguments and Comparative Assessments

68. When nominating properties belonging to certain well-represented categories of cultural property the nominating State Party should provide a comparative evaluation of the property in relation to other properties of a similar type. The properties used by the State Parties for the comparison should not necessarily be restricted to those already inscribed on the World Heritage List.
Joint Nominations

69. In cases where a cultural and/or natural property which fulfils the criteria adopted by the Committee extends beyond national borders the States Parties concerned are encouraged to submit a joint nomination.

Serial Nominations

70. States Parties may propose in a single nomination a series of cultural or natural properties in different geographical locations, provided that they are related because they belong to:

(a) the same historico-cultural group or
(b) the same type of property which is characteristic of the geographical zone
(c) the same geomorphological formation, the same biogeographic province, or the same ecosystem type

and provided that it is the series as such, and not its components taken individually, which is of outstanding universal value.

71. When a series of cultural or natural properties consists of properties situated in the territory of more than one State Party to the Convention, the States Parties concerned are encouraged to jointly submit a single nomination.

Phased Nominations

72. A phased nomination refers to the inclusion of a property on the World Heritage List through a staged and cumulative process. Phased nominations will be accepted where the State Party can provide to the World Heritage Committee at the time of the initial nomination, explicit and legitimate planning and management reasons for such an approach. These reasons will include a synopsis, to be presented in a Phased Nomination Strategy Document, of the values of the subsequent phases which the State Party plans to nominate. The Phased Nomination Strategy Document will also provide a summary of the outstanding universal value of all of the planned stages, considered as an integrated whole.

73. The State Party has to be able to demonstrate that the property forming the first phase of the nomination has outstanding universal value in its own right and that any subsequent stages significantly complement or add to the outstanding universal values of the property as a whole.

74. In terms of whether a new nomination for the property is required for each phase, the guidelines contained in ‘Renominations’ and ‘Revisions to World Heritage property boundaries’ will apply.
E. EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES NOMINATED FOR INCLUSION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Guidelines for the Evaluation and Examination of Nominations

75. The evaluation of whether or not individual sites nominated by States Parties satisfy the criteria and the conditions of authenticity/integrity will be carried out by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) for cultural properties and by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) for natural properties. In the case of nominations of cultural properties in the category of 'cultural landscapes', as appropriate, the evaluation will be carried out in consultation with the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

76. ICOMOS and IUCN present evaluation reports to the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee.

77. ICOMOS and IUCN, taking into account the decisions of the Bureau and additional information that might have been received from the nominating State Party, present a final evaluation report to the World Heritage Committee.

78. The report of the World Heritage Committee's session will include its decision, the criteria under which the nominated site has been inscribed, the justification of their application as well as any recommendation the Committee may wish to make on that occasion.

79. The World Heritage List should be as representative as possible of all cultural and natural properties which meet the Convention's requirement of outstanding universal value and the cultural and natural criteria and the conditions of authenticity or integrity adopted by the Committee.

80. Each cultural property, including its state of preservation, should be evaluated relatively, that is, it should be compared with that of other property of the same type dating from the same period, both inside and outside the State Party's borders.

81. Each natural site should be evaluated relatively, that is, it should be compared with other sites of the same type, both inside and outside the State Party's borders, within a biogeographic province or migratory pattern.

82. Furthermore ICOMOS and IUCN should pay particular attention to the following points which relate to the evaluation and examination of nominations:

(a) both NGOs are encouraged to be as strict as possible in their evaluations;

(b) the manner of the professional evaluation carried out by ICOMOS and IUCN should be fully described when each nomination is presented;

(c) ICOMOS is requested to make comparative evaluations of properties belonging to the same type of cultural property;

(d) IUCN is requested to make comments and recommendations on the integrity and future management of each property recommended by the Bureau, during its presentation to the Committee;
(e) the NGO concerned is encouraged to present slides on the properties recommended for the World Heritage List during the preliminary discussions which take place prior to the examination of individual proposals for inscription on the List.

83. Representatives of a State Party, whether or not a member of the Committee, shall not speak to advocate the inclusion in the List of a property nominated by that State, but only to deal with a point of information in answer to a question.

F. INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Decision by the World Heritage Committee

84. The World Heritage Committee is the decision-making body as to whether a property will be inscribed on the World Heritage List. The criteria for which a specific property is included in the World Heritage List will be set out by the Committee in its reports and publications, along with a clearly stated summary of the characteristics which justified the inclusion of the property - the Statement of Values - and which should be reflected in its future management.

Notification of Inscription to the State Party

85. Following the decision of the World Heritage Committee to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Centre will write to the State Party providing a map of the area inscribed, the criteria met and a copy of the Statement of Values.

Advice to State Parties following Inscription of a Property on the World Heritage List

86. In notifying a State Party of inscription (see above), the World Heritage Centre will also list any publications or documents which it considers may be relevant to the management of the property. The Centre will undertake to provide a copy of such documents to the State Party, as required.

Publication of the World Heritage List

87. An up-to-date version of the World Heritage List and the List of the World Heritage in Danger will be published every year.

88. The name of the States having nominated the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List will be presented in the published form of the List under the following heading: "Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention".

G. ARCHIVING AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

89. Information on the World Heritage List is available electronically through the UNESCO World Heritage Centre's World Wide Web page:
90. As part of its wide information facility, this web page provides an electronic version of the World Heritage List and also provides a brief description of each property including the date of inscription and the criteria for which they were inscribed.

91. Access to the nomination dossiers for properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is available, by request, through the World Heritage Centre web site. The dossiers include ICOMOS and IUCN evaluations for the properties together with other nomination information, photographs and maps.

92. The World Heritage Centre is a partner in the World Heritage Information Network (WHIN). Other partners are IUCN, The World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the Organisation of World Heritage Cities. This network provides a link between the individual organisations' web sites. Each of these organisations web sites holds information on world heritage properties and their conservation and management.

Provision of Documentation for Properties Nominated to the World Heritage List:

93. Wherever possible, for nominations and periodic monitoring on the state of conservation reports, States Parties are encouraged to submit geographic information, for the mapping of properties, in digital form for use through a Geographic Information System (GIS). This will ensure accurate geographic information for properties is recorded and maintained.

94. The use of electronic standard templates and formats is encouraged for all documentation relating to nomination, evaluation and inscription by States Parties, ICOMOS and IUCN.

H. REVISIONS TO INSCRIBED PROPERTIES

Revisions to World Heritage property boundaries.

95. In the event that a State Party wishes to nominate an extension to the boundary of a property already inscribed on the World Heritage List, the same documentation should be provided and the same procedure should apply as for new nominations, set out in relevant paragraphs above. This provision will not apply for extensions which are simple modifications of these limits of the property in question: in this case, the request for modification of these limits is submitted directly to the Bureau which will examine in particular the relevant maps and plans. The Bureau can approve such modifications or, following the agreement of the State Party, it may consider that the change is sufficiently important to constitute an extension of the property, in which case the procedure for new nominations will apply.

96. When requesting a modification to a boundary, the State Party will provide documentation to the World Heritage Committee as to whether it considers the extension is a simple modification or a more complex addition requiring a new nomination. Relevant issues for the State Party to document will be the size and nature
of the area in question and whether the World Heritage criteria represented by the area and outstanding universal values expressed are essentially the same, or different to, those of the inscribed property. If the State Party considers the extension a more complex addition, it will prepare a new nomination for the combined property. The combined property will comprise the inscribed property and proposed extension.

97. A State Party can submit a request for a contraction of a World Heritage property boundary only if it can demonstrate that the new boundary will provide no significant diminution of the agreed World Heritage values and that the new boundary provides sustainable protection to these values. A retraction can be used to regularise inconsistencies in the original boundary.

Renomination

98. Renomination refers to a process where a State Party can submit a new nomination for a property already inscribed on the World Heritage List. A State Party can submit a renomination if it believes that the inscribed property has outstanding universal values that are both additional to, and substantially different in nature from, those documented at the time of the property’s inscription. The State party must also demonstrate that the additional values were not documented and/or known at the time of inscription.

99. A State Party can submit an update of the Statement of Values rather than a renomination where it can demonstrate that an inscribed property has outstanding universal values which were not documented and/or known at the time of inscription and that these values are substantially similar in nature to those listed for the property at the time of inscription.

Update of Statement of Values

100. A State Party can submit to the World Heritage Committee an update of the Statement of Values for a property, where it believes that such an update provides a more comprehensive description of the inscribed World Heritage values. An update of the Statement of Values does not require a renomination for the property provided it does not involve new or additional criteria which are substantially different to those for which the property was inscribed.
III  PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

A.  MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Statement of Values and Management of the Property

101. The Statement of Values for a property lists the World Heritage values which should be specifically protected in the management of an inscribed property. It will be the reference point and information source for on-site monitoring; periodic and potential reactive reporting; In-Danger listing, and deletion.

Definition of Management

102. For the purposes of these guidelines, management is defined as any action undertaken by a State Party, and/or its partners, that seeks to promote or improve the protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the agreed World Heritage values of a property.

103. It is the prime responsibility of the States Parties, under this Convention, to take appropriate provisions and actions for the application of the Convention and to put in place day-to-day management arrangements, including on-site monitoring arrangements, for the properties on their territory. The focus of management will be the protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the agreed World Heritage values of the property.

The Management Cycle

104. For the purposes of these Guidelines, the management cycle is a continuous process of planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and review designed to ensure the ongoing protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the agreed World Heritage values of a property as follows:

(a)  Planning – a comprehensive and integrated process of issue identification that will involve the input of appropriate experts, management agencies, partners in site management and other stakeholders, that results in the identification of a priority list of issues to be addressed and the actions required to address them. This will generally involve the development of a management plan for the property.

(b)  Implementation – the carrying out of actions identified in the planning phase or through reactive monitoring. This can include maintenance, restoration, rehabilitation, stabilisation and supporting activities including facility development and management and presentation.

(c)  Monitoring – a program of recording of the effect of management and other influences on the agreed World Heritage values of the site. This is to ensure that management is improving and enhancing the conservation and
protection of the values or, if not, to provide a means of adjusting management practices accordingly. Monitoring is a continuous process, the results of which are constantly analysed to provide the site manager with ongoing information about the state of conservation of the agreed World Heritage values. Monitoring also provides data for the preparation of reactive and periodic reports.

(d) Reporting – the process of collating performance data on the implementation of the management plan, monitoring data on the agreed World Heritage values and other information as relevant. Reporting involves passing this information to those who make decisions about actions to be taken to address issues identified. At the property management level this is a regular and ongoing process. At a more formal level it includes reactive and periodic reporting.

(e) Review – assessing the results of the current management cycle and determining what immediate, short term or longer term actions should be implemented to further conserve, protect, present and transmit to future generations, the agreed World Heritage values of the property. These decisions will be incorporated into the next planning cycle for the site.

World Heritage Management Issues

[We consider these issues are adequately addressed in the preceding paragraphs and do not believe an additional paragraph is required.]

Responsibilities of Partners in Site Management

[We consider this paragraph sits more appropriately in the monitoring and reporting section and has been moved to that section].

B. PERIODIC REPORTING

Definition

105. Periodic reporting is the provision to the World Heritage Bureau by States Parties at regular intervals (every six years) of a comprehensive report on the application of the relevant articles of the World Heritage Convention to its properties, and the State of Conservation of the agreed World Heritage values of each of the properties located on the State Party’s territory.

Authority

106. The authority for periodic reporting relates to Article 29:

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.

2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.

3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Objectives

107. The periodic reporting on the application of the World Heritage Convention is intended to serve four main purposes:

(a) to provide an assessment of the application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party;

(b) to provide an assessment as to whether the World Heritage values of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are being maintained over time;

(c) to provide updated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties;

(d) to provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties concerning the implementation of the Convention and World Heritage conservation.

Periodic reporting has the objective of contributing to:

World Heritage property. Improved site management, advanced planning, reduction of emergency and ad-hoc interventions, and reduction of costs through preventive conservation.

State Party. Improved World Heritage policies, advanced planning, improved property management and preventive conservation.

Region. Regional co-operation, regional World Heritage policies and activities better targeted to the specific needs of the region.

Committee/Secretariat. Better understanding of the conditions of the properties and of the needs on the site, national and regional levels. Improved policy and decision making.

Process Description

108. It is the prime responsibility of the States Parties to make appropriate provision and take appropriate actions for the application of the Convention and to put in place on-site and
other necessary monitoring arrangements as an integral component of day-to-day conservation and management of the sites. States Parties should do so in close collaboration with the site managers or the agency with management authority. It is necessary that every year the conditions of the property be recorded by the site manager or the agency with management authority.

109. The States Parties are invited to submit to the World Heritage Committee through the World Heritage Centre, every six years, a periodic report on the application of the World Heritage Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories. To this end, the States Parties may request expert advice from the Secretariat or the advisory bodies. The Secretariat may also commission expert advice with the agreement of the States Parties.

110. To facilitate the work of the Committee and its Secretariat and to achieve greater regionalization and decentralization of World Heritage work, these State Party Periodic reports will be examined separately by region as determined by the Committee. The World Heritage Centre will synthesize the national reports by regions into Regional State of the World Heritage Reports. In doing so, full use will be made of the available expertise of the Advisory Bodies, States Parties, competent institutions and expertise available within the regions.

111. The Committee will decide for which regions the periodic reports should be presented to its forthcoming sessions. The States Parties concerned will be informed immediately of the Committee's decision as to give them sufficient time to prepare the state of conservation reports.

112. The World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to inform the Committee, through the UNESCO Secretariat, of their intention to undertake or to authorize major restorations, new constructions, new disturbance or new human activity in or adjacent to a property listed on the World Heritage List, which may affect the agreed World Heritage values of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents or allocating funds for specific projects) and before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the Committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the agreed World Heritage values of the site are fully preserved.

Format and Content of Periodic Reports

113. The Committee approved at its twenty-second session held in December 1998 a format for periodic reports. This format consists of two sections:

- **Section I** constitutes the State Party’s report on the application of relevant articles of the World Heritage Convention, including those referring to the identification of properties of cultural and/or natural value; protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage; international co-operation and fund raising; and education, information and awareness building.

- **Section II** refers to the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties located on the State Party’s territory.
114. Its main objective is to obtain an assessment of whether the agreed World Heritage value(s) for which a property was inscribed on the World Heritage List is(are) maintained over time.

115. In addition, States Parties are requested to provide up-dated information on the agreed values, management, factors affecting the property, trends and incremental changes, and monitoring arrangements.

116. Although it is recognised that all properties have specific characteristics, States Parties are encouraged to provide information and documentation on the following items:

SECTION ONE: APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION BY THE STATE PARTY

1.1. Introduction

1.1.1 State Party
1.1.2 Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention
1.1.3 Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
1.1.4 Date of the report
1.1.5 Signature on behalf of State Party

1.2. Identification of heritage properties

1.2.1 National inventories
1.2.2 Tentative List (where appropriate)
1.2.3 Nominations

1.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

1.3.1 General policy development
1.3.2 Legislation
1.3.3 Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation
1.3.4 Scientific and technical studies and research, including monitoring
1.3.5 Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation
1.3.6 Training
1.3.7 Visitation

1.4. International co-operation and fund raising

1.5. Education, information and awareness building

1.6. Conclusions and recommended action

1.6.1 Main conclusions
1.6.2 Proposed future action(s)
1.6.3 Responsible implementing agency(ies)
SECTION TWO: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 State Party
2.1.2 Name of World Heritage property
2.1.3 Geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second
2.1.4 Date of inscription on the World Heritage List
2.1.5 Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
2.1.6 Date of report
2.1.7 Signature on behalf of State Party

2.2 Statement of significance and values

2.3 Statement of authenticity/integrity

2.4 Management

2.5 Factors affecting the property

2.6 Monitoring (including visitation)

2.7 Conclusions and recommended action

2.7.1 Main conclusions regarding the state of the agreed World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)
2.7.2 Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property, including major trends and incremental effects (see items II.4. and II.5. above)
2.7.3 Proposed future action(s)
2.7.4 Responsible implementing agency(ies)
2.7.5 Timeframe for implementation
2.7.6 Needs for international assistance.

117. The Committee adopted at its twenty-second session substantive Explanatory Notes to the Format for periodic reports. These Notes relate to each of the above headings and are intended to provide guidance to those preparing the reports.

Follow Up

118. The World Heritage Bureau will advise the States Parties and the World Heritage Committee on issues raised in periodic reports, and will review issues raised in the periodic reports annually, in consultation with the relevant States Parties, and will provide advice to
the States Parties and the World Heritage Committee on matters arising from the periodic reports.

C. REACTIVE MONITORING

Definition

119. Reactive monitoring is the reporting by the State Parties, and advice from the Advisory Bodies to the Bureau and the Committee, on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties whose agreed values the State Party considers are under threat. To this end, a State Party shall submit to the Committee a Reactive Monitoring Report when it considers that exceptional circumstances occur or work is being, or is proposed to be, undertaken which will have a significant adverse impact on the agreed World Heritage values of the property.

120. (no text)

Objectives

121. The objectives and purpose of Reactive Monitoring Reports are to identify, and provide a program to address, threats that have, or are likely to have, a significant adverse impact on the World Heritage values of a property.

The reports will:

- identify and make recommendations concerning factors operating within, or adjacent to, properties that will, or are likely to have, a significant adverse impact on the World Heritage values of the property concerned, and

- facilitate the solution of problems that could otherwise have a significant adverse impact on the World Heritage values of a property.

Process Description

122. When the State Party considers that the agreed World Heritage values of a property are under threat from significant adverse impact, the State Party on whose territory the property is situated should inform the Secretariat of the Committee by means of a Reactive Monitoring Report.

123. When the Secretariat receives information regarding a potential significant threat to the World Heritage values of a property from a source other than the State Party concerned, it will verify the source and the contents of the information in consultation with the State Party and may invite the State party to provide a response to the information. The State Party should, if it agrees that the World Heritage values of a property are under significant threat, provide a Reactive Monitoring Report.
124. The Secretariat will request the competent advisory organization(s) (ICOMOS, IUCN or ICCROM) to provide comments on each Reactive Monitoring Report.

125. The Reactive Monitoring Report, together with the comments of the advisory organization(s), will be brought to the attention of the Bureau of the Committee. The Bureau may take one of the following steps:

   a) It may decide that the World Heritage values, as described in the Statement of Values, are not under threat of significant adverse impact and that no further action should be taken;

   b) When the Bureau and the State Party agree that the World Heritage values, as described in the Statement of Values, are under threat of significant impact but not to the extent that the protection or restoration of the values is impossible, the Bureau may recommend to the Committee that the property be maintained on the List, provided that the State Party implements a specified program of action that has been endorsed by the State Party. The Bureau may also recommend that technical co-operation be provided under the World Heritage Fund for work connected with the restoration of the values, proposing to the State Party to request such assistance, if it has not already been done;

   c) When the Bureau and the State Party agree that the property has deteriorated to the point where it has irretrievably lost its World Heritage values, as described in the Statement of Values, the Bureau may recommend that the Committee delete the property from the List;

   d) When the information available is not sufficient to enable the Bureau to take one of the measures described in (a), (b) or (c) above, the Bureau may recommend to the Committee that the Secretariat be authorized to take such measures as are agreed with the State Party to ascertain the present condition of the property, factors potentially causing a significant adverse impact to the World Heritage values, and the feasibility of adequately restoring the property, and to report to the Bureau on the results of its action; such measures may include the sending of a fact-finding mission or the consultation of specialists. In cases where emergency action is required, the Bureau may itself authorize the financing from the World Heritage Fund of the emergency assistance that is required.

126. Reactive Monitoring Reports should follow the format of State of Conservation reports (Section Two of periodic monitoring reports), with particular emphasis on possible threats of significant adverse impacts to the agreed World Heritage values, the documentation of evidence of the threats (such as monitoring data, aerial photographs, etc), description of the actions that may be required to ameliorate the threat(s) and conduct necessary restoration works, and estimates of time and funds required. Threats to agreed World Heritage values include both ascertained and potential danger.

Follow Up

127. (No text)
D. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

Purpose of the list of World Heritage in Danger

128. The List of World Heritage in Danger is a list of those properties inscribed on the World Heritage List for which major operations to conserve the property are necessary and assistance has been requested by the State Party on whose territory the property is situated. The purpose of this list is to give effect to Article 11(4) of the Convention. The relevant Articles of the Convention are as follows:

Article 11(4)

The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of List of World Heritage in Danger, a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicise such entry immediately.

Article 11(5)

The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included on either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article. [ie the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage In Danger].

Article 11(6)

Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.

Article 11(7)

The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.
Criteria for the Consideration of Properties for Inclusion on the List of World Heritage in Danger

129. The Committee may consider a property for inclusion in the List of World Heritage in Danger when assistance under the Convention has been requested by the State Party on whose territory the property is situated and all of the following requirements are met (see also Paragraph 135 below):

(a) the property under consideration is on the World Heritage List;

(b) the agreed World Heritage values of a property are threatened by serious and specific danger, as identified through a report by the State Party relating to either the Periodic Reporting or Reactive Monitoring processes;

(c) the factor or factors which are threatening the integrity of the property are those which are amenable to correction or mitigation by human action; and

(d) major operations are necessary for the conservation of the World Heritage values of the property.

130. Where the property referred to above is located within the territory of more than one State Party, the request for assistance must be forthcoming from each and every one of the States Parties whose component of the World Heritage property is threatened by the serious and specific danger provided for above.

Procedure for the Inclusion of Properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger

131. When the inclusion of a property in the List of World Heritage in Danger is being considered, the State Party shall develop, in collaboration with the World Heritage Committee, a strategic action plan of corrective measures.

132. After it makes a request for assistance, the State Party shall in collaboration with the Committee, undertake a review, based on quantified and factual data which can be independently verified, of reactive and periodic monitoring reports and other relevant information and submit a report identifying the present condition of the property, the dangers to the agreed World Heritage values of the property and the feasibility of undertaking corrective measures. The Committee may, if the State Party consents, send a mission of qualified observers to visit the property, evaluate the nature and extent of the threats and, in collaboration with the State Party concerned, identify the corrective measures to be taken. The report of the mission shall be attached to the report of the State Party.

133. The report of the State Party shall be provided to the competent Advisory Body for comment.

134. The Committee must examine the report of the State Party and any comments from the Advisory Bodies and, should the criteria in Paragraph 129 be met, the Committee must reach a conclusion on whether to include the property in the List of World Heritage in Danger and immediately inform the State Party of its conclusion. If the conclusion is that
the property should be placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the Committee must obtain the consent of the State Party concerned before the Committee inscribes the property on the List. Provided such consent is forthcoming, the State Party, in collaboration with the Committee, will then finalise the program of corrective action to be taken and a process for continuing monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the property. The Committee will then determine what assistance, if any will be provided in accordance with the Section of these Guidelines on Assistance. Having collaborated in the development of a corrective action plan and agreed to In Danger listing, the State Party concerned will undertake to implement this program as soon as practicable.

135. Subject to Paragraph 129 above, the only circumstance in which a property can be placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in the absence of a request for assistance from the State Party and their consent, is the exceptional case where there is an absence of an effective government from whom consent can be sought. For such circumstances, the Committee must be able to demonstrate that the need for In-Danger listing is urgent. The Committee will remove the property from this list if the State Party concerned subsequently objects.

136. In the event that the Committee is of the view that the property should not be placed on the list of World Heritage in Danger it shall consult with the State Party, as provided for in Article 11(6) of the Convention, before a final decision is made on the matter. Following such consultation the Committee may still consider providing assistance to address any outstanding issues should the State Party so request.

137. Any decision to place a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger shall be taken by a majority of at least two-thirds of the Committee members present and voting.

138. Public notice of the decision, in a form agreed by the Committee and the State Party, to list or not to list the property shall immediately be issued by the Committee, in accordance with Article 11(4) of the Convention.

Removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger

139. On the basis of the monitoring, evaluation and reporting program referred to in paragraph 134 above, the Committee shall decide, if the State Party provides informed consent to the measures in question, whether:

(a) any additional measures are required to conserve the property;

(b) to delete the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger if the agreed World Heritage values of the property are no longer under threat from the serious and specific dangers referred to in Paragraph 131 (ii);

(c) to consider the deletion of the property from both the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List if the agreed World Heritage values of the property have deteriorated to the extent that the State Party considers that the property has lost those characteristics which determined its inclusion
in the World Heritage List, in accordance with the procedure set out in the paragraphs relating to deletion from the World Heritage List.

E. DELETION FROM THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

140. The following procedure will be used for the deletion of properties from the World Heritage List. (Note: There is no identification of potential deletion in the World Heritage Convention)

141. The State Party will inform the Committee when it considers the agreed World Heritage values of a property may have irreparably deteriorated to such an extent that the property is no longer of outstanding universal value. The State Party shall submit a report on the state of conservation of the property.

142. The Committee will request the competent Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN or ICCROM) to provide comments on the report received from the State Party.

143. The report from the State Party, and the comments from the Advisory Bodies, will be brought to the attention of the Bureau of the Committee. The Bureau may take one of the following steps:

(a) when the Bureau and the State Party agree that the World Heritage values of a property have seriously deteriorated, but not to the extent that the protection and restoration of these values is impossible, the Bureau may recommend to the Committee that the property be maintained on the List, provided that the State Party implements a specified program of action that has been endorsed by the State Party to protect and restore the property within a reasonable period of time. The Bureau may also recommend that technical co-operation be provided under the World Heritage Fund for work connected with the restoration of the property, proposing to the State Party to request such assistance, if it has not already been done;

(b) when the Bureau and the State Party agree that the World Heritage values of a property have deteriorated to the point where those characteristics which determined its inclusion in the List have been irretrievably lost, the Bureau may recommend that the Committee delete the property from the List;

(c) when the information available is not sufficient to enable the Bureau to take one of the measures described in (a) or (b) above, the Bureau may recommend to the Committee that the Secretariat be authorised to take such action as is agreed with the State Party to ascertain the present condition of the property, the threats to the agreed World Heritage values of the property and the feasibility of adequately restoring the property, and to report to the Bureau on the results of its action; such reactive monitoring measures may include the sending of a fact-finding mission or the consultation of specialists with the agreement and collaboration of the State Party.
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144. The Committee will examine the recommendation of the Bureau and all the information available and will decide whether to delete the property from the World Heritage List, with the agreement of the State Party. Any such decision shall, in accordance with Article 13 (8) of the Convention, be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. The Committee shall not decide to delete any property unless the State Party agrees.

145. The State Party shall be informed of the Committee's decision and public notice of this decision shall be immediately given by the Committee.

146. If the Committee's decision entails any modification to the World Heritage List, this modification will be reflected in the next updated list that is published.
IV INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

(Note - the text shown under this Section IV was developed by Canterbury Expert Meeting on the revision of the Operational Guidelines and is designed as a revision to the current Operational Guidelines)

A. PRINCIPLES, POLICY AND PRIORITIES GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Principles

System of Cooperation and Assistance

147. The purpose of international assistance under the World Heritage Convention is to provide the necessary resources for the protection of cultural and natural heritage when at the national level, because of the scale and importance of the task or insufficient means in the country where the property is located, adequate resources cannot be secured (Article 21(1) of the Convention).

148. The World Heritage Convention provides for international assistance for protection of the world cultural and natural heritage by “the establishment of a system of international cooperation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage” (Article 7 of the Convention).

Primary Purpose of International Assistance

149. The World Heritage Committee will consider requests from States Parties with respect to properties forming part of the cultural and/or natural heritage located in their territories and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List or the List of World Heritage in Danger (Articles 13.1, 19 and 20 of the Convention).

150. The Committee may support requests concerned with provision of professional expertise (studies, experts, training), equipment and financing (loans and grants) (Article 22 of the Convention).

International Assistance is Supplementary to National Efforts

151. International assistance will normally only be given to supplement national resources when and where these are insufficient to protect the natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value (Paragraph 8 of the preamble to the World Heritage Convention).

Priority of Emergency Assistance

152. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reasons of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate, priority consideration by the Committee (Article 21(2) of the Convention).
Definition of Policy and Priorities by the World Heritage Committee

153. The Committee shall define policies and priorities for international assistance (Article 13(4) of the Convention). The General Assembly may also define a policy.

Policy

Strategic Allocations of Resources

154. The allocation of resources for international assistance by the Committee shall be reflected in its Strategic Plan to be drawn up by the Committee at least every four years. The allocation shall also, in turn, be reflected in the World Heritage Centre’s Work Plan. Allocation of resources, linked to the Strategic Plan, shall also take into account key factors such as the Global Strategy approach to supporting more effective representivity in World Heritage sites.

Large-Scale International Assistance and Major Operations

155. Large-scale international assistance and major operations should be undertaken in accordance with the World Heritage Committee’s Strategic Plan.

Priorities

156. Notwithstanding the need for provision of Emergency Assistance, additional priorities shall be defined and considered regularly by the Committee and included as an annex to the Operational Guidelines. This process shall take place at least every two years and taking into consideration the results of the latest regional Periodic Reports by the World Heritage Committee.

157. Until the priorities are established, Paragraphs 91, 113-115 and 126 of the existing Operational Guidelines text shall be used as the statement of priorities.

B. RESOURCING

Coordination of Resources from all Sources of Support

158. Distribution of resources from all sources of support for international assistance (including the World Heritage Fund and other sources, such as Funds in Trust) should be coordinated to ensure allocation in conformity with the provisions of the Strategic Plan and priorities of the Committee. Review of requests for funds from all sources should normally be handled in a consistent manner, using common procedures and criteria.

159. Any distribution of contributions to the World Heritage Fund shall only be on the authority of the World Heritage Committee.

160. Donors of any other external contributions should be encouraged by the Committee and the Secretariat to coordinate their activities regarding the protection of World Heritage sites
with the Committee and the Secretariat so that the Secretariat can inform the Committee of the results of such efforts.

161. The World Heritage Centre will maintain a database of all external contributions and monitor levels and types of support in order to assist in their, and the Committee’s, strategic and work plan development. This will also facilitate rapid advice to prospective donors of international support to assist in avoiding duplication of types and/or location of various assistance.

World Heritage Fund

162. States Parties are encouraged to make contributions to the World Heritage Fund for the purpose of international assistance.

163. International assistance from the World Heritage Fund is likely to have a multiplier or catalytic effect as seed money for stimulating general interest in conservation, contributing to the advancement of scientific research and the training of specialised personnel. [Paragraphs 113, 122-125 of the existing Operational Guidelines text are relevant to the finalisation of text relating to the World Heritage Fund].

C. PROCEDURES FOR APPLICATION

Conditions

Deadlines

164. The deadlines for application for international assistance will be determined by the Committee in consultation with the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat.

165. Deadlines shall be presented in an Annex. Until these deadlines are reviewed, Paragraph 112 of the existing Operational Guidelines text shall be used.

Eligibility for Receipt of International Assistance

166. Only States Parties which are not in arrears of payment of their contributions to the World Heritage Fund for the preceding year are eligible to receive a grant of international assistance in the following calendar year, with the exception of emergency assistance.

D. PLANNING FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Work Plan

167. The Committee shall coordinate provision of international assistance through both proactive approaches and in response to State Party requests, within the framework of a Work Plan.

168. The Work Plan shall be designed by the Committee on a regular basis, but at least every two years, taking into consideration the results of the latest regional Periodic Reports.
169. Consideration of the implementation of the Work Plan will be a permanent item on the agenda of the Committee, and will include a list of property for which international assistance has been granted.

170. Budget ceilings and authority for approval for different types of assistance will be determined by the Committee and regularly reviewed according to the provisions and needs of its Work Plan.

171. All requests for international assistance shall be referred to the appropriate advisory body(ies) for professional review and evaluation.

Proactive Approach

172. The Committee shall foster proactive approaches in planning further effective distribution of its resources for international assistance based on its Strategic Plan and Work Plan. As part of this process, the draft Strategic and Work Plans will be made available on request to States Parties and advisory bodies for information, review and comment, with a view to assisting in the prioritisation of assistance. It will also facilitate coordinated planning by those States Parties and other bodies of their proposed international assistance to the Convention.

State Party Requests

173. States Parties may initiate requests for regular and/or emergency international assistance. Forms for application and criteria for assessment will be developed and listed in the relevant annex, and will use paragraphs 94-111 of the existing Guidelines as a guide.

E. IMPLEMENTATION

Contractual Arrangements

174. When international assistance is granted to a State Party, an agreement will be concluded between the Committee and the State concerned (or its nominee), in conformity with UNESCO regulations for such agreements (see Annex - to be developed using Paragraphs 117, 118 and 120 of the existing Guidelines as a guide) and administered by the World Heritage Centre. For smaller or routine levels of assistance (level and type to be determined) the Director of the Centre can conclude agreements.

Delegation of Authority

175. The Committee may decide to delegate authority to the Chairperson or to a member of the Secretariat to sign such agreements on its behalf.

F. EVALUATION AND FOLLOW-UP
176. A mechanism for tracking progress, evaluation and follow-up will be established to ensure the objectives of the Strategic Plan are fulfilled and updated. **This will include monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the international assistance provided for each application, within six months of the activity’s completion.** An amount of funds shall be set aside within the budget for each supported activity to undertake this monitoring and evaluation. The results of these evaluations shall be collated and maintained by the World Heritage Centre and submitted in regular reports to the World Heritage Committee that also assess the efficacy of the international assistance. Lessons learned from this process will be built into the strategic and work planning process.
V ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

A. ACTION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL TO PROMOTE GREATER AWARENESS OF THE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE CONVENTION

177. States Parties should promote the establishment and activities of associations concerned with the safeguarding of cultural and natural sites.

178. States Parties are reminded of Articles 17 and 27 of the Convention concerning the establishment of national, public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the world heritage and the organization of educational and information programs to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of this heritage.

B. PRESENTATION AND TRANSMISSION TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

Use of the World Heritage Emblem and the Name or Depiction of World Heritage Sites

179. At its second session, the Committee adopted the World Heritage Emblem which had been designed by Mr. Michel Olyff. This Emblem symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural properties: the central square is a form created by man and the circle represents nature, the two being intimately linked. The Emblem is round, like the world, but at the same time it is a symbol of protection. The Committee decided that the Emblem proposed by the artist (see Annex 2 of existing Guidelines) could be used, in any colour or size, depending on the use, the technical possibilities and considerations of an artistic nature. The Emblem should always carry the text “World Heritage. Patrimoine Mondial”. The space occupied by “Patrimonio Mundial” can be used for its translation into the national language of the country where the Emblem is to be used.

180. In order to ensure the Emblem benefits from as much visibility as possible while preventing improper uses, the Committee at its twenty-second session adopted “Guidelines and Principles for the Use of the World Heritage Emblem” which shall be considered an integral part of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and are attached as Annex ... (use Annex 3 of existing Guidelines).

Production of Plaques to Commemorate the Inclusion of Properties on the World Heritage List

181. Once a property is included on the World Heritage List, the State Party should place a plaque, whenever possible, to commemorate this inscription. These plaques are designed to inform the public of the country concerned and foreign visitors that the site visited has a particular value that has been recognized by the international community. In other words, the site is exceptional, of interest not only to one nation, but also to the whole world. However, these plaques have an additional function which is to inform the general public about the World Heritage Convention or at least about the World Heritage concept and the World Heritage List.

182. The Committee has adopted the following Guidelines for the production of these plaques:
- the plaque should be so placed that it can easily be seen by visitors, without disfiguring the site;
- the World Heritage Emblem should appear on the plaque;
- the text should mention the site's exceptional universal value; in this regard it might be useful to give a short description of the site's outstanding characteristics. States Parties may, if they wish, use the descriptions appearing in the various World Heritage publications or in the World Heritage exhibit, and which may be obtained from the Secretariat;
- the text should make reference to the World Heritage Convention and particularly to the World Heritage List and to the international recognition conferred by inscription on this List (however, it is not necessary to mention at which session of the Committee the site was inscribed); it may be appropriate to produce the text in several languages for sites which receive many foreign visitors.

183. The Committee proposes the following text as an example:

"(Name of site) has been inscribed upon the World Heritage List of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Inscription on this List confirms the exceptional universal value of a cultural or natural site which deserves protection for the benefit of all humanity."

184. This text could be then followed by a brief description of the site concerned.

C. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Education

185. Article 27 of the Convention states that:

The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programs, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

186. States Parties should, wherever possible, encourage the participation of schools, museums and other local and national educational authorities in the development and use of educational activities related to World Heritage properties.

Training

187. Article 23 of the Convention states that:

The World Heritage Committee may also provide international assistance to national or regional centres for the training of staff and specialists at all levels in
the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage

188. When addressing the provisions made in Article 23, it is recommended that State Parties include a focus in their training activities on post-inscription activities such as management, monitoring and reporting. This is to recognise that the management of World Heritage properties requires a high level of skills.

Research

189. States Parties should foster and, wherever possible, facilitate the implementation of research on World Heritage properties and issues within their territories. Research is a particularly significant factor in informing the identification, management and monitoring of World Heritage values.

D. DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Content of Documents

190. The World Heritage Centre will arrange for the archiving of copies of nominations of inscribed properties, including copies of maps and other relevant supplementary information received from State Parties. The Centre will also arrange for the archiving of other relevant information relating to inscribed properties, including assessment and other documents developed by the Advisory Bodies, any correspondence and reports received from States Parties and any correspondence and material from the World Heritage Centre, World Heritage Bureau and World Heritage Committee.

Storage

191. In arranging for the archiving of material referred to above, the material will be stored in a form appropriate to long-term storage. Provision will be made for the storage of paper copies and electronic copies, as relevant, and provisions will be made for copies to be provided to State Parties as requested.

Public Enquires

192. The World Heritage Centre, World Heritage Bureau, World Heritage Committee, Advisory Bodies and States Parties will, wherever possible, provide access to publically available information on World Heritage properties and other relevant matters. This material will be made available through electronic media such as the World Wide Web, as relevant. The information will also be placed on the UNESCO World Heritage web site (see Section II:G on Archiving and Documentation of Nominations).
ANNEXES

Drafts of ANNEXES 2, 3 and 7 provided in this Draft:

ANNEX 2

AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY IN RELATION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

The Nara Document on Authenticity

2.1 The Nara Document on Authenticity was developed at an Expert Meeting in Nara, Japan in 1994. It examines the concept of authenticity in a global perspective.

Preamble

1. We, the experts assembled in Nara (Japan), wish to acknowledge the generous spirit and intellectual courage of the Japanese authorities in providing a timely forum in which we could challenge conventional thinking in the conservation field, and debate ways and means of broadening our horizons to bring greater respect for cultural and heritage diversity to conservation practice.

2. We also wish to acknowledge the value of the framework for discussion provided by the World Heritage Committee's desire to apply the test of authenticity in ways which accord full respect to the social and cultural values of all societies, in examining the outstanding universal value of cultural properties proposed for the World Heritage List.

3. The Nara Document on Authenticity is conceived in the spirit of the Charter of Venice 1964, and builds on it and extends it in response to the expanding scope of cultural heritage concerns and interests in our contemporary world.

4. In a world that is increasingly subject to the forces of globalization and homogenization, and in a world in which the search for cultural identity is sometimes pursued through aggressive nationalism and the suppression of the cultures of minorities, the essential contribution made by the consideration of authenticity in conservation practice is to clarify and illuminate the collective memory of humanity.

Cultural diversity and heritage diversity

5. The diversity of cultures and heritage in our world is an irreplaceable source of spiritual and intellectual richness for all
humankind. The protection and enhancement of cultural and heritage diversity in our world should be actively promoted as an essential aspect of human development.

6. Cultural heritage diversity exists in time and space, and demands respect for other cultures and all aspects of their belief systems. In cases where cultural values appear to be in conflict, respect for cultural diversity demands acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the cultural values of all parties.

7. All cultures and societies are rooted in the particular forms and means of tangible and intangible expression which constitute their heritage, and these should be respected.

8. It is important to underline a fundamental principle of UNESCO, to the effect that the cultural heritage of each is the cultural heritage of all. Responsibility for cultural heritage and the management of it belongs, in the first place, to the cultural community that has generated it, and subsequently to that which cares for it. However, in addition to these responsibilities, adherence to the international charters and conventions developed for conservation of cultural heritage also obliges consideration of the principles and responsibilities flowing from them. Balancing their own requirements with those of other cultural communities is, for each community, highly desirable, provided achieving this balance does not undermine their fundamental cultural value.

Values and authenticity

9. Conservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and historical periods is rooted in the values attributed to the heritage. Our ability to understand these values depends, in part, on the degree to which information sources about these values may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, is a requisite basis for assessing all aspects of authenticity.

10. Authenticity, considered in this way and affirmed in the Charter of Venice, appears as the essential qualifying factor concerning values. The understanding of authenticity plays a fundamental role in all scientific studies of the cultural heritage, in conservation and restoration planning, as well as within the inscription procedures used for the World Heritage Convention and other cultural heritage inventories.

11. All judgments about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. It is
thus not possible to base judgments of values and authenticity within fixed criteria. On the contrary, the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.

12. Therefore, it is of the highest importance and urgency that, within each culture, recognition be accorded to the specific nature of its heritage values and the credibility and truthfulness of related information sources.

13. Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, and its cultural context, authenticity judgments may be linked to the worth of a great variety of sources of information. Aspects of the sources may include form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors. The use of these sources permits elaboration of the specific artistic, historic, social, and scientific dimensions of the cultural heritage being examined.

Definitions

CONSERVATION: all operations designed to understand a property, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard, and, if required, its restoration and enhancement.

INFORMATION SOURCES: all physical, written, oral, and figurative sources which make it possible to know the nature, specificities, meaning, and history of the cultural heritage.

2.2 The Nara Document on Authenticity was discussed by the African Expert Meeting on Authenticity and Integrity in an African Context, Zimbabwe 2000, and includes the following reworking of paragraphs 9-13 is proposed:

The ability to understand the values, attributed to the heritage, depends on the degree to which information sources about these values may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, is a requisite basis for assessing all aspects of authenticity.

All judgements about values attributed to cultural heritage as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. The respect due to all cultures requires that cultural heritage must be considered and judged within the cultural contexts to which it belongs.

Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, and its cultural context, authenticity judgements may be linked to the worth of a great variety of sources of information. Aspects of the sources may include form and design, materials and substance, use and
function, traditions, techniques and management systems, location and setting, language, and other forms of intangible heritage, spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors. The use of these sources permits elaboration of the specific artistic, historic, social, and scientific dimensions of the cultural heritage being examined.

**Integrity**

2.3 The Report of the Expert Meeting on *Evaluation of general principles and criteria for nominations of natural World Heritage sites*; Parc national de la Vanoise, France, 1996, made the following recommendations:

(e) Referring to Paragraph 44(b) of the Operational Guidelines, the expert group stated that the notion of *integrity* has not been fully examined to date and that its complexity needs to be investigated. The expert group recognized that, from the point of view of natural heritage, there are different notions of integrity, including structural integrity (e.g. species composition of an ecosystem), functional integrity (e.g. glacial series with the glacier itself and its deposition patterns) and visual integrity (a notion which relates to both natural and cultural heritage).

The expert group referred to the existence of separate criteria and separate conditions of authenticity defined as "test of authenticity" in Paragraph 24 (b)(i) for cultural heritage and "conditions of integrity" described in Paragraph 44 (b) for natural heritage. The experts suggested, that the notion of authenticity and integrity could be reviewed to develop one common approach to integrity. This would lead to a more coherent interpretation of the Convention and its unique strength in bringing the protection of both nature and culture together.

The experts recommended that the Committee consider the preparation of a study concerning the possibility of applying conditions of integrity to both natural and cultural heritage, and thus of applying one common approach for the identification and evaluation of World Heritage.

ANNEX 3

(Note - the text shown under this Annex was developed by World Heritage Centre for 1999 Bureau meeting as a revision to the current Operational Guidelines)

TYPOLOGY OF PROPERTIES

Guidance concerning the inclusion of groups of urban buildings and cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List

A. Guidance concerning the inclusion of groups of urban buildings on the World Heritage List

3.1 With respect to groups of urban buildings, the Committee has furthermore adopted the following Guidelines concerning their inclusion in the World Heritage List.

3.2 Groups of urban buildings eligible for inclusion in the World Heritage List fall into three main categories, namely:

(i) towns which are no longer inhabited but which provide unchanged archaeological evidence of the past and their state of conservation can be relatively easily controlled;

(ii) historic towns which are still inhabited and which, by their very nature, have developed and will continue to develop under the influence of socio-economic and cultural change, a situation that renders the assessment of their authenticity more difficult and any conservation policy more problematical;

(iii) new towns of the twentieth century which paradoxically have something in common with both the aforementioned categories: while their original urban organization is clearly recognizable and their authenticity is undeniable, their future is unclear because their development is largely uncontrollable.

3.3 The evaluation of towns that are no longer inhabited does not raise any special difficulties other than those related to archaeological sites in general: the criteria which call for uniqueness or exemplary character have led to the choice of groups of buildings noteworthy for their purity of style, for the concentrations of monuments they contain and sometimes for their important historical associations. It is important for urban archaeological sites to be listed as integral units. A cluster of monuments or a small group of buildings is not adequate to suggest the multiple and complex functions of a city which has disappeared; remains of such a city should be preserved in their entirety together with their natural surroundings whenever possible.

3.4 In the case of inhabited historic towns the difficulties are numerous, largely owing to the fragility of their urban fabric (which has in many cases been seriously disrupted since the advent of the industrial era) and the runaway speed with which their surroundings have been urbanized. To qualify for inclusion, towns should compel recognition because of their architectural interest and should not be considered only on the intellectual grounds of the role they may have played in the past or their value as historical symbols under criterion (vi) for the inclusion of cultural properties in the World Heritage List (see paragraph 24 above). To be eligible for inclusion in the List, the spatial
organization, structure, materials, forms and, where possible, functions of a group of buildings should essentially reflect the civilization or succession of civilizations which have prompted the nomination of the property. Four categories can be distinguished:

(a) Towns which are typical of a specific period or culture, which have been almost wholly preserved and which have remained largely unaffected by subsequent developments. Here the property to be listed is the entire town together with its surroundings, which must also be protected;

(b) Towns that have evolved along characteristic lines and have preserved, sometimes in the midst of exceptional natural surroundings, spatial arrangements and structures that are typical of the successive stages in their history. Here the clearly defined historic part takes precedence over the contemporary environment;

(c) "Historic centres" that cover exactly the same area as ancient towns and are now enclosed within modern cities. Here it is necessary to determine the precise limits of the property in its widest historical dimensions and to make appropriate provision for its immediate surroundings;

(d) Sectors, areas or isolated units which, even in the residual state in which they have survived, provide coherent evidence of the character of a historic town which has disappeared. In such cases surviving areas and buildings should bear sufficient testimony to the former whole.

3.5 Historic centres and historic areas should be listed only where they contain a large number of ancient buildings of monumental importance which provide a direct indication of the characteristic features of a town of exceptional interest. Nominations of several isolated and unrelated buildings which allegedly represent, in themselves, a town whose urban fabric has ceased to be discernible, should not be encouraged.

3.6 However, nominations could be made regarding properties that occupy a limited space but have had a major influence on the history of town planning. In such cases, the nomination should make it clear that it is the monumental group that is to be listed and that the town is mentioned only incidentally as the place where the property is located. Similarly, if a building of clearly universal significance is located in severely degraded or insufficiently representative urban surroundings, it should, of course, be listed without any special reference to the town.

3.7 It is difficult to assess the quality of new towns of the twentieth century. History alone will tell which of them will best serve as examples of contemporary town planning. The examination of the files on these towns should be deferred, save under exceptional circumstances.

3.8 Under present conditions, preference should be given to the inclusion in the World Heritage List of small or medium-sized urban areas which are in a position to manage any potential growth, rather than the great metropolises, on which sufficiently complete information and documentation cannot readily be provided that would serve as a satisfactory basis for their inclusion in their entirety.

3.9 In view of the effects which the entry of a town in the World Heritage List could have on its future, such entries should be exceptional. Inclusion in the List implies that legislative and
administrative measures have already been taken to ensure the protection of the group of buildings and its environment. Informed awareness on the part of the population concerned, without whose active participation any conservation scheme would be impractical, is also essential.

B. Guidance concerning the inclusion of cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List

3.10 With respect to cultural landscapes, the Committee has furthermore adopted the following guidelines concerning their inclusion in the World Heritage List.

3.11 Cultural landscapes represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal. They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their representativeness in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions.

3.12 Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The continued existence of traditional forms of land-use supports biological diversity in many regions of the world.

3.13 Cultural landscapes fall into three main categories, namely:

(a) Landscapes designed and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

(b) Organically evolved landscapes. They result from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and have developed their present form by association with and in response to the natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:

- a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.

- a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

(c) The final category is the associative cultural landscape. The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.
3.14 The extent of a cultural landscape for inclusion on the World Heritage List is relative to its functionality and intelligibility. In any case, the sample selected must be substantial enough to adequately represent the totality of the cultural landscape that it illustrates. The possibility of designating long linear areas which represent culturally significant transport and communication networks should not be excluded.

3.15 The general criteria for conservation and management laid down in these Operational Guidelines are applicable to cultural landscapes. It is important that due attention be paid to the full range of values represented in the landscape, both cultural and natural. The nominations should be prepared in collaboration with and the full approval of local communities.

3.16 The existence of a category of "cultural landscape", included on the World Heritage List on the basis of the criteria set out above, includes the possibility of sites of outstanding universal value in relation to both cultural and natural value continuing to be included as properties with mixed cultural and natural value.
ANNEX 7

REVISED PROCEDURE AND TIMETABLE FOR THE PROCESSING OF NOMINATIONS

(Text taken from existing Operational Guidelines)

Procedure and timetable for the processing of nominations

7.1 The annual schedule set out below has been fixed for the receipt and processing of nominations to the World Heritage List. It should be emphasized, however, that the process of nominating properties to the World Heritage List is an ongoing one. Nominations to the List can be submitted at any time during the year. Those received by 1 July of a given year will be considered during the following year. Those received after 1 July of a given year can only be considered in the second subsequent year. Despite the inconvenience it may cause certain States Parties, the Committee has decided to bring forward the deadline for submission of nominations in order to ensure that all working documents can be made available to the Bureau as well as States members of the Committee no later than 6 weeks before the start of the sessions of the Bureau and the Committee. This will also enable the Committee at its annual December session to be made aware of the number and nature of nominations to be examined at its next session the following year.

1 July

Deadline for receipt by the Secretariat of nominations to be considered by the Committee the following year.

15 September

The Secretariat:

(1) registers each nomination and thoroughly verifies its contents and accompanying documentation. In the case of incomplete nominations, the Secretariat must immediately request the missing information from States Parties.

(2) transmits nominations, provided they are complete, to the appropriate international non-governmental organization (ICOMOS, IUCN or both), which:

immediately examines each nomination to ascertain those cases in which additional information is required and takes the necessary steps, in co-operation with the Secretariat, to obtain the complementary data, and

By 1 April

The appropriate non-governmental organization undertakes a professional evaluation of each nomination according to the criteria adopted by the Committee. It transmits these evaluations to the Secretariat under three categories:

(a) properties which are recommended for inscription without reservation;
(b) properties which are not recommended for inscription;
(c) properties whose eligibility for inscription is not considered absolutely clear.

**During April**

The Secretariat checks the evaluations of the non-governmental organizations and ensures that States members of the Committee receive them by 1 May with available documentation.

**June/July**

The Bureau examines the nominations and makes its recommendations thereon to the Committee under the following four categories:

(a) properties which it recommends for inscription without reservation;
(b) properties which it does not recommend for inscription;
(c) properties that need to be referred back to the nominating State for further information or documentation;
(d) properties whose examination should be deferred on the ground that a more in-depth assessment or study is needed.

**July-November**

The report of the Bureau is transmitted by the Secretariat as soon as possible to all States Parties members of the Committee, as well as to all States Parties concerned. The Secretariat endeavours to obtain from the States Parties concerned the additional information requested on properties under category (c) above and transmits this information to ICOMOS, IUCN and States members of the Committee. If the requested information is not obtained by 1 October, the nomination will not be eligible for review by the Committee at its regular session in the same year. Nominations assigned to category (c) by the Bureau may not be examined except in the case that missing information at the time of the Bureau was factual. Nominations assigned to category (d) will not be examined by the Committee the same year.

**December**

The Committee examines the nominations on the basis of the Bureau's recommendations, together with any additional information provided by the States Parties concerned as well as the comments thereon of ICOMOS and IUCN. It classifies its decisions on nominated properties in the following three categories:

(a) properties which it inscribes on the World Heritage List;
(b) properties which it decides not to inscribe on the List;
January

The Secretariat forwards the report of the December session of the World Heritage Committee, which contains all the decisions taken by the Committee, to all States Parties.

7.2 In the event that a State Party wishes to nominate an extension to a property already inscribed on the World Heritage List, the same documentation should be provided and the same procedure shall apply as for new nominations, set out in the paragraphs above. This provision will not apply for extensions which are simple modifications of these limits of the property in question: in this case, the request for modification of these limits is submitted directly to the Bureau which will examine in particular the relevant maps and plans. The Bureau can approve such modifications, or it may consider that the change is sufficiently important to constitute an extension of the property, in which case the procedure for new nominations will apply.

7.3 The normal deadlines for the submission and processing of nominations will not apply in the case of properties which, in the opinion of the Bureau, after consultation with the competent international non-governmental organization, would unquestionably meet the criteria for inclusion in the World Heritage List and which have suffered damage from disaster caused by natural events or by human activities. Such nominations will be processed on an emergency basis.