SUMMARY

The present document contains proposals for revision of the Operational Guidelines addressing Decision 43 COM 12 of the World Heritage Committee concerning the reform of the Nomination Process.

These proposals have been prepared by a geographically and gender balanced small expert drafting group, including the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, on the basis of the outcomes of the online survey of States Parties and other relevant stakeholders of the Convention on the Nomination Process and the recommendations of the reflection meeting of experts (Tunis, 2019) and have been reviewed, amended and endorsed by the 2021 Ad-hoc Working Group.

The proposed changes are integrated in a marked-up version of the Operational Guidelines (Annex I).

**Draft Decision: 44 COM 12**, see point II.
I. EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE PROPOSED CONCRETE CHANGES IN THE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

A. MANDATE

1. At its 43rd session (Baku, 2019), following the set of recommendations on the principles on which the reform should be based, the World Heritage Committee examined the outcomes of the work on the reform of the Nomination Process, and reaffirmed that the most appropriate means for restoring and enhancing the credibility and balance of the World Heritage List is the development of high quality nominations for sites which have a strong potential to succeed, through enhanced dialogue between the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies from a very early stage. It therefore decided to endorse the principle of a two-phase nomination process, with the "Preliminary Assessment" (PA) as a first phase of the nomination process, and with the current mechanism - as described in paragraph 128 of the Operational Guidelines - as a second phase.

2. In its Decision 43 COM 12, the Committee endorsed the principles and modalities outlined in document WHC/19/43.COM/12, on which the reform should build, namely:
   a) the Preliminary Assessment shall be the first stage of the nomination process and would involve enhanced dialogue between States Parties and Advisory Bodies;
   b) the PA shall be a mandatory process for all nominations;
   c) the PA shall be undertaken for a specific site on the State Party's Tentative List, further to a request by the State Party;
   d) the PA shall be conducted exclusively on the basis of a desk study;
   e) the decision whether to pursue or not a nomination, regardless of the outcomes of the preliminary assessment, would fall within the States Parties' prerogative;
   f) the PA shall be introduced with a transition period to aid States Parties, the Advisory Bodies and the Committee to apply the reform effectively.


4. The Committee agreed that the following phase of the reform should focus on operationalization and, being mindful of the need of careful alignment with existing processes and ensuring consistency, requested the World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, to organize the work of this next phase, through necessary research and convening of a small expert drafting group which would reflect regional balance, to discuss and propose concrete changes to be introduced into the Operational Guidelines.

B. COMPOSITION OF THE SMALL EXPERT DRAFTING GROUP

5. In consultation with the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Centre convened a geographically-and gender balanced small expert drafting group. The Drafting Group represented the widest possible range of expertise, including former and current Committee members, States Parties representatives, site managers and heritage experts having in common an in-depth knowledge of the World Heritage nomination process and other related processes (for the composition of the Drafting Group see Annex 2).
6. The Drafting Group held two meeting in presentia (7-8 November 2019 and 13-15 January 2020). On 17 February 2020, upon suggestion of the Drafting Group, an additional meeting was organized between the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to deal with issues relating to the timeline of the assessment and its consistency with other existing processes. In between and following these face-to-face meetings, the Drafting Group continued its work through frequent online exchanges throughout 2020 to further refine the reviews of the proposed concrete changes to the *Operational Guidelines*.

C. SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

7. In order to better understand the nature, the rationale and the scope of the proposed revisions, it is essential to describe the working method that was applied to undertake the operationalization phase of the reform of the nomination process. Having examined the outcome of the previous steps of the reform, notably the online survey, the recommendations of the Expert Meeting in Tunis, the review undertaken by the 2018-2019 Ad-hoc Working Group and the examination and decision by the Committee at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019), the Drafting Group undertook a thorough analysis of the *Operational Guidelines* as a whole, paragraph by paragraph, all annexes and making a first selection of all those provisions that may be impacted by the integration of the Preliminary Assessment.

8. Before proceeding with the review of the provisions of the *Operational Guidelines* in order to propose concrete changes, the Drafting Group held a discussion on general considerations and guiding principles to apply in this exercise.

9. In many cases, the Drafting Group considered it challenging to recommend amendments in isolation without taking into consideration the full package of the integrated reform, as different processes and related provisions are interlinked. Therefore, the proposed changes span over different sections and annexes of the *Operational Guidelines* and could not be just limited to the revision of few paragraphs of Section III on the “Process for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List”.

10. Also, in line with the Committee’s decision, the Drafting Group agreed that, when introducing the Preliminary Assessment process, a transition phase is needed. However, the Drafting Group considered that the specification of the transition phase does not need to be included in the text of the *Operational Guidelines*, but rather be included in the related decision that the Committee will take following examination of the proposed changes. The Drafting Group also considered that the duration of the transition phase was to be discussed by the Ad-hoc Working Group (see Document WHC/21/44.COM/11).

11. In terms of the financial aspect relating to the reform of the nomination process, the Drafting Group noted that the two-phase approach is the most significant reform of the World Heritage system ever undertaken. It underscored that the reform shall lead to an enhanced dialogue and higher quality of nominations. It noted that should the reform be correctly implemented by all parties, there would be fewer cases of properties inscribed with significant challenges requiring immediate follow-up on their state of conservation after inscription, this would result in less pressure on the Committee, on the Advisory Bodies and on the Secretariat translating into less pressure on the World Heritage Fund. It also highlighted that the Preliminary Assessment would contribute to building capacities of States Parties, through dialogue with the Advisory Bodies at an early stage. Indeed, in the shorter term, the reform requires commitment, but it should be seen as an investment which will bring its benefits in the medium-longer term following its implementation.

12. The Drafting Group also noted that, at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019), the Committee adopted the proposal by Norway of a cost-sharing model for the evaluation of nominations as recommended for approval by the Ad-hoc Working Group of 2017-2018. The new
mechanism was integrated into the *Operational Guidelines* as new paragraph 168bis and the related sub-account was established in October 2019. While as of 31 December 2020, a total of US$ 86,218 was received (for more detailed information see Annex 1 of Document WHC/21/44.COM/14, table entitled “Other voluntary contributions”), considering this was the first cycle of nominations in which the mechanism was operational, it may be seen as an encouraging sign, as these voluntary contributions could somehow provide an additional contribution for supporting the sustainability of the World Heritage Fund.

13. However, this is not sufficient to bear the costs of the introduction of an additional statutory process in the system. As shown in Document WHC/21/44.COM/14, the implementation of this reform as a mandatory process has budgetary implications.

D. PROPOSED CONCRETE CHANGES

14. The overall objective of the review of the nomination process is to contribute towards maintaining the credibility of the *World Heritage Convention* and improving the establishment of a balanced, representative and credible World Heritage List, with a streamlined process and more accessible, efficient and cost-effective nominations (for States Parties and Advisory Bodies), without compromising the quality and scientific substantiation of the entirety of the process.

15. The objective of the work of the Drafting Group consisted in discussing and proposing concrete changes to be introduced into the *Operational Guidelines* in careful alignment with existing processes and ensuring consistency throughout the World Heritage processes.

16. This broad undertaking also provided the opportunity to review, improve and clarify provisions that are not directly linked to the integration of the Preliminary Assessment, but related to the nomination process.

17. The concrete changes to the text of the *Operational Guidelines* as proposed by the Drafting Group, have been divided into two categories: a) substantial changes and b) formal changes. ‘Substantial changes’ are those significantly affecting the content of the provisions, while ‘formal changes’ include nine different typologies of systematic changes which do not really affect the content of the provision, but in different ways contribute to improving the *Operational Guidelines* text.

18. According to this categorization, the following sections of this document provide the rationale of the substantial changes proposed by the Drafting Group and describe the nine typologies of formal changes that complete the proposed revision of the *Operational Guidelines*.

E. SUBSTANTIAL PROPOSED CHANGES

19. In the first category, substantial changes as originally proposed by the Drafting Group are to be found in the following paragraphs, annexes or sub-sections:

   Section II.A: 47, 47bis and 47ter
   Section II.B: par.60bis
   Section III.A: par.120, 121, 122, 138bis, 139, 152bis, 159, 168 (Preliminary Assessment Phase)
   Annex 3 – Guidelines for the inscription of specific types of properties on the World Heritage List
Section II.A: 47, 47bis and 47ter / Current Annex 3 / Selected World Heritage Bibliography: Thematic and comparative studies by the Advisory Bodies

20. The current version of Paragraph 47 provides a quite concise definition of cultural landscapes. The deletion of Annex 3 has made it possible to regain a very important portion of text including critical information and guidance into the main text of the Operational Guidelines. In particular, three significant parts have been added to the main definition, the definition of the three types of cultural landscapes became new Paragraph 47bis, while the new Paragraph 47ter focuses on the inscription process of cultural landscapes. In these three paragraphs, only a few technical changes are proposed. The proposed change from ‘categories’ to ‘types’ aims at avoiding confusion and ensuring consistency as the term category is commonly used to designate whether a site is cultural, natural or mixed.

21. The proposed deletion of Annex 3 is not just motivated to facilitate the insertion of the Preliminary Assessment request format. Discussions on the real efficacy of this Annex were held since years. It was proposed that this kind of guidance on specific types of heritage is better placed in manuals that could be more easily adapted to the evolution of heritage notions. It was also noted that this Annex was not exhaustive in terms of different types of heritage and that it could wrongly suggest that historic towns and town centres, heritage canals and heritage routes are types with the same status as cultural landscapes (the only officially recognized typology of heritage by the Committee beyond the three main categories).

22. The part concerning ‘historic towns and town centres’ comes from the conclusions of an Expert Meeting held in 1984. It is therefore a quite outdated text, which does not take into account more recent discussions, the development of the World Heritage List as well as the 2011 UNESCO Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes.

23. The last part of Annex 3 includes a list of thematic and comparative studies by the Advisory Bodies. The list was last updated in 2002. The Drafting Group proposes to move this list to the last section of the Operational Guidelines, within the ‘Selected World Heritage Bibliography’, using this opportunity to update it.

Section II.B: par.60bis

24. In order to ensure the smooth functioning of the system, the alignment of the Preliminary Assessment process to the annual limit on the number of nominations, fixed in Paragraph 61, required the insertion of a new Paragraph 60bis, which would echo the provisions and order of priorities set up for nominations. In the order of priorities for nominations (par. 61.c), in case the overall annual limit of 35 nominations is exceeded, a new point was added to prioritize nominations whose validity of the related Preliminary Assessment would be about to expire.

Section III.A: par.120

25. Paragraphs 120, 121 and 122 have been reorganized to follow the chronological order of the nomination process. The proposed new Paragraph 120 is a slightly revised version of
the current Paragraph 122, which describes the earliest phase of the process. The additions of new text as well as some deletions are aimed at aligning this paragraph to the integration of the Preliminary Assessment in the nomination process.

Section III.A: par.121

26. The proposed new Paragraph 121 is an enhanced version of the former footnote to Paragraph 122, which defines the Upstream Process. The additions of new text are aimed at aligning this paragraph to the integration of the Preliminary Assessment in the nomination process.

Section III.A: par.122

27. The proposed new Paragraph 122 is the heart of the proposed concrete changes to the Operational Guidelines to integrate the Preliminary Assessment into the new two-phase nomination process. The proposed paragraph including its nine points translates into concrete provisions the six principles adopted by the Committee at its 43rd session. This paragraph provides definition, methodology, procedures and all the most essential information about the implementation of the Preliminary Assessment. Concerning the period of validity of the Preliminary Assessment outcome, the Drafting Group proposed that 3 to 5 years seemed to be a reasonable time for validity of the assessment, considering possible changes in terms of status of conservation of the site and staff working on the nomination. A 3 to 5-year lifespan also reduces risks of important changes that could noticeably make differ the site nominated in the second phase from the one considered through the Preliminary Assessment phase. Paragraph 122.i) provides a detailed description of the differences between Upstream Process and Preliminary Assessment.

Section III.A: 138bis

28. The Drafting Group considered that the addition of a new Paragraph 138bis would enable providing essential guidance relating to existing requirements concerning nominated serial transnational properties, which were missing in the text of the Operational Guidelines.

Section III.A: 139

29. The proposed integration of text to Paragraph 139 finds its origin in the debate and subsequent decision (Decision 41 COM 8B.50) that the Committee took at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017) concerning large complex serial transnational nomination dossiers. Although transnational serial nominations are considered to be desirable in fostering international cooperation, which is at the heart of the World Heritage Convention, some of them may not initially be successful without focused guidance and agreed planning. In those cases, which involve the preparation of large complex serial transnational nominations and/or related potential serial extensions, as well as large resources from many States Parties sometimes over a considerable number of years, the Committee should be aware of their scope in advance of the submission of a nomination. Moreover, when complex serial transnational nominations have to be submitted over several cycles, a nomination strategy for the whole series should be agreed upon as soon as possible, ideally before the first property or properties is/are nominated. The Drafting Group considered valuable to integrate the notion of agreed nomination strategy in the context of serial nominations.
Section III.A: 152bis

30. In 2005, when the main revision of the Operational Guidelines was prepared, transnational and transboundary nominations were still rather infrequent, consequently, the quite peculiar case in which one of the nominating States Parties would withdraw was not even contemplated. In recent years, with the increase in the number of transnational and transboundary nominations submitted, the likelihood of this option became evident as the related jurisdictional void in the Operational Guidelines to deal with it. The proposed wording for this new paragraph aims at targeting the potential situation in which States Parties jointly submit a transnational or transboundary nomination and, between the moment of the official submission of the nomination and its examination by the Committee, one of the nominating States Parties withdraws its participation to the nomination. In terms of the Convention and of its Operational Guidelines, the submitted nomination is a joint one and relates to one single nominated property, may it be serial or not. Therefore, the withdrawal by one of the nominating States Parties has as an effect to change substantially the nomination that was originally submitted, making not relevant anymore the ongoing evaluation process and not allowing the Committee to examine the nomination that was originally submitted. This mechanism would avoid such situations to be presented in front of the Committee.

Section III.A: 159

31. The Committee in its Decision 42 COM 8 decided to include the review of the referral procedure and its application for examination in the framework of the revision of the Operational Guidelines at its 43rd session in 2019. However, in view of ensuring a holistic approach and consistency with other elements of the process, the Committee (Decision 43 COM 8) considered that the review of the referral procedure should be undertaken at the same time as the reform of the nomination process. The Drafting Group noted that the referral procedure has not been properly used and statistics clearly indicate that, especially over the last decade, the Committee systematically inscribes nominations recommended for referral. Furthermore, referral has been used as a way to lead to subsequent inscription for nominations recommended for non-inscription and this became a trend that jeopardized the credibility of the whole system. Referral was often used to (re)introduce a whole new nomination dossier causing major damages to the whole system. However, referral is still useful when some additional information is necessary before inscription. With this in mind, the Drafting Group long debated the potential removal of this procedure. Finally, it reached consensus on retaining it until the Preliminary Assessment would possibly be in force. It was noted that, with the enhanced dialogue ensured by the two-phase nomination process, most probably, the referral procedure would not be any longer useful. While retaining the referral procedure, the Drafting Group considered necessary to spell out all its characteristics in Paragraph 159 filling another important void of the Operational Guidelines.

Section III.A: 168 (Preliminary Assessment Phase)

32. The inclusion of the Preliminary Assessment Phase into the overall timetable of the nomination process involved discussion about the duration of the process as well as the way Preliminary Assessment request should be processed. In order to provide enough time to study the requests by ensuring a rigorous desk assessment including different reviewers, the examination by the Panel and the preparation of the related assessment, the length of the process is estimated to last one year including dialogue between the concerned State(s) Party(ies) and the Advisory Bodies. The deadline for submission of Preliminary Assessment requests is proposed to be 15 September, while the assessment would be delivered by the Advisory Body on 1 October of the following year.
Annex 3 – Guidelines for the inscription of specific types of properties on the World Heritage List

33. The endorsement by the World Heritage Committee of the principle of a two-phase nomination process, with the Preliminary Assessment as a first phase and with the current mechanism, as described in paragraph 128 of the Operational Guidelines, as a second phase, involved the introduction of a format for the submission by the States Parties of requests for Preliminary Assessment. Following the recommendations made by the Expert Meeting in Tunis (January 2019), the Drafting Group considered that the Preliminary Assessment format should be relatively light, like a kind of 'enhanced' Tentative List submission format, but should include sufficient details, including research and documentation, necessary for undertaking an assessment of the potential of the site and, in case of favourable finding, to facilitate further evaluation. Overall, the Drafting Group aimed at keeping the Preliminary Assessment format limited in length and agreed that it should not be like a "preliminary nomination" format, rather like a collection of information that will be complementary and instrumental for the potential preparation of the nomination file. On these bases, the Advisory Bodies designed a format composed of nine sections (most with an indication of a maximum word length), including a series of questions conceived to obtain the necessary basic information to enable them to assess the proposed sites, also bearing in mind that this assessment does not involve a visit to the site.

Annex 5: Executive Summary (Cultural Landscape), Sections 2.a, 2.b, 3.2, 4.b, 5.a (ii) and (iii)

34. As already mentioned, while focusing on the proposal of concrete changes to integrate the two-phase nomination process in the Operational Guidelines, the Drafting Group was aware of the need of careful alignment with existing processes and to ensure consistency. In this sense, the Drafting Group took the opportunity to review, improve and clarify a few sections of the nomination format.

35. The Drafting Group considered that the Nomination format, as it currently stands, is rather lengthy and needs to be reviewed in view of streamlining and shortening, in the interest of all stakeholders, including States Parties, Advisory Bodies, and the Committee. In this spirit, the current Nomination format was reviewed and limits of the overall number of words/pages are proposed to be introduced in two sections, 2.a Description of the nominated property and 2.b History and Development, that typically severely contribute to increase the length of nominations. The same two sections were carefully reviewed and amendments to provide more guidance on what is expected in terms of responses are proposed.

36. In the Executive Summary, it is proposed to add a “yes or no” field relating to cultural landscape nominations that would fill an important gap of the nomination format. There have been cases, when the justification for inscription of a nominated property does not clearly mention that a site is proposed as a cultural landscape, that led to some confusion during the evaluation process and during the examination of the nomination by the Committee. This simple addition is meant to solve that issue.

37. In Section 3.2 ‘Comparative Analysis’, the Drafting Group noted the need for further guidance to States Parties. In light of the critical importance of this section and of its problematic filling by States Parties, the proposed additions are aimed at providing further guidance relating to areas that are often challenging. The added text comes from related guidance provided in the manual “Preparing World Heritage Nominations”.

38. Section 4.b on Factors affecting the nominated property was carefully analysed and its content was streamlined in view to align its content as much as possible to the Periodic Reporting Format. While the option of using the same format was discarded as it was...
deemed not practical and useful for the purpose of a nomination and as it would have run counter to the idea of limiting the overall length of the nomination dossier, the most relevant content of the Periodic Reporting Format was redistributed in the sub-sections 4.b (i), 4.b (ii) and 4.b (iii). New Section 4.b (ii) is proposed to integrate “natural disasters and risk preparedness” with “environmental pressures”. Section 4.b (v), “Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zones”, is proposed to be moved to Section 5.a (i) as its content appears to relate more to protection and management.

39. The proposal to add two new paragraphs 5.a (ii) “Indigenous Peoples” and 5.a (iii) “Participation” is in line with recent changes to the Operational Guidelines to integrate sustainable development principles.

40. The Committee, in its Decision 39 COM 11 (Bonn, 2015), adopted the revision of Paragraphs 40 and 123 of the Operational Guidelines, addressing issues related to indigenous peoples, most importantly the inclusion of the established international norm of free, prior and informed consent in relation to nominations to the World Heritage List. In the same Decision, the Committee reiterated its Decision to re-examine the recommendations of the International Expert Workshop on the World Heritage Convention and Indigenous Peoples (Copenhagen, 2012) following the results of the discussions of the Executive Board on the UNESCO Policy on Indigenous Peoples. The Executive Board discussed the UNESCO Policy on engaging with indigenous peoples at its 202nd session (Paris, October 2017) and took note with satisfaction of the policy.

41. Taking into account the decisions of the Committee and the resolution of the General Assembly relating to integration of sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention, the Committee at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019) further amended the Operational Guidelines. The content of these new paragraphs emanates from this process and is aimed to align Annex 5, the Nomination Format, with sustainable development principles already present in other paragraphs.

Annex 6: Evaluation Procedures of the Advisory Bodies for Nominations

42. The endorsement by the World Heritage Committee of the principle of a two-phase nomination process inevitably involved necessary amendments to the current evaluation process by the Advisory Bodies, therefore Annex 6, describing the evaluation procedures by ICOMOS and IUCN had to undergo some adjustments. It is important to underline that it was considered of primary importance that the amendment of the evaluation process should in no case compromise its quality and credibility. The introduction of the Preliminary Assessment would enhance dialogue between Advisory Bodies and States Parties providing a new opportunity for a deeper engagement at an early stage. The amendment of Annex 6 includes a significant innovative procedure that merits attention: Preliminary Assessments will be undertaken by ICOMOS and IUCN on a joint basis whenever relevant. Ensuing the Committee’s decision, the Preliminary Assessment will be undertaken as an independent desktop assessment, which will include consultation with expert reviewers.

F. FORMAL PROPOSED CHANGES

43. All other proposed changes which were not considered substantial, therefore not really impacting on the substance of the related provisions, were considered formal changes and have been subdivided into nine different typologies:

1) Alignment to other processes (Upstream)
   Review of a provision bearing in mind its association with Upstream Process

2) Alignment to new process (Preliminary Assessment)
Review of a provision bearing in mind its association with Preliminary Assessment

3) Consistency
   Change proposed to uniform the use of terminology or to better align different provision

4) Simplification
   Removal of redundancy, verbal change, etc.

5) Additional Guidance / Cross references
   Additions of text or reference to another paragraph of the Operational Guidelines to further clarify and provide more information on the related provision

6) Correction
   Simple factual rectification

7) Further accuracy
   Provision of supplementary elements to improve the exactitude of a provision

8) Language Clarification
   Semantic or syntactical proposed change to improve intelligibility

9) Technical addition
   Practical proposed change

44. The operationalization of the reform of the nomination process provided the opportunity to review the text of the Operational Guidelines with a special focus on related terminology. This brought to surface that the use of words like “nomination”, “nomination dossier”, “nomination file”, “nomination process”, “site”, “property”, “nominated property”, “type”, “category” is not consistent through different provisions of the Operational Guidelines.

45. While it is by now commonly established that “site” is used to designate a place before inscription on the World Heritage List and “property” designates those places that are already inscribed, the use of these terms is not evenly applied in many paragraphs of the Operational Guidelines. “Nominated property” offers a bivalent option that is very useful as it could designate a site that is nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List as well as a property that has already been nominated, meaning inscribed.

46. As already mentioned above (see text on proposed changes to Paragraph 47), the proposed change from ‘categories’ to ‘types’ is a correction aimed at avoiding confusion and ensuring consistency, as the term category is commonly used to designate whether a site is cultural, natural or mixed. Also, in order to provide supplementary precision, it has been added the notion of “main text of the nomination”, which is the document including the nine sections of the official format, while the “nomination dossier” is the ensemble of the documentation provided by a State Party in the context of a submission.
II. DRAFT DECISION

**Draft Decision: 44 COM 12**

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Document WHC/21/44.COM/12

2. **Recalling Decision 43 COM 12** adopted at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019),

3. **Takes note** that the implementation of the reform of the nomination process implies budgetary consequences;

4. **Decides** … [this decision has to be examined jointly with Draft Decision 44 COM 14].
Marked-up version of the *Operational Guidelines*

**LEGEND OF THE COLOUR CODE, TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS USED**

- **TEXT** = Text removed from the original version of the *Operational Guidelines*
- **TEXT** = New text added to the original version of the *Operational Guidelines*
- **TEXT** = Webpages that will be created upon adoption of the proposed revision of the *Operational Guidelines* by the WH Committee
- **TEXT** = Pre-existing text in the original version of the *Operational Guidelines* moved elsewhere
- **TEXT** = Technical notes integrated to facilitate the reading of some proposed amendments. These notes will be removed from the text once the revision is adopted by the Committee.

**Original version of the Operational Guidelines** = 10 July 2019 Edition of the *Operational Guidelines*

**PA** = Preliminary Assessment
Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE
The *Operational Guidelines* are periodically revised to reflect the decisions of the World Heritage Committee. Please verify that you are using the latest version of the *Operational Guidelines* by checking the date of the *Operational Guidelines* on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre website indicated below.

The *Operational Guidelines* (in English and French), the text of the *World Heritage Convention* (in five languages), and other documents and information concerning World Heritage are available from the World Heritage Centre:

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<td>DoCoMoMo</td>
<td>International Committee for the Documentation and Conservation of Monuments and Sites of the Modern Movement</td>
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<td>ICCROM</td>
<td>International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property</td>
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<td>ICOMOS</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAB</td>
<td>Man and the Biosphere Programme of UNESCO</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organization</td>
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I INTRODUCTION

I.A The Operational Guidelines

1. The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (hereinafter referred to as the Operational Guidelines) aim to facilitate the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (hereinafter referred to as the "World Heritage Convention" or "the Convention"), by setting forth the procedures for:

   a) the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger;
   b) the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties;
   c) the granting of International Assistance under the World Heritage Fund; and
   d) the mobilization of national and international support in favor of the Convention.

2. The Operational Guidelines are periodically revised to reflect the decisions of the World Heritage Committee.

3. The key users of the Operational Guidelines are:

   a) the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention;
   b) the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, hereinafter referred to as the "World Heritage Committee" or "the Committee";
   c) the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee, hereinafter referred to as the "Secretariat";
   d) the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee;
   e) site managers, stakeholders and partners in the protection of World Heritage properties.

I.B The World Heritage Convention

4. The cultural and natural heritage is among the priceless and irreplaceable assets, not only of each nation, but of humanity as a whole. The loss, through deterioration or disappearance, of any of these most prized assets constitutes an impoverishment of the heritage of all the peoples of the world. Parts of this 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. To ensure, as far as possible, the proper identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the world’s heritage, the Member States of UNESCO adopted the *World Heritage Convention* in 1972. The *Convention* foresees the establishment of a “World Heritage Committee” and a “World Heritage Fund”. Both the Committee and the Fund have been in operation since 1976.

6. Since the adoption of the *Convention* in 1972, the international community has embraced the concept of “sustainable development”. The protection and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage constitute a significant contribution to sustainable development.

7. The *Convention* aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value.

8. The criteria and conditions for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List have been developed to evaluate the Outstanding Universal Value of properties and to guide States Parties in the protection and management of World Heritage properties.

9. When a property inscribed on the World Heritage List is threatened by serious and specific dangers, the Committee considers placing it on the List of World Heritage in Danger. When the Outstanding Universal Value of the property which justified its inscription on the World Heritage List is lost, the Committee considers deleting the property from the World Heritage List.

**I.C The States Parties to the World Heritage Convention**

10. States are encouraged to become party to the *Convention*. Model instruments for ratification/acceptance and accession are included as Annex 1. The original signed version should be sent to the Director-General of UNESCO.

11. The list of States Parties to the *Convention* is available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties

12. States Parties to the *Convention* are encouraged to adopt a human-rights based approach, and ensure gender-balanced participation of a wide variety of stakeholders and rights-holders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interested parties and partners in the identification, nomination, management and protection processes of World Heritage properties.  

13. States Parties to the *Convention* should provide the Secretariat with the names and contact details of the governmental organization(s) primarily responsible as national focal point(s) for the implementation of the *Convention*, so that copies of all official correspondence and documents can be sent by the Secretariat to these national focal points as appropriate.
14. States Parties are encouraged to bring together their cultural and natural heritage experts at regular intervals to discuss the implementation of the *Convention*. States Parties may wish to involve representatives of the Advisory Bodies and other experts and partners as appropriate.

14bis. States Parties are encouraged to mainstream into their programmes and activities related to the *World Heritage Convention* the principles of the relevant policies adopted by the World Heritage Committee, the General Assembly of States Parties to the *Convention* and the UNESCO Governing Bodies, such as the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention* and the UNESCO policy on engaging with indigenous peoples, as well as other related policies and documents, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and international human rights standards.

15. While fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage is situated, States Parties to the *Convention* recognize the collective interest of the international community to cooperate in the protection of this heritage. States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*, have the responsibility to:

a) ensure the identification, nomination, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage found within their territory, and give help in these tasks to other States Parties that request it;

b) adopt general policies to give the heritage a function in the life of the community;

c) integrate heritage protection into comprehensive planning programmes and coordination mechanisms, giving consideration in particular to the resilience of socio-ecological systems of properties;

d) establish services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the heritage;

e) develop scientific and technical studies to identify actions that would counteract the dangers that threaten the heritage;

f) take appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures to protect the heritage;

g) foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the heritage and encourage scientific research in these fields;

h) not take any deliberate measures that directly or indirectly damage their heritage or that of another State Party to the *Convention*;

i) submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of properties suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List (referred to as a Tentative List);

j) make regular contributions to the World Heritage Fund, the amount of which is determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the *Convention*;

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Article 6(1) of the *World Heritage Convention*.
Decision 43 COM 11A

Article 4 and 6(2) of the *World Heritage Convention*.
Decision 43 COM 11A

Article 5 of the *World Heritage Convention*.

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Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
k) consider and encourage the establishment of national, public and private foundations or associations to facilitate donations for the protection of World Heritage;

l) give assistance to international fundraising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund;

m) use educational and information programmes to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, and to keep the public informed of the dangers threatening this heritage;

n) provide information to the World Heritage Committee on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and the state of conservation of properties; and

o) contribute to and comply with the sustainable development objectives, including gender equality, in the World Heritage processes and in their heritage conservation and management systems.

16. States Parties are encouraged to attend sessions of the World Heritage Committee and its subsidiary bodies.

I.D The General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention


18. The General Assembly determines the uniform percentage of contributions to the World Heritage Fund applicable to all States Parties and elects members to the World Heritage Committee. Both the General Assembly and General Conference of UNESCO receive a report from the World Heritage Committee on its activities.

I.E The World Heritage Committee

19. The World Heritage Committee is composed of 21 members and meets at least once a year (June/July). It establishes its Bureau, which meets during the sessions of the Committee as frequently as deemed necessary. The composition of the Committee and its Bureau is available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/committee

20. The Committee manages its meetings according to its Rules of Procedure, available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/committee

21. The term of office of Committee members is six years but, in order to ensure equitable representation and rotation, States Parties are invited by the General Assembly to consider voluntarily reducing their term of office from six to four years and are discouraged from seeking consecutive terms of office.
22. At each election, due consideration shall be given to the election of at least one State Party which has never served as a Member of the World Heritage Committee.

23. Committee decisions are based on objective and scientific considerations, and any appraisal made on its behalf must be thoroughly and responsibly carried out. The Committee recognizes that such decisions depend upon:

a) carefully prepared documentation;
b) thorough and consistent procedures;
c) evaluation by qualified experts; and
d) if necessary, the use of expert referees.

24. The main functions of the Committee are, in cooperation with States Parties, to:

a) identify, on the basis of Tentative Lists and nominations submitted by States Parties, cultural and natural properties of Outstanding Universal Value which are to be protected under the Convention and to inscribe those properties on the World Heritage List;
b) examine the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List through processes of Reactive Monitoring (see Chapter IV) and Periodic Reporting (see Chapter V);
c) decide which properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are to be inscribed on, or removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
d) decide whether a property should be deleted from the World Heritage List (see Chapter IV);
e) define the procedure by which requests for International Assistance are to be considered and carry out studies and consultations as necessary before coming to a decision (see Chapter VII);
f) determine how the resources of the World Heritage Fund can be used most advantageously to assist States Parties in the protection of their properties of Outstanding Universal Value;
g) seek ways to increase the World Heritage Fund;
h) submit a report on its activities every two years to the General Assembly of States Parties and to the UNESCO General Conference;
i) review and evaluate periodically the implementation of the Convention;
j) revise and adopt the Operational Guidelines.

25. In order to facilitate the implementation of the Convention, the Committee develops Strategic Objectives; they are periodically reviewed and revised to define the goals and objectives of the Committee to ensure that new threats placed on World Heritage are addressed effectively.

26. The current Strategic Objectives (also referred to as “the 5 Cs”) are the following:

Decision 43 COM 11A

Articles 11(2) and 11(7) of the World Heritage Convention.

Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention.

Article 11(4) and 11(5) of the World Heritage Convention.

Article 21(1) and 21(3) of the World Heritage Convention.

Article 13(6) of the World Heritage Convention.

Article 29(3) of the World Heritage Convention and Rule 49 of the Rules of procedure of the World Heritage Committee.

The first ‘Strategic Orientations’ adopted by the Committee in 1992 are contained in Annex II of document WHC-92/CONF.002/12

In 2002 the World Heritage Committee revised its Strategic Objectives. The Budapest Declaration on World Heritage (2002) is available at the following Web address: https://whc.unesco.org/en/budapestdeclaration
1. Strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List;

2. Ensure the effective **Conservation** of World Heritage Properties;

3. Promote the development of effective **Capacity building** in States Parties;

4. Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication**;

5. Enhance the role of **Communities** in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

---

**I.F The Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee**

*World Heritage Centre*

27. The World Heritage Committee is assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO. The function of the Secretariat is currently assumed by the World Heritage Centre, established in 1992 specifically for this purpose. The Director-General designated the Director of the World Heritage Centre as Secretary to the Committee. The Secretariat assists and collaborates with the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies. The Secretariat works in close cooperation with other sectors and field offices of UNESCO.

28. The Secretariat's main tasks are:

a) the organization of the meetings of the General Assembly and the Committee;

b) the implementation of decisions of the World Heritage Committee and resolutions of the General Assembly and reporting on their execution;

c) the receipt, registration, checking the completeness, archiving and transmission to the relevant Advisory Bodies of nominations to the World Heritage List;

d) the co-ordination of studies and activities as part of the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List;

e) the organization of Periodic Reporting;

---

Decision 31 COM 13B

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France

https://whc.unesco.org/

Article 14 of the *World Heritage Convention*.


Circular Letter 16 of 21 October 2003

https://whc.unesco.org/circ/circ03-16e.pdf

Decision 39 COM 11

Decision 43 COM 11A

Article 14(2) of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Article 14(2) of the *World Heritage Convention* and the Budapest Declaration on World Heritage (2002)
f) coordination and conduct of Reactive Monitoring, including Reactive Monitoring missions1, as well coordination of and participation in Advisory missions2, as appropriate;

g) the coordination of International Assistance;

h) the mobilization of extra-budgetary resources for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties;

i) the assistance to States Parties in the implementation of the Committee's programmes and projects; and

j) the promotion of World Heritage and the Convention through the dissemination of information to States Parties, the Advisory Bodies and the general public.

29. These activities follow the decisions and Strategic Objectives of the Committee and the resolutions of the General Assembly of the States Parties and are conducted in close cooperation with the Advisory Bodies.

I.G The Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee

30. The Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee are ICCROM (the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property), ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites), and IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature).

31. The roles of the Advisory Bodies are to:

a) advise on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the field of their expertise;

b) assist the Secretariat, in the preparation of the Committee's documentation, the agenda of its meetings and the implementation of the Committee’s decisions;

---

1 Reactive Monitoring missions are part of the statutory reporting by the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of specific properties that are under threat (see Paragraph 169). They are requested by the World Heritage Committee to ascertain, in consultation with the State Party concerned, the condition of the property, the dangers to the property and the feasibility of adequately restoring the property or to assess progress made in implementing such corrective measures, and include a reporting back to the Committee on the findings of the mission (see Paragraph 176.e). The terms of reference of Reactive Monitoring missions are proposed by the World Heritage Centre, in line with the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee, and consolidated in consultation with the State Party and the relevant Advisory Body(ies). Experts for such missions shall not be nationals of the country where the property is located. It is however encouraged that, where possible, they be from the same region as the property. The costs of the Reactive Monitoring missions are borne by the World Heritage Fund.

2 Advisory missions are not part stricto sensu of the statutory and mandatory processes, as they are voluntarily initiated by States Parties and depend on the considerations and judgement of the States Parties requesting them. Advisory missions are to be understood as missions providing expert advice to a State Party on specific matters. They can concern provision of “upstream” support and advice on identification of sites, Tentative Lists or nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List or alternatively, they can relate to the state of conservation of properties and provide advice in evaluating possible impact of a major development project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, advice in the preparation/revision of a management plan, or in the progress achieved in the implementation of specific mitigation measures, etc. The terms of reference of Advisory missions are proposed by the State Party itself, and consolidated in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the relevant Advisory Bod(ies), other organization(s) or experts. Experts for such missions shall not be nationals of the country where the property is located. It is however encouraged that, where possible, they be from the same region as the property. The entire costs of Advisory missions are borne by the State Party inviting the mission, except where the State Party is eligible for relevant International Assistance or funding from the new budget line for Advisory missions approved by Decision 38 COM 12.
c) assist with the development and implementation of the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List, the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy, Periodic Reporting, and the strengthening of the effective use of the World Heritage Fund;

Article 14(2) of the World Heritage Convention.

d) monitor the state of conservation of World Heritage properties (including through Reactive Monitoring missions at the request of the Committee and Advisory missions at the invitation of the States Parties) and review requests for International Assistance;

Article 8(3) of the World Heritage Convention.

e) in the case of ICOMOS and IUCN, evaluate properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, in consultation and dialogue with nominating States Parties, and present evaluation reports to the Committee; and

f) attend meetings of the World Heritage Committee and the Bureau in an advisory capacity.

ICCROM

32. ICCROM (the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) is an international intergovernmental organization with headquarters in Rome, Italy. Established by UNESCO in 1956, ICCROM's statutory functions are to carry out research, documentation, technical assistance, training and public awareness programmes to strengthen conservation of immovable and moveable cultural heritage.

33. The specific role of ICCROM in relation to the Convention includes: being the priority partner in training for cultural heritage, monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage cultural properties, reviewing requests for International Assistance submitted by States Parties, and providing input and support for capacity building activities.

ICOMOS

34. ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental organization with headquarters in Charenton-le-Pont, France. Founded in 1965, its role is to promote the application of theory, methodology and scientific techniques to the conservation of the architectural and archaeological heritage. Its work is based on the principles of the 1964 International Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter).

35. The specific role of ICOMOS in relation to the Convention includes: evaluation of properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage cultural properties, reviewing requests for International Assistance submitted by States Parties, and providing input and support for capacity building activities.
36. IUCN – The International Union for Conservation of Nature was founded in 1948 and brings together national governments, NGOs, and scientists in a worldwide partnership. IUCN has its headquarters in Gland, Switzerland. Its mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

37. The specific role of IUCN in relation to the Convention includes: evaluation of properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage natural properties, reviewing requests for International Assistance submitted by States Parties, and providing input and support for capacity building activities.

I.H Other organizations

38. The Committee may call on other international and non-governmental organizations with appropriate competence and expertise to assist in the implementation of its programmes and projects, including for Reactive Monitoring missions.

I.I Partners in the protection of World Heritage

39. A partnership approach, underpinned by inclusive, transparent and accountable decision-making, to nomination, management and monitoring provides a significant contribution to the protection of World Heritage properties and the implementation of the Convention.

40. Partners in the protection and conservation of World Heritage can be those individuals and other stakeholders, especially local communities, indigenous peoples, governmental, non-governmental and private organizations and owners who have an interest and involvement in the conservation and management of a World Heritage property.

I.J Other Conventions, Recommendations and Programmes

41. The World Heritage Committee recognizes the benefits of closer coordination of its work with other UNESCO programmes and their relevant conventions. For a list of relevant global conservation instruments, conventions and programmes see paragraph 44.

42. The World Heritage Committee with the support of the Secretariat will ensure appropriate coordination and information-sharing between the World Heritage Convention and other conventions, programmes and international organizations related to the conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

43. The Committee may invite representatives of the intergovernmental bodies under related conventions to attend its meetings as observers. It may appoint a representative to observe meetings of the other intergovernmental bodies upon receipt of an invitation.
44. Selected global conventions and programmes relating to the protection of cultural and natural heritage

UNESCO conventions and programmes

Protocol I (1954)
Protocol II (1999)


Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000126065

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000132540

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000142919

Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme

International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme (IGGP)

International Hydrological Programme (IHP)
https://en.unesco.org/themes/water-security/hydrology

Other conventions

International Whaling Commission (IWC) (1946)
https://iwc.int

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) (1951)
https://www.ippc.int

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar) (1971)
http://www.ramsar.org

http://www.cites.org
II. THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

II.A Definition of World Heritage

Cultural and Natural Heritage

45. Cultural and natural heritage are defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the World Heritage Convention.

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.

Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage

46. Properties shall be considered as “mixed cultural and natural heritage” if they satisfy a part or whole of the definitions of both cultural and natural heritage laid out in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

Cultural landscapes

Definition [moved from Annex 3]

47. Cultural landscapes inscribed on the World Heritage List are cultural properties and 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 representativity in terms of a clearly defined geo-cultural region. They should be selected and also for their capacity to illustrate the essential and distinct cultural elements of such regions.

The term “cultural landscape” embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and the natural environment.

Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and may reflect a specific spiritual relationship to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to current 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. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity.

Types Categories [moved from Annex 3]

47bis. Cultural landscapes fall into three main types categories, namely:

(i) The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by people. 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.

(ii) The second type category is the organically evolved landscape. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-types categories.
a) 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;

b) 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;

(iii) The final type category is the associative cultural landscape. The inscription 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.

Inscription of Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List [moved from Annex 3]

47ter. The extent of a cultural landscape for inscription on the World Heritage List is relative to its functionality and intelligibility. In any case, the sample selected must be substantial enough to represent adequately 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.

General criteria for protection and management are equally 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.

The existence of a category of “cultural landscape”, included on the World Heritage List on the basis of the criteria set out in Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines, does not exclude the possibility of properties of exceptional importance in relation to both cultural and natural criteria continuing to be inscribed (see definition of mixed properties as set out in Paragraph 46). In such cases, their Outstanding Universal Value must be justified under both cultural and natural sets of criteria (see paragraph 77).

Movable Heritage

48. Nominations of immovable heritage which are likely to become movable will not be considered.

Outstanding Universal Value

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

50. States Parties are invited to submit nominations of properties of cultural and/or natural value considered to be of “Outstanding Universal Value” for inscription on the World Heritage List.
51. At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the Committee adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (see paragraph 154) which will be the key reference for the future effective protection and management of the property.

52. The Convention is not intended to ensure the protection of all properties of great interest, importance or value, but only for a select list of the most outstanding of these from an international viewpoint. It is not to be assumed that a property of national and/or regional importance will automatically be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

53. Nominations presented to the Committee shall demonstrate the full commitment of the State Party to preserve the heritage concerned, within its means. Such commitment shall take the form of appropriate policy, legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures adopted and proposed to protect the property and its Outstanding Universal Value.

II.B A Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List

54. The Committee seeks to establish a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List in conformity with the four Strategic Objectives it adopted at its 26th session (Budapest, 2002).

The Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List

55. The Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List is designed to identify and fill the major gaps in the World Heritage List. It does this by encouraging more countries to become States Parties to the Convention and to develop Tentative Lists as defined in paragraph 62 and nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List (see https://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy).

56. States Parties and the Advisory Bodies are encouraged to participate in the implementation of the Global Strategy in cooperation with the Secretariat and other partners. Regional and thematic Global Strategy meetings and comparative and thematic studies are organized for this purpose. The results of these meetings and studies are available to assist States Parties in preparing Tentative Lists and nominations. The reports of the expert meetings and studies presented to the World Heritage Committee are available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy.

57. All efforts should be made to maintain a reasonable balance between cultural and natural heritage on the World Heritage List.

58. No formal limit is imposed on the total number of properties to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Other measures

59. To promote the establishment of a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List, States Parties are requested to consider whether their heritage is already well represented on the List and if so, to slow down their rate of submission of further nominations by:
a) spacing voluntarily their nominations according to conditions that they will define, and/or;
b) proposing only properties falling into categories still under-represented, and/or;
c) linking each of their nominations with a nomination presented by a State Party whose heritage is under-represented; or
d) deciding, on a voluntary basis, to suspend the presentation of new nominations.

60. States Parties whose heritage of Outstanding Universal Value is under-represented on the World Heritage List are requested to:

a) give priority to the preparation of their Tentative Lists and nominations;
b) initiate and consolidate partnerships at the regional level based on the exchange of technical expertise;
c) encourage bilateral and multilateral cooperation so as to increase their expertise and the technical capacities of institutions in charge of the protection, safeguarding and management of their heritage; and,
d) participate, as much as possible, in the sessions of the World Heritage Committee.

60bis. The Committee has decided to apply the following annual limits and system of prioritization concerning Preliminary Assessments (see Section III): [see Decision re transition period]

a) Advisory Bodies will review up to one complete Preliminary Assessment request per State Party;
b) set at 35 the annual limit on the number of Preliminary Assessment requests to be reviewed by Advisory Bodies;
c) should the number of Preliminary Assessment requests exceed 35, the order of priorities applied will be the same as set in paragraph 61.e);
d) the States Parties co-authors of a future transboundary or transnational serial nomination can choose, amongst themselves and with a common understanding, the State Party which will be submitting the Preliminary Assessment request; and this Preliminary Assessment request can be registered exclusively within the ceiling of the bearing State Party.

61. The Committee has decided to apply the following mechanism concerning examination of nominations:

As from 2 February 2018:

a) examine one complete nomination per State Party,
b) set at 35 the annual limit on the number of nominations it will review, inclusive of nominations deferred and referred by previous sessions of the Committee, extensions (except minor modifications of limits of the property), transboundary and serial nominations,

c) the following order of priorities will be applied in case the overall annual limit of 35 nominations is exceeded:

i) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties with no properties inscribed on the List,

ii) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having up to 3 properties inscribed on the List,

iii) resubmitted referred nominations that were not transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation further to the application of paragraph 61.b)3,

iv) nominations of properties that have been previously excluded due to the annual limit of 35 nominations and the application of these priorities,

v) nominations of properties submitted in the 5th year following the report by the Advisory Bodies on the related Preliminary Assessment (see paragraph 122.g),

vi) nominations of properties for natural heritage,

vii) nominations of properties for mixed heritage,

viii) nominations of transboundary/transnational properties,

ix) nominations from States Parties in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean,

x) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having ratified the *World Heritage Convention* during the last twenty years,

xi) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties that have not submitted nominations for five years or more,

xii) nominations of States Parties, former Members of the Committee, who accepted on a voluntary basis not to have a nomination reviewed by the Committee during their mandate. This priority will be applied for 4 years after the end of their mandate on the Committee,

xiii) when applying this priority system, date of receipt of full and complete nominations by the World Heritage Centre shall be used as a secondary factor to determine the priority between those nominations that would not be designated by the previous points.

3 This provision also applies in case the resubmitted referred nomination is received in the third year following the referral decision.
d) the States Parties co-authors of a transboundary or transnational serial nomination can choose, amongst themselves and with a common understanding, the State Party which will be bearing this nomination; and this nomination can be registered exclusively within the ceiling of the bearing State Party.

This decision will be implemented on a trial basis for 4 years and takes effect on 2 February 2018, in order to ensure a smooth transition period for all States Parties. The impact of this decision will be evaluated at the Committee's 46th session (2022).

II.C Tentative Lists

Procedure and Format

62. A Tentative List is an inventory of those properties sites situated on its territory which each State Party considers suitable for nomination to the World Heritage List. States Parties should therefore include, in their Tentative Lists, details of those properties sites which they consider to be of potential Outstanding Universal Value and which they intend to nominate during the following years.

63. Nominations to the World Heritage List are not considered as complete unless the nominated property has already been included on the State Party's Tentative List and has undergone a Preliminary Assessment.

64. States Parties are encouraged to prepare their Tentative Lists with the full, effective and gender-balanced participation of a wide variety of stakeholders and rights-holders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, indigenous peoples, NGOs and other interested parties and partners. In the case of sites affecting the lands, territories or resources of indigenous peoples, States Parties shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before including the sites on their Tentative List.

65. States Parties shall submit Tentative Lists to the Secretariat, at least one year prior to the submission of any nomination and Preliminary Assessment request to the Secretariat for review by the Advisory Bodies. States Parties are encouraged to re-examine and re-submit their Tentative List at least every ten years.

66. States Parties are requested to submit their Tentative Lists in English or French using the standard formats in Annex 2A and Annex 2B (for transnational and transboundary future nominations), containing the name of the properties sites, their geographical location, a brief description of the properties sites, and justification of their potential Outstanding Universal Value.

67. The original duly signed version of the completed Tentative List shall be submitted by the State Party to:
68. Upon reception of the Tentative Lists from the States Parties, the World Heritage Centre checks for compliance of the documentation with Annex 2. If the documentation is not considered in compliance with Annex 2, the World Heritage Centre refers it back to the State Party. When all information has been provided, the Tentative List is registered by the Secretariat and transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for information. A summary of all Tentative Lists is presented annually to the Committee. The Secretariat, in consultation with the States Parties concerned, updates its records, in particular by removing from the Tentative Lists the inscribed properties and nominated properties which were not inscribed.

The Tentative Lists of States Parties are published by the World Heritage Centre on its website and/or in working documents in order to ensure transparency, access to information and to facilitate harmonization of Tentative Lists at regional and thematic levels.

The sole responsibility for the content of each Tentative List lies with the State Party concerned. The publication of the Tentative Lists does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever of the World Heritage Committee or of the World Heritage Centre or of the Secretariat of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its boundaries.

69. The Tentative Lists of States Parties are available at: 
https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists

Tentative Lists as a planning and evaluation tool

70. Tentative Lists are a useful and important planning tool for States Parties, the World Heritage Committee, the Secretariat, and the Advisory Bodies, as they provide an indication of future nominations.

71. Tentative Lists should be established selectively and on the basis of evidence that supports potential Outstanding Universal Value. States Parties are encouraged to consult the analyses of both the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists prepared at the request of the Committee by ICOMOS and IUCN to identify the gaps in the World Heritage List. These analyses could enable States Parties to compare themes, regions, geo-cultural groupings and bio-geographic provinces for prospective World Heritage properties. States Parties are encouraged to seek as early as possible upstream advice from the Advisory Bodies during the development of their Tentative Lists as appropriate.
In addition, States Parties are encouraged to consult the specific thematic studies carried out by the Advisory Bodies (see paragraph 147). These studies are informed by a review of the Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties and by reports of meetings on the harmonization of Tentative Lists, as well as by other technical studies performed by the Advisory Bodies and qualified organizations and individuals. A list of studies already completed is available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy

States Parties are encouraged to harmonize their Tentative Lists at regional and thematic levels. Harmonization of Tentative Lists is the process whereby States Parties, with the assistance of the Advisory Bodies, collectively assess their respective Tentative List to review gaps and identify common themes. The harmonization has considerable potential to generate fruitful dialogue between States Parties and different cultural communities, promoting respect for common heritage and cultural diversity and can result in improved Tentative Lists, new nominations from States Parties and cooperation amongst groups of States Parties in the preparation of nominations.

To implement the Global Strategy, cooperative efforts in capacity building and training for diverse groups of beneficiaries may be necessary to assist States Parties in acquiring and/or consolidating expertise in the preparation, updating and harmonization of their Tentative List and the preparation of nominations.

International Assistance may be requested by States Parties for the purpose of preparing, updating and harmonizing Tentative Lists (see Chapter VII). This can include use of the Upstream Process (see paragraph 121).

The Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat will use the opportunity of evaluation missions to hold regional training workshops to assist under-represented States in the methods of preparation of their Tentative List and nominations.

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

(i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
(ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
(iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;

These criteria were formerly presented as two separate sets of criteria - criteria (i) - (vi) for cultural heritage and (i) - (iv) for natural heritage.

The 6th extraordinary session of the World Heritage Committee decided to merge the ten criteria (Decision 6 EXT.COM 5.1)
(iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;

(v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

(vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

(vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

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

(ix) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

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

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

II.E Authenticity and/or integrity

Authenticity

79. Properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi) must meet the conditions of authenticity. Annex 4, which includes the Nara Document on Authenticity, provides a practical basis for examining the authenticity of such properties and is summarized below.

80. The ability to understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the degree to which information sources about this value 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 as accumulated over time, are the requisite bases for assessing all aspects of authenticity.
81. Judgments about value 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 primarily within the cultural contexts to which it belongs.

82. Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes including:

- 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.

83. Attributes such as spirit and feeling do not lend themselves easily to practical applications of the conditions of authenticity, but nevertheless are important indicators of character and sense of place, for example, in communities maintaining tradition and cultural continuity.

84. The use of all these sources permits elaboration of the specific artistic, historic, social, and scientific dimensions of the cultural heritage being examined. “Information sources” are defined as all physical, written, oral, and figurative sources, which make it possible to know the nature, specificities, meaning, and history of the cultural heritage.

85. When the conditions of authenticity are considered in preparing a nomination for a property, the State Party should first identify all of the applicable significant attributes of authenticity. The statement of authenticity should assess the degree to which authenticity is present in, or expressed by, each of these significant attributes.

86. In relation to authenticity, the reconstruction of archaeological remains or historic buildings or districts is justifiable only in exceptional circumstances. Reconstruction is acceptable only on the basis of complete and detailed documentation and to no extent on conjecture.

**Integrity**

87. All properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List shall satisfy the conditions of integrity.

88. Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property:

a) includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value;
b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property’s significance;
c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.
This should be presented in a statement of integrity.

89. For properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi), the physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features should be in good condition, and the impact of deterioration processes controlled. A significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the value conveyed by the property should be included. Relationships and dynamic functions present in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained.

90. For all properties nominated under criteria (vii) - (x), bio-physical processes and landform features should be relatively intact. However, it is recognized that no area is totally pristine and that all natural areas are in a dynamic state, and to some extent involve contact with people. Biological diversity and cultural diversity can be closely linked and interdependent and human activities, including those of traditional societies, local communities and indigenous peoples, often occur in natural areas. These activities may be consistent with the Outstanding Universal Value of the area where they are ecologically sustainable.

91. In addition, for properties nominated under criteria (vii) to (x), a corresponding condition of integrity has been defined for each criterion.

92. Properties proposed under criterion (vii) should be of Outstanding Universal Value and include areas that are essential for maintaining the beauty of the property. For example, a property whose scenic value depends on a waterfall, would meet the conditions of integrity if it includes adjacent catchment and downstream areas that are integrally linked to the maintenance of the aesthetic qualities of the property.

93. Properties proposed under criterion (viii) should contain all or most of the key interrelated and interdependent elements in their natural relationships. For example, an “ice age” area would meet the conditions of integrity if it includes 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.

94. Properties proposed under criterion (ix) 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 would meet the conditions of integrity if it includes 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 or other adjacent ecosystems that regulate nutrient and sediment inputs into the reef.
Properties proposed under criterion (x) should be the most important properties for the conservation of biological diversity. Only those properties which are the most biologically diverse and/or representative are likely to meet this criterion. The properties should contain habitats for maintaining the most diverse fauna and flora characteristic of the bio-geographic province and ecosystems under consideration. For example, a tropical savannah would meet the conditions of integrity if it includes a complete assemblage of co-evolved herbivores and plants; an island ecosystem should include habitats for maintaining endemic biota; a property containing wide ranging species should be large enough to include the most critical habitats essential to ensure the survival of viable populations of those species; for an area containing migratory species, seasonal breeding and nesting sites, and migratory routes, wherever they are located, should be adequately protected.

II.F Protection and management

96. Protection and management of World Heritage properties should ensure that their Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity at the time of inscription, are sustained or enhanced over time. A regular review of the general state of conservation of properties, and thus also their Outstanding Universal Value, shall be done within a framework of monitoring processes for World Heritage properties, as specified within the Operational Guidelines.

97. All properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding. This protection should include adequately delineated boundaries. Similarly States Parties should demonstrate adequate protection at the national, regional, municipal, and/or traditional level for the nominated property. They should append appropriate texts to the nomination with a clear explanation of the way this protection operates to protect the nominated property. Information on protection and management should also be included at the stage of the Preliminary Assessment.

Legislative, regulatory and contractual protection measures

98. Legislative and regulatory measures at national and local levels should assure the protection of the property from social, economic and other pressures or changes that might negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value, including the integrity and/or authenticity of the property. States Parties should also assure the full and effective implementation of such measures.

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4 The processes of monitoring specified in the Operational Guidelines are Reactive Monitoring (see paragraphs 169-176) and Periodic Reporting (see paragraphs 199-210).
Boundaries for effective protection

99. The delineation of boundaries is an essential requirement in the establishment of effective protection of nominated properties. Boundaries should be drawn to incorporate all the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value and to ensure the integrity and/or authenticity of the property.

100. For properties nominated under criteria (i) - (vi), boundaries should be drawn to include all those areas and attributes which are a direct tangible expression of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as well as those areas which, in the light of future research possibilities, offer potential to contribute to and enhance such understanding.

101. For properties nominated under criteria (vii) - (x), boundaries should reflect the spatial requirements of habitats, species, processes or phenomena that provide the basis for their inscription on the World Heritage List. The boundaries should include sufficient areas immediately adjacent to the area of Outstanding Universal Value in order to protect the property's heritage values from direct effects of human encroachments and impacts of resource use outside of the nominated area.

102. The boundaries of the nominated property may coincide with one or more existing or proposed protected areas, such as national parks or nature reserves, biosphere reserves or protected cultural or historic districts or other areas and territories. While such established areas for protection may contain several management zones, only some of those zones may satisfy requirements for inscription.

Buffer zones

103. Wherever necessary for the proper protection of the property, an adequate buffer zone should be provided.

104. For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development in order to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating the precise boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, should be provided in the nomination.

105. A clear explanation of how the buffer zone protects the property should also be provided.

106. Where no buffer zone is proposed, the nomination should include a statement as to why a buffer zone is not required.
107. Although buffer zones are not part of the nominated property, any modifications to or creation of buffer zones subsequent to inscription of a property on the World Heritage List should be approved by the World Heritage Committee using the procedure for a minor boundary modification (see paragraph 164 and Annex 11). The creation of buffer zones subsequent to inscription is normally considered to be a minor boundary modification.

Management systems

108. Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means.

109. The purpose of a management system is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations.

110. An effective management system depends on the type, characteristics and needs of the nominated property and its cultural and natural context. Management systems may vary according to different cultural perspectives, the resources available and other factors. They may incorporate traditional practices, existing urban or regional planning instruments, and other planning control mechanisms, both formal and informal. Impact assessments for proposed interventions are essential for all World Heritage properties.

111. In recognizing the diversity mentioned above, common elements of an effective management system could include:

a) a thorough shared understanding of the property, its universal, national and local values and its socio-ecological context by all stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous peoples;

b) a respect for diversity, equity, gender equality and human rights and the use of inclusive and participatory planning and stakeholder consultation processes;

c) a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback;

d) an assessment of the vulnerabilities of the property to social, economic, environmental and other pressures and changes, including disasters and climate change, as well as the monitoring of the impacts of trends and proposed interventions;

e) the development of mechanisms for the involvement and coordination of the various activities between different partners and stakeholders;

f) the allocation of necessary resources;

g) capacity building;

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5 With regards to transnational/transboundary properties, any modification will need the agreement of all States Parties concerned.
h) an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions.

112. Effective management involves a cycle of short, medium and long-term actions to protect, conserve and present the nominated property. An integrated approach to planning and management is essential to guide the evolution of properties over time and to ensure maintenance of all aspects of their Outstanding Universal Value. This approach goes beyond the property to include any buffer zone(s), as well as the broader wider setting. The broader wider setting may relate to the property’s topography, natural and built environment, and other elements such as infrastructure, land use patterns, spatial organization, and visual relationships. It may also include related social and cultural practices, economic processes and other intangible dimensions of heritage such as perceptions and associations. Management of the broader wider setting is related to its role in supporting the Outstanding Universal Value. Its effective management may also contribute to sustainable development, through harnessing the reciprocal benefits for heritage and society.

113. Moreover, in the context of the implementation of the Convention, the World Heritage Committee has established a process of Reactive Monitoring (see Chapter IV) and a process of Periodic Reporting (see Chapter V).

114. In the case of serial properties, whether national or transnational, a management system or mechanisms for ensuring the coordinated management of the separate components are essential and should be documented in the nomination (see paragraphs 137 -139).

115. [Deleted]

116. Where the intrinsic qualities of a nominated site are threatened by human action and yet meet the criteria and the conditions of authenticity or integrity set out in paragraphs 78-95, an action plan outlining the corrective measures required should be submitted with the nomination file. Should the corrective measures submitted by the nominating State Party not be taken within the time proposed by the State Party, the property will be considered by the Committee for delisting in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Committee (see Chapter IV.C).

117. States Parties are responsible for implementing effective management activities for a World Heritage property. States Parties should do so in close collaboration with property managers, the agency with management authority and other partners, local communities and indigenous peoples, rights-holders and stakeholders in property management, by developing, when appropriate, equitable governance arrangements, collaborative management systems and redress mechanisms.

118. The Committee recommends that States Parties include disaster, climate change and other risk preparedness as an element in their World Heritage site management plans and training strategies.
118bis. Notwithstanding Paragraphs 179 and 180 of the Operational Guidelines, States Parties shall ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments, Heritage Impact Assessments, and/or Strategic Environmental Assessments be carried out as a pre-requisite for development projects and activities that are planned for implementation within or around a World Heritage property. These assessments should serve to identify development alternatives, as well as both potential positive and negative impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to recommend mitigation measures against degradation or other negative impacts on the cultural or natural heritage within the property or its wider setting. This will ensure the long-term safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value, and the strengthening of heritage resilience to disasters and climate change.

Sustainable use

119. World Heritage properties may sustain biological and cultural diversity and provide ecosystem services and other benefits, which may contribute to environmental and cultural sustainability. Properties may support a variety of ongoing and proposed uses that are ecologically and culturally sustainable and which may enhance the quality of life and well-being of communities concerned. The State Party and its partners must ensure their use is equitable and fully respects the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. For some properties, human use would not be appropriate. Legislation, policies and strategies affecting World Heritage properties should ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value, support the wider conservation of natural and cultural heritage, and promote and encourage the effective, inclusive and equitable participation of the communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders concerned with the property as necessary conditions to its sustainable protection, conservation, management and presentation.

III PROCESS FOR THE INSCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

The Process for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List starts with the inclusion of a site on the Tentative List (see Section II.C), then there are two phases in the preparation of a nomination, the Preliminary Assessment and the full nomination dossier.

III.A Preparation of Nominations

120. [moved to paragraph 129] The nomination document is the primary basis on which the Committee considers the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List. All relevant information should be included in the nomination document and it should be cross-referenced to the source of information. [former paragraph 122] Before States Parties begin to prepare a nomination of a property site for inscription on the World Heritage List (i.e. before submission of a Preliminary Assessment request and completion of that Assessment), they should become familiar with the nomination cycle (including the requirement for a completed Preliminary Assessment), described in Paragraph 168. It is desirable to carry out initial preparatory work to establish that a site has the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity and/or authenticity, at the earliest stage, possibly well before the development of a full nomination (including a Preliminary Assessment).
Assessment) Nomination Dossier which could be expensive and time-consuming. Such preparatory work might include the collection of available information on the site property, thematic studies, scoping studies on the potential for demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity and/or authenticity, or an initial comparative study of the site property in its regional or wider global or regional context, including an analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. This first phase of work will help to establish the feasibility of a possible nomination and avoid the use of resources in the preparation of nominations that may be unlikely to succeed. States Parties are encouraged to seek upstream advice from the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for this first phase as well as to contact the World Heritage Centre at the earliest opportunity in considering nominations to seek information and guidance. Before the submission of nominations, States Parties are also encouraged to avoid, through constructive dialogue, as much as feasible, potential issues which may concern other States Parties.

**Upstream Process**

121. Annex 3 provides guidance to States Parties in preparing nominations of specific types of properties.

[former footnote to paragraph 122] Upstream Process: In relation to the nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List, the voluntary “Upstream Process” comprises advice, consultation and analysis that occurs prior to the Preliminary Assessment and the preparation of a nomination dossier and is aimed at reducing the number of nominations that experience significant problems during the evaluation process. The basic principle of the Upstream Process is to enable the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to provide guidance and capacity building directly to States Parties, throughout the whole process leading up to the preparation of a possible World Heritage nomination. For the upstream support to be effective, it should be undertaken from the earliest stage in the nomination process, at the moment of the preparation or revision of the States Parties’ Tentative Lists. The Upstream Process can also take place after a site is included on the State Party’s Tentative List (see paragraphs 62-76), but before any Preliminary Assessment request is submitted. The Upstream Process advice may be desk based, but could involve a site visit and/or holding a workshop.

The purpose of the advice given in the context of a nomination is limited to providing guidance on the technical merit of the nomination and the technical framework needed, in order to offer the State(s) Party(ies) the essential tools that enable it(them) to assess the feasibility and/or actions necessary to prepare a possible nomination.

The Upstream Process advice provided regarding a site will not prejudge the results of any future Preliminary Assessment.

Requests for the Upstream Process shall be submitted by the annual deadline of 31 March, using the official format (Annex 15 of the Operational Guidelines). Should the number of requests exceed the capacity, then the prioritization system as per paragraph 61.3) will be applied.
Preliminary Assessment

122. [moved to paragraph 120] Before States Parties begin to prepare a nomination of a property for inscription on the World Heritage List, they should become familiar with the nomination cycle, described in Paragraph 168. It is desirable to carry out initial preparatory work to establish that a property has the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, before the development of a full nomination dossier which could be expensive and time-consuming. Such preparatory work might include the collection of available information on the property, thematic studies, scoping studies on the potential for demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, or an initial comparative study of the property in its wider global or regional context, including an analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. This first phase of work will help to establish the feasibility of a possible nomination and avoid the use of resources in the preparation of nominations that may be unlikely to succeed. States Parties are encouraged to seek upstream advice from the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for this first phase as well as to contact the World Heritage Centre at the earliest opportunity in considering nominations to seek information and guidance.

The Preliminary Assessment is a mandatory desk-based process for all sites that may be nominated to the World Heritage List and is undertaken following a request by the relevant State(s) Party(ies). Information included in the Preliminary Assessment request should build on the information provided in the Tentative List and also on any Upstream Process advice and/or Preparatory Assistance and its outcome must be provided at least one year before a full nomination dossier can be submitted by the State(s) Party(ies).

In particular:

a) The Preliminary Assessment provides States Parties with an opportunity for enhanced dialogue with the Advisory Bodies, and it will help to establish the feasibility of a potential nomination and avoid the use of resources in the preparation of nominations that may be unlikely to succeed.

b) The Preliminary Assessment provides guidance on the potential of a site to justify Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity and/or authenticity, and, if information is provided, on the requirements for protection and management. The decision to prepare a full nomination dossier, regardless of the outcome of the Preliminary Assessment, will rest with the concerned State(s) Party(ies).

Upstream Process: In relation to the nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List, the “Upstream Process” comprises advice, consultation and analysis that occurs prior to the preparation of a nomination and is aimed at reducing the number of nominations that experience significant problems during the evaluation process. The basic principle of the Upstream Process is to enable the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to provide guidance and capacity building directly to States Parties, throughout the whole process leading up to the preparation of a possible World Heritage nomination. For the upstream support to be effective, it should be undertaken from the earliest stage in the nomination process, at the moment of the preparation or revision of the States Parties’ Tentative Lists.

The purpose of the advice given in the context of a nomination is limited to providing guidance on the technical merit of the nomination and the technical framework needed, in order to offer the State(s) Party(ies) the essential tools that enable it(them) to assess the feasibility and/or actions necessary to prepare a possible nomination.

Requests for the Upstream Process shall be submitted using the official format (Annex 15 of the Operational Guidelines). Should the number of requests exceed the capacity, then the prioritization system as per paragraph 61.c will be applied.
c) States Parties shall submit their Preliminary Assessment request to the World Heritage Centre according to the timetable set in paragraph 168, and using the standard format provided in Annex 3. The request shall be submitted in English or French, in paper and electronic formats (Word and/or PDF format) and in the required number of printed copies (same as for nomination dossiers): 2 identical copies for cultural and natural sites, and 3 identical copies for mixed sites and cultural landscapes.

d) On receipt of Preliminary Assessment requests from States Parties, the Secretariat will acknowledge receipt, check for completeness (in compliance with Annex 3) and register them. The Secretariat will forward, according to the timetable set in paragraph 168, complete Preliminary Assessment requests to the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for desk review. If necessary, the Advisory Body(ies) will request any additional information from the State(s) Party(ies), which should be submitted to the Secretariat. From the commencement of the Preliminary Assessment, the Advisory Body(ies) will initiate a dialogue with the concerned State(s) Party(ies) to establish a point of contact and agree on the process of exchange. States Parties are encouraged to appoint a technical focal point to ensure that dialogue is effective throughout the process, and to ensure that the conclusions of the Preliminary Assessment are communicated to the relevant stakeholders.

e) The Preliminary Assessment will be undertaken by ICOMOS and IUCN on a joint basis whenever relevant, and will be an independent desk review, which will include consultation with expert reviewers. No mission to the site will be undertaken (see Annex 6). Based on available information, the conclusions of the assessment will include an indication of whether the site may have potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value. If so, specific guidance and advice, in the form of recommendations, will be provided to assist the State(s) Party(ies) in the development of the nomination dossier. The Preliminary Assessment Report by the Advisory Bodies shall be provided to the State(s) Party(ies) via the Secretariat in one of the two working languages of the Convention.

f) The Preliminary Assessment Report by the Advisory Bodies is relevant for up to 5 years. A new Preliminary Assessment is required if a nomination is not submitted by 1 February on the fifth year following the transmission of the Report to the concerned State(s) Party(ies).

g) A State Party may withdraw a Preliminary Assessment request it has submitted, at any time. In such circumstances, any further consideration of a possible nomination will need to be subject to a new request for a Preliminary Assessment.

h) At each session of the World Heritage Committee, the Secretariat will provide a list of Preliminary Assessments requests received and those undertaken, but will not indicate the guidance given by the Advisory Bodies to the concerned State(s) Party(ies) in a completed Preliminary Assessment. However, once a nomination is submitted, the related Preliminary Assessment Report shall be annexed to it.

i) Both Upstream Process and Preliminary Assessment imply guidance at an early stage, prior to the preparation of a nomination, however they are different mechanisms. The Upstream Process is not mandatory. The
Preliminary Assessment is a mandatory phase possibly allowing access to the preparation of a nomination dossier. Within an Upstream Process, a visit to the site may be possible, while the Preliminary Assessment is carried out exclusively on the basis of a desk review. The Upstream Process may provide general advice, in relation to revision of a Tentative List, while the Preliminary Assessment is undertaken on a single site (whether serial or not) already included on a State Party’s Tentative List. While in general the costs of Upstream Process requests are borne by the requesting State(s) Party(ies), the costs of Preliminary Assessments, being part of the nomination process, are included in the related evaluation process (see also paragraph 168bis). In terms of sequence, Upstream Process advice should precede the Preliminary Assessment.

**Participation in the nomination process**

123. Effective and inclusive participation in the nomination process of local communities, indigenous peoples, governmental, non-governmental and private organizations and other stakeholders is essential to enable them to have a shared responsibility with the State Party in the maintenance of the property. States Parties are encouraged to ensure that Preliminary Assessment requests involve appropriate stakeholders and rights-holders engagement. They are also encouraged to prepare nominations with the widest possible participation of stakeholders and shall demonstrate, as appropriate, that the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples has been obtained, through, inter alia, making the nominations publicly available in appropriate languages and public consultations and hearings. Where appropriate, States Parties are also encouraged to consult potentially concerned States Parties, including neighbouring States Parties, to promote consensus, collaboration and to celebrate cultural diversity.

**Preparatory Assistance for the preparation of nominations**

124. Preparatory Assistance, as described in Chapter VII.E, may be requested by States Parties for the preparation of nominations, and in evaluating such requests consideration will be given to the outcome of Preliminary Assessments.

**Secretariat assistance throughout the nomination process**

125. States Parties are encouraged to contact the Secretariat, which can provide assistance throughout the nomination process.

126. The Secretariat can also provide:

a) assistance in identifying appropriate maps and photographs and the national agencies from which these may be obtained, guidance on mapping and cartographic requirements;

b) examples of successful nominations, of management and legislative provisions;

c) guidance for nominating different types/categories of sites properties, such as Cultural Landscapes, Towns, Canals, and Heritage Routes (see Annex 3);

* States Parties exempted: see Decision 41 COM 9A paragraph 14
d) guidance for nominating serial and transboundary sites properties (see paragraphs 134-139).

**Deadlines for the submission of draft nominations and nomination dossiers**

**127.** States Parties may submit draft nomination dossiers to the Secretariat for comment and review at any time during the year. However, States Parties are strongly encouraged to transmit to the Secretariat by 30 September of the preceding year (see paragraph 168), the draft nomination dossiers that they wish to submit by the 1 February deadline. This submission of a draft nomination dossier should include maps showing the boundaries for the proposed site. Draft nomination dossiers could be submitted either in electronic format or in printed version (only in 1 copy without annexes except for maps). In both cases they should be accompanied by a cover letter.

**128.** Nomination dossiers may be submitted at any time during the year, but only those nomination dossiers that are "complete" (see paragraph 132 and Annex 5) and received by the Secretariat on or before 1 February will be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee during the following year. Only nomination dossiers of sites properties included in the State Party's Tentative List and which have undergone a complete Preliminary Assessment will be examined by the Committee (see paragraphs 63, and 65 and 122).

**III.B Format and content of nomination dossiers**

**129.** The nomination dossier document is the primary basis on which the Committee considers the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List. All relevant information should be included in the nomination dossier document and it should be cross-referenced to the source of information. Nomination dossiers of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List should be prepared in accordance with the format set out in Annex 5.

**130.** The format includes the following sections:

1. Identification of the nominated property
2. Description of the nominated property
3. Justification for Inscription
4. State of conservation and factors affecting the nominated property
5. Protection and Management
6. Monitoring
7. Documentation
8. Contact Information of responsible authorities
9. Signature on behalf of the State Party(ies)

**131.** Nomination dossiers to the World Heritage List are evaluated on content rather than on appearance of the dossier or the quantity of annexes.

**132.** For a nomination dossier to be considered as "complete", the following requirements (see format in Annex 5, including Explanatory Notes for each section, and paragraph 128) are to be met:

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8 If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday.
Executive Summary

An Executive Summary shall include essential information (see Annex 5) extracted from the main text of the nomination dossier including a reduced size version of the map(s) indicating the boundaries of the nominated property and of the buffer zone (where appropriate) and the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (the same text presented in Section 3.3 of the main text of the nomination dossier).

1. Identification of the nominated property

The boundaries of the nominated property being proposed shall be clearly defined, unambiguously distinguishing between the nominated property and any buffer zone (when present) (see paragraphs 103-107). Maps shall be sufficiently detailed (see Explanatory Note of section 1.e in Annex 5) to determine precisely which area of land and/or water is nominated. Officially up-to-date published topographic maps of the State Party annotated to show the nominated property boundaries and any buffer zone (when present) shall be provided if available in printed version. A nomination dossier shall be considered “incomplete” if it does not include clearly defined boundaries.

2. Description of the nominated property

The Description of the nominated property shall include the identification of the nominated property and an overview of its history and development. All component parts that are mapped shall be identified and described. In particular, where serial nominations properties are proposed nominated, each of the component parts shall be clearly described.

The History and Development of the nominated property shall describe how the nominated property has reached its present form and the significant changes that it has undergone. This information shall provide the important facts needed to support and give substance to the argument that the nominated property meets the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of integrity and/or authenticity.

3. Justification for inscription

This section must make clear why the nominated property is considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value.

The text in sections from 3.1.a to 3.1.e should contain more detailed information to support the text of the proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (section 3.3).

Section 3.1.b shall indicate the World Heritage criteria (see Paragraph 77) under which the nominated property is proposed, together with a clearly stated argument for the use of each criterion. Statements of integrity and (when cultural criteria are proposed) of authenticity shall be included and shall demonstrate how the nominated property satisfies the conditions outlined in paragraphs 78-95.

In section 3.2, a comparative analysis of the nominated property in relation to similar properties, whether or not on the World Heritage List, both at the national and international levels, shall be provided. The comparative analysis shall explain the importance of the nominated property in its national and international context.
In section 3.3, a proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (see paragraphs 49–53 and 155) of the nominated property prepared by the State Party shall make clear why the property is considered to merit inscription on the World Heritage List.

4. State of conservation and factors affecting the nominated property

This section shall include accurate information on the present state of conservation of the nominated property (including information on its physical condition of the property and conservation measures in place). It shall also include a description of the factors affecting the nominated property (including threats). Information provided in this section constitutes the baseline data which are necessary to monitor the state of conservation of the nominated property in the future.

5. Protection and management

**Protection:** Section 5 shall include the list of the legislative, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional measures most relevant to the protection of the nominated property and provide a detailed analysis of the way in which this protection actually operates. Legislative, regulatory, contractual planning and/or institutional texts, or an abstract of the texts, shall also be attached in English or French.

**Management:** An appropriate management plan or other management system is essential and shall be provided in the nomination dossier. Assurances of the effective implementation of the management plan or other management system are also expected. Sustainable development principles should be integrated into the management system, for all types of natural, cultural and mixed nominated properties, including their buffer zones and wider setting.

A copy of the management plan or documentation of the management system shall be annexed to the nomination dossier. If the management plan exists only in a language other than English or French, an English or French detailed description of its provisions shall be annexed.

A detailed analysis or explanation of the management plan or a documented management system shall be provided in Section 5.e of the nomination dossier.

A nomination dossier which does not include the above-mentioned documents is considered incomplete unless other documents guiding the management of the nominated property until the finalization of the management plan are provided.

6. Monitoring

States Parties shall include the key indicators in place and/or proposed to measure and assess the state of conservation of the nominated property, the factors affecting it, conservation measures at the property, the periodicity of their examination, and the identity of the responsible authorities.
7. Documentation

All documentation necessary to substantiate the nomination dossier shall be provided. In addition to what is indicated above, this shall include a) images of a quality suitable for printing (digital photographs at 300 dpi minimum, and if essential, supplementary film, video or other audio visual material); and b) image/audio visual inventory and authorization form (see Annex 5, point 7.a). The main text of the nomination dossier shall be transmitted in printed form as well as in electronic format (Word and/or PDF format preferred).

8. Contact information of responsible authorities

Detailed contact information of responsible authorities shall be provided.

9. Signature on behalf of the State Party

The main text of the nomination dossier shall conclude with the original signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party.

10. Number of printed copies required (including annexed maps)

Nomination dossiers of cultural and natural properties (excluding cultural landscapes): 2 identical copies

Nomination dossiers of mixed properties and cultural landscapes: 3 identical copies

11. Paper and electronic formats

Nomination dossiers shall be presented on A4-size paper and in electronic format (Word and/or PDF format). A nomination dossier shall not be considered submitted until its paper format is received by the Secretariat.

12. Sending

States Parties shall submit the nomination dossier in English or French duly signed, to:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel: +33 (0) 1 4568 11 36
E-mail: wh-nominations@unesco.org

133. The Secretariat will retain all supporting documentation (maps, plans, photographic material, etc.) submitted with the nomination dossier.

III.C Requirements for the nomination of different types of nominated properties

134. A nominated property may occur be located:

a) on the territory of a single State Party, or
b) on the territory of all concerned States Parties having adjacent borders (nominated transboundary property).

135. Wherever possible, nomination dossiers of transboundary sites nominations should be prepared (see Annex 2B) and submitted by States Parties jointly in conformity with Article 11.3 of the Convention. It is highly recommended that the States Parties concerned shall establish a joint management committee or similar body to oversee the management of the whole of a nominated transboundary property.

136. Extensions to an existing World Heritage property located in one State Party may be proposed to become a transboundary property, with the consent of the State Party on the territory of which the existing World Heritage property is located.

Nominated Serial properties

137. Nominated Serial property will include two or more component parts related by clearly defined links:

a) Component parts should reflect cultural, social or functional links over time that provide, where relevant, landscape, ecological, evolutionary or habitat connectivity.

b) Each component part should contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property as a whole in a substantial, scientific, readily defined and discernible way, and may include, inter alia, intangible attributes. The resulting Outstanding Universal Value should be easily understood and communicated.

c) Consistently, and in order to avoid an excessive fragmentation of component parts, the process of nomination of the property, including the selection of the component parts, should take fully into account the overall manageability and coherence of the nominated property (see paragraph 114) and provided the series as a whole – and not necessarily its individual component parts– is of Outstanding Universal Value.

138. A serial nominated property may occur:

a) on the territory of a single State Party (nominated serial national property); or

b) within the territory of different States Parties, which need not be contiguous and is nominated with the consent of all States Parties concerned (nominated serial transnational property).

138bis. The States Parties concerned shall establish a joint management committee or similar body to oversee the management of the whole of a nominated serial transnational property (see paragraph 114). Extension to an existing World Heritage property located in one State Party may be proposed to become a transnational property, with the consent of the State Party on the territory of which the existing World Heritage property is located.
139. **Serial nominations, whether from one State Party or multiple States, may be submitted for evaluation over several nomination cycles, provided that the first property nominated is of Outstanding Universal Value in its own right. States Parties planning a group of transnational serial nomination dossiers linked by the same unifying cultural and/or natural concept and phased over different cycles are encouraged to prepare an agreed nomination strategy before their official submission, in order to inform the Committee of their intentions and in order to ensure better planning. In such cases, the nomination strategy should be discussed at the Preliminary Assessment stage and annexed to the subsequent nomination dossiers.**

**III.D Registration of nomination dossiers**

140. On receipt of nomination **dossiers** from States Parties, the Secretariat will acknowledge receipt, check for completeness and register them nominations. The Secretariat will forward complete nomination **dossiers** to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation. The Secretariat will also make available the electronic format of the main text of the nomination **dossiers** to the Members of the Committee on the World Heritage Centre’s website. The Secretariat will request any additional information from the State Party and when required by Advisory Bodies. If necessary, the Advisory Bodies will request additional information from the State(s) Party(ies), which will be submitted to and registered by the World Heritage Centre. The timetable for registration and processing of nomination **dossiers** is detailed in paragraph 168.

141. The Secretariat establishes and submits at each Committee session a list of all nomination **dossiers** received, including the date of reception, an indication of their status “complete” or “incomplete”, as well as the date at which they are considered as "complete" in conformity with paragraph 128, 132 and Annex 5.

142. A nomination **dossier** passes through a cycle between the time of its submission and the decision by the World Heritage Committee. This cycle normally lasts one and a half years between submission in February of Year 1 and the decision of the Committee in June/July of Year 2.

**III.E Evaluation of nomination dossiers by the Advisory Bodies**

143. The Advisory Bodies will evaluate whether or not properties nominated by States Parties have Outstanding Universal Value, meet the conditions of integrity and (when relevant) of authenticity and meet the requirements of protection and management. The procedures and format of ICOMOS and IUCN evaluations are described in Annex 6.

144. Evaluations of cultural heritage nomination **dossier** will be carried out by ICOMOS.

145. Evaluations of natural heritage nomination **dossier** will be carried out by IUCN.

146. In the case of nomination **dossier** of cultural properties in the category of “cultural landscapes”, the evaluation will be carried out by ICOMOS in consultation with IUCN, as appropriate. For mixed properties, the evaluation will be carried out jointly by ICOMOS and IUCN.
147. As requested by the World Heritage Committee or as necessary, ICOMOS and IUCN will carry out thematic studies to evaluate proposed World Heritage potential nominated properties in their regional, global or thematic context. These studies should be informed by a review of the Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties and by reports of meetings on the harmonization of Tentative Lists, as well as by other technical studies performed by the Advisory Bodies and qualified organizations and individuals. A list of those studies already completed may be found in section III of Annex 3, and on the Web addresses of the Advisory Bodies. These studies should not be confused with the comparative analysis to be prepared by States Parties in nominating properties for inscription on the World Heritage List (see paragraph 132).

148. The following principles must guide the evaluations and presentations of ICOMOS and IUCN. The evaluations and presentations should:

a) adhere to the World Heritage Convention and the relevant Operational Guidelines and any additional policies set out by the Committee in its decisions;

b) be objective, rigorous and scientific including in considering all information provided to the Advisory Bodies regarding a nomination;

c) be conducted to a consistent standard of professionalism, equity and transparency throughout the evaluation process in consultation and dialogue with nominating States Parties;

d) comply to standard format, both for evaluations and presentations, to be agreed with the Secretariat and include the names of all experts who participated in the evaluation process, except desk reviewers who provide confidential reviews, and, in an annex, a detailed breakdown of all costs and expenses related to the evaluation;

e) involve regional experts familiar with the subject;

f) indicate clearly and separately whether the property has Outstanding Universal Value, meets the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity, a management plan/system and legislative protection;

g) evaluate each property systematically according to all relevant criteria, including its state of conservation, relatively, that is, by comparison with that of other properties of the same type, both inside and outside the State Party's territory;

h) consider previous Upstream Process advice, if provided, and the outcome of the Preliminary Assessment and include references to Committee decisions and requests concerning the nomination under consideration;

i) not take into account or include any information submitted by the State Party after 28 February, in the year in which the nomination is considered. The State Party should be informed when information has arrived after the deadline and is not being taken into account in the evaluation. This deadline should be rigorously enforced; and

j) provide a justification for their views through a list of references (literature) consulted, as appropriate.
149. The Advisory Bodies are requested to forward to States Parties, with copy to the World Heritage Centre for distribution to the Chair of the World Heritage Committee, by 31 January of each year, a short interim report outlining the status and any issues relevant to evaluations, and detailing any requests for supplementary information, in one of the two working languages of the Convention.

150. Letters from the concerned States Parties, submitted in the appropriate form in Annex 12, detailing the factual errors that might have been identified in the evaluation of their nomination made by the Advisory Bodies, must be received by the World Heritage Centre no later than 14 days before the opening of the session of the Committee with copies to the relevant Advisory Bodies. The letters shall be made available as an annex to the documents for the relevant agenda item, and no later than the first day of the Committee session. The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies may add their comments to the letters, in the relevant section of the form, before they are made available.

151. ICOMOS and IUCN make their recommendations under three categories:
   a) properties which are **recommended for inscription** without reservation;
   b) properties which are **not recommended** for inscription;
   c) nominations which are recommended for **referral** or **deferral**.

III.F Withdrawal of nominations

152. A State Party may **withdraw** a nomination it has submitted at any time prior to the Committee session at which it is scheduled to be examined. The State Party should inform the Secretariat in writing of its intention to withdraw the nomination. If the State Party so wishes it can resubmit a nomination for the **property site**, which will be considered as a new nomination according to the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168.

152bis. In the case of transnational/transboundary nominations, if one or more nominating State(s) Party(ies) inform the Secretariat in writing of its/them intent to withdraw all the component parts or the whole area of the site situated on its/their territory(ies), the Secretariat shall immediately notify all the other nominating State(s) Party(ies) and the nomination process for the site in its entirety shall be considered concluded. If the State(s) Party(ies) so wish it they can resubmit a nomination for the site, which will be considered as a new nomination according to the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168.

III.G Decision of the World Heritage Committee

153. The World Heritage Committee decides whether a property should or should not be inscribed on the World Heritage List, referred or deferred.

Inscription

154. When deciding to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, the Committee, guided by the Advisory Bodies, adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property.
155. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should include a summary of the Committee's determination that the property has Outstanding Universal Value, identifying the criteria under which the property was inscribed, including the assessments of the conditions of integrity, and, for cultural and mixed properties, authenticity. It should also include a statement on the protection and management in force and the requirements for protection and management for the future. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value shall be the basis for the future protection and management of the property.

Where necessary, the protection and management part of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value may be updated by the World Heritage Committee, in consultation with the State Party and further to a review by the Advisory Bodies. Such updates could be made periodically further to the outcomes of Periodic Reporting cycles, or at any Committee session, if required.

The World Heritage Centre will automatically keep the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value updated further to subsequent decisions taken by the Committee concerning a change of name of the property and change of surface further to minor boundary modifications and correct any factual errors as agreed with the relevant Advisory Bodies.

In the framework of the Gender Equality Priority of UNESCO, the use of gender-neutral language in the preparation of Statements of Outstanding Universal Value is encouraged.

156. At the time of inscription, the Committee may also make other recommendations concerning the protection and management of the World Heritage property.

157. The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (including the criteria for which a specific property is inscribed on the World Heritage List) will be set out by the Committee in its reports and publications.

Decision not to inscribe

158. If the Committee decides that a property should not be inscribed on the World Heritage List, the nomination may not be presented to the Committee again except in exceptional circumstances. These exceptional circumstances may include new discoveries, new scientific information about the property, or different criteria not presented in the original nomination. In these cases, a new nomination shall be submitted.

Referral of Nominations

159. Nominations which the Committee decides to refer back to the State Party for additional information may be resubmitted to the following Committee session for examination. Referral means that the requested additional information is necessary to determine the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, which only occurs at the time a property is inscribed on the World Heritage List (see paragraph 154). The referral procedure does not involve a mission to the site by the Advisory Body(ies) and it shall not involve change to criteria nor substantial change of area(s)/component(s) from those proposed in the original nomination dossier. In the referral procedure there is no submission of a new nomination dossier and the additional information that reactivates the
Deferral of Nominations

160. The Committee may decide to defer a nomination for more in-depth assessment or study, or a substantial revision by the State Party. Should the State Party decide to resubmit the deferred nomination in any subsequent year, it must be received by the Secretariat by 1 February\(^9\). This resubmission shall not be subject to Preliminary Assessment, unless the Committee decides otherwise. These nominations will then be reevaluated (evaluated again) by the relevant Advisory Bodies during the course of the full year and a half evaluation cycle including an evaluation mission according to the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168. States Parties are encouraged to seek advice from the relevant Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre to discuss how the recommendations of the Committee might be addressed. Where required, the States Parties may wish to consider inviting an Advisory mission.

III.H Nomination dossiers to be processed on an emergency basis

161. The normal timetable and definition of completeness for the submission and processing of nomination dossiers will not apply in the case of properties which would be in Danger, as a result of having suffered damage or facing serious and specific dangers from natural events or human activities, which would constitute an emergency situation for which an immediate decision by the Committee is necessary to ensure their safeguarding, and which, according to the report of the relevant Advisory Bodies, may unquestionably justify Outstanding Universal Value. Such nominations will be processed on an emergency basis and their examination is included in the agenda of the next Committee session. These properties may be inscribed on the World Heritage List. They shall, in that case, be simultaneously inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (see paragraphs 177-191).

162. The procedure for nomination dossiers to be processed on an emergency basis is as follows:

a) A State Party presents a nomination dossier with the request for processing on an emergency basis. The State Party shall have already included, or immediately include, the property site on its Tentative List.

b) The nomination dossier shall:
   i) describe the nominated property and identify precisely its boundaries;
   ii) justify its Outstanding Universal Value according to the criteria;

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\(^9\) If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination dossier must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday.

\(^10\) If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination dossier must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday.
iii) justify its integrity and/or authenticity;
iv) describe its protection and management system;
v) describe the nature of the emergency, and the nature and extent of the damage or specific danger and show that immediate action by the Committee is necessary to ensure the safeguarding of the nominated property.

c) The Secretariat immediately transmits the nomination dossier to the relevant Advisory Bodies, requesting an assessment of the qualities of the nominated property which may justify its Outstanding Universal Value, of the nature of the danger and the urgency of a decision by the Committee. A field visit may be necessary if the relevant Advisory Bodies consider it appropriate and if the time allows.

d) When reviewing the nomination dossier, the Committee will also consider:
vi) allocation of International Assistance to complete the nomination dossier; and
vii) follow-up missions as necessary by the Secretariat and the relevant Advisory Bodies as soon as possible after inscription to fulfil the Committee's recommendations.

III.I Modifications to the boundaries, to the criteria used to justify inscription or to the name of a World Heritage property

Minor modifications to the boundaries

163. A minor modification is one which does not have a significant impact on the extent of the property nor affects its Outstanding Universal Value.

164. If a State Party wishes to request a minor modification to the boundaries of a property already on the World Heritage List, it must be prepared in compliance with the format of Annex 11 and must be received by 1 February\(^{11}\) by the Committee through the Secretariat, which will seek the evaluation of the relevant Advisory Bodies on whether this can be considered a minor modification or not. The Secretariat shall then submit the Advisory Bodies' evaluation to the World Heritage Committee. The Committee may approve such a modification, or it may consider that the modification to the boundary is sufficiently significant as to constitute a significant boundary modification of the property, in which case the procedure for new nominations will apply.

\(^{11}\) If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination dossier must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday.
Significant modifications to the boundaries

165. If a State Party wishes to significantly modify the boundaries of a property already on the World Heritage List, the State Party shall submit this proposal as if it were a new nomination, including the requirement to be previously included on the Tentative List (see paragraphs 63 and 65), and having undergone a Preliminary Assessment (see paragraph 122). The requirement to undergo a Preliminary Assessment shall be disregarded when the Committee explicitly encourages in a decision a significant boundary modification not involving modifications to the criteria. This re-nomination dossier shall be presented by 1 February and will be evaluated in the full year and a half cycle of evaluation according to the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168. This provision applies to extensions, as well as reductions.

Modifications to the criteria used to justify inscription on the World Heritage List

166. Where a State Party wishes to have the property inscribed under additional, fewer or different criteria other than those used for the original inscription, it shall submit this request as if it were a new nomination, including the requirement to be previously included on the Tentative List (see paragraphs 63 and 65), and having undergone a Preliminary Assessment (see paragraph 122). This re-nomination must be received by 1 February and will be evaluated in the full year and a half cycle of evaluation according to the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168. Properties recommended will only be evaluated under the new criteria and will remain on the World Heritage List even if unsuccessful in having additional criteria recognized.

Modification to the name of a World Heritage property

167. A State Party may request that the Committee authorize a modification to the name of a property already inscribed on the World Heritage List. A request for a modification to the name along with a short justification shall be received by the Secretariat at least 3 months prior to the meeting of the Committee.

III.J Timetable – overview

168. Preliminary Assessment Phase

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Timetable</th>
<th>Procedures</th>
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<tr>
<td>15 September (Year 1)</td>
<td>Deadline by which complete Preliminary Assessment requests must be received in printed format by the Secretariat to be transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for review (see paragraph 122.c). Preliminary Assessment requests shall be received by 17h00 GMT, or, if the date falls on a weekend by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday.</td>
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12 If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination dossier must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday. 
13 If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination dossier must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday. 
14 In case of transnational/transboundary properties, any modification will need the agreement of all States Parties concerned.
Preliminary Assessment requests received after this date will be examined in a future cycle.

15 October (Year 1)
Deadline by which the Secretariat acknowledges receipt of a Preliminary Assessment request and informs the State Party whether it is considered complete.

Preliminary Assessment requests that are not complete (see Annex 3) will not be transmitted to the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for review. If a Preliminary Assessment request is incomplete, the State Party concerned will be advised of information required to complete it by the deadline of 15 September of the following year.

Preliminary Assessment requests that are complete are transmitted to the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for assessment.

October (Year 1) - September (Year 2)
Desk review by the Advisory Body(ies).

If necessary, the Advisory Body(ies) will request any additional information from the State(s) Party(ies), which should be submitted to the Secretariat.

1 October (Year 2)
The relevant Advisory Bodies deliver their assessments to the Secretariat for transmission to the concerned States Parties.

[The years concerning the Preliminary Assessment Phase and the Nomination Dossier Phase are not consecutive. A minimum of 12 months shall occur between reception of the Preliminary Assessment outcome and the submission of the related Nomination Dossier.]

**Nomination Dossier Phase**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Timetable</th>
<th>Procedures</th>
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<tr>
<td>30 September (before Year 1)</td>
<td>Voluntary deadline for receipt of draft nomination dossiers from States Parties by the Secretariat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 November (before Year 1)</td>
<td>Secretariat to respond to the nominating State Party with comments and review concerning the completeness of the draft nomination dossier, and, if incomplete, to indicate the missing information required and corrections to make the nomination complete.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 February Year 1</td>
<td>Deadline by which complete nomination dossiers must be received in printed format by the Secretariat to be transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation (see paragraph 132). Nominations dossiers shall be received by 17h00 GMT, or, if the date falls on a weekend by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday. Nominations dossiers received after this date will be examined in a future cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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</table>
| 1 February – 1 March Year 1 | Registration, assessment of completeness and transmission to the relevant Advisory Bodies.  
The Secretariat registers each nomination dossier, acknowledges receipt to the nominating State Party and inventories its contents. The Secretariat will inform the nominating State Party whether or not the nomination dossier is complete.  
Nomination dossiers that are not complete (see paragraph 132) will not be transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation. If a nomination dossier is incomplete, the State Party concerned will be advised of information required to complete the nomination dossier by the deadline of 1 February of the following year in order for the nomination dossier to be examined in a future cycle.  
Nominations dossiers that are complete are transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation.  
The Secretariat will also make available the electronic format of the text of the nomination dossiers to the Members of the Committee on the World Heritage Centre’s website. |
| 1 March Year 1              | Deadline by which the Secretariat informs the State Party of the receipt of a nomination dossier, whether it is considered complete and whether it has been received by 1 February. |
| March Year 1 – May Year 2   | Evaluation by the Advisory Bodies                                    |
| 31 January Year 2           | The Advisory Bodies are requested to forward to States Parties, with copy to the World Heritage Centre for distribution to the Chair of the World Heritage Committee, by 31 January of Year 2 a short interim report outlining the status of and any issues relevant to evaluations, and detailing any requests for supplementary information, in one of the two working languages of the Convention. |
| 28 February Year 2          | Deadline by which additional information requested by the relevant Advisory Bodies shall be submitted by the State Party to them via the Secretariat.  
Additional information shall be submitted in the same number of copies and electronic formats as specified in Paragraph 132 to the Secretariat. To avoid confusing new and old texts, if the additional information submitted concerns changes to the main text of the nomination dossier, the State Party shall submit these changes in an amended version of the original text. The changes shall be clearly identified. An electronic version (CD-ROM or USB Flash Drive) of this new text shall accompany the paper version. |
| Six weeks prior to the annual World Heritage Committee session Year 2 | The relevant Advisory Bodies deliver their evaluations and recommendations to the Secretariat for transmission to the World Heritage Committee as well as to States Parties. |
**At least 14 working days before the opening of the annual World Heritage Committee session Year 2**

Correction of factual errors by States Parties.

The concerned States Parties can send, at least 14 working days before the opening of the session of the Committee, a letter to the Chairperson, with copies to the Advisory Bodies, detailing the factual errors they might have identified in the evaluation of their nomination dossier made by the Advisory Bodies.

**Annual session of the World Heritage Committee (June/July) Year 2**

The Committee examines the nominations dossiers and makes its decisions.

**Immediately following the annual session of the World Heritage Committee**

Notification to the States Parties

The Secretariat notifies all States Parties whose nomination dossiers have been examined by the Committee of the relevant decisions of the Committee.

Following the decision of the World Heritage Committee to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, the Secretariat writes to the State Party and site managers providing a map of the area inscribed and the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (to include reference to the criteria met).

**Immediately following the annual session of the World Heritage Committee**

The Secretariat publishes the updated World Heritage List every year following the annual session of the Committee.

The name of the States Parties having nominated the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are 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”.

**In the month following the closure of the annual session of the World Heritage Committee**

The Secretariat forwards the published report of all the decisions of the World Heritage Committee to all States Parties.

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### III.K Financing of evaluation of nominations

**168bis.** States Parties submitting new nomination dossiers are expected to make voluntary contributions towards funding evaluation of nominations by the Advisory Bodies, taking into account the average costs of evaluations as indicated by the Secretariat in the document related to the World Heritage Fund presented at each Committee session. The same principle applies to the submission of Preliminary Assessment requests. The modalities are as follows:

a) The contributions shall be made to a dedicated sub-account of the World Heritage Fund;
b) No contributions would be expected from Least Developed Countries or Low-Income Economies (as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council’s Committee for Development Policy), Lower Middle-Income Countries as defined by the World Bank, Small Island Developing States and States Parties in conflict or post-conflict situations;

c) The contributions are expected to be made after the Preliminary Assessment or the nomination dossier enters the evaluation cycle upon a positive outcome of the completeness check;

d) This mechanism shall not impact the objective evaluation of sites by the Advisory Bodies, nor the order of priority as defined in the Operational Guidelines to be used when handling nominations.

IV PROCESS FOR MONITORING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

IV.A Reactive Monitoring

Definition of Reactive Monitoring

169. Reactive Monitoring is the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat. To this end, the States Parties shall submit specific reports and impact studies each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken which may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property or its state of conservation.

Reactive Monitoring is also foreseen in reference to properties inscribed, or to be inscribed, on the List of World Heritage in Danger as set out in paragraphs 177-191. Reactive Monitoring is also foreseen in the procedures for the eventual deletion of properties from the World Heritage List as set out in paragraphs 192-198.

These reports shall be submitted to the World Heritage Committee through the Secretariat, using the standard format in Annex 13, in English or French:

a) by 1 December of the year preceding the examination of the property by the Committee, for the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List,

b) by 1 February of the year of examination of the property by the Committee, for the properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and for specific cases of utmost urgency.

Objective of Reactive Monitoring

170. When adopting the process of Reactive Monitoring, the Committee was particularly concerned that all possible measures should be taken to prevent the deletion of any property from the List and was ready to offer technical cooperation as far as possible to States Parties in this connection.
171. The Committee recommends that States Parties cooperate with the Advisory Bodies which have been asked by the Committee to carry out monitoring and reporting on its behalf on the progress of work undertaken for the preservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Information received from States Parties and/or other sources

172. The World Heritage Committee invites the States Parties to the Convention to inform the Committee, through the Secretariat, of their intention to undertake or to authorize in an area protected under the Convention major restorations or new constructions which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Notice should be given as soon as possible (for instance, before drafting basic documents 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 Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully preserved.

173. The World Heritage Committee requests that reports of missions to review the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties include:

a) an indication of threats or significant improvement in the conservation of the property since the last report to the World Heritage Committee;

b) any follow-up to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the property;

c) information on any threat or damage to or loss of Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and/or authenticity for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List.

174. When the Secretariat receives information that a property inscribed has seriously deteriorated, or that the necessary corrective measures have not been taken within the time proposed, from a source other than the State Party concerned, it will, as far as possible, verify the source and the contents of the information in consultation with the State Party concerned and request its comments.

Decision by the World Heritage Committee

175. The Secretariat will request the relevant Advisory Bodies to forward comments on the information received.

176. The information received, together with the comments of the State Party and the Advisory Bodies, will be brought to the attention of the Committee in the form of a state of conservation report for each property, which may take one or more of the following steps:

a) it may decide that the property has not seriously deteriorated and that no further action should be taken;

b) when the Committee considers that the property has seriously deteriorated, but not to the extent that its restoration is impossible, it may decide that the property be maintained on the List, provided that the State Party takes the necessary measures to restore the property within a reasonable period of time. The Committee may also decide that
technical cooperation 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; in some circumstances States Parties may wish to invite an Advisory mission by the relevant Advisory Body(ies) or other organization(s) or expert(s) to seek advice on necessary measures to reverse deterioration and address threats;

c) when the requirements and criteria set out in paragraphs 177-182 are met, the Committee may decide to inscribe the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger according to the procedures set out in paragraphs 183-189;

d) when there is evidence that the property has deteriorated to the point where it has irretrievably lost those characteristics which determined its inscription on the List, the Committee may decide to delete the property from the List. Before any such action is taken, the Secretariat will inform the State Party concerned. Any comments which the State Party may make will be brought to the attention of the Committee;

e) when the information available is not sufficient to enable the Committee to take one of the measures described in a), b), c) or d) above, the Committee may decide that the Secretariat be authorized to take the necessary action to ascertain, in consultation with the State Party concerned, the present condition of the property, the dangers to the property and the feasibility of adequately restoring the property. Such measures may include the sending of a Reactive Monitoring mission or the consultation of specialists, or through an Advisory mission. The Secretariat shall report to the Committee on the results of its action. In case an emergency action is required, the Committee may authorize its financing from the World Heritage Fund through an emergency assistance request.

IV.B The List of World Heritage in Danger

Guidelines for the inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger

177. In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, the Committee may inscribe a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger when the following requirements are met:

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

b) the property is threatened by serious and specific danger;

c) major operations are necessary for the conservation of the property;

d) assistance under the Convention has been requested for the property; the Committee is of the view that its assistance in certain cases may most effectively be limited to messages of its concern, including the message sent by inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and that such assistance may be requested by any Committee member or the Secretariat.
Criteria for the inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger

178. A World Heritage property - as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the *Convention* - can be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger by the Committee when it finds that the condition of the property corresponds to at least one of the criteria in either of the two cases described below.

179. In the case of **cultural properties:**

a) **ASCERTAINED DANGER** - The property is faced with specific and proven imminent danger, such as:

   i) serious deterioration of materials;
   
   ii) serious deterioration of structure and/or ornamental features;
   
   iii) serious deterioration of architectural or town-planning coherence;
   
   iv) serious deterioration of urban or rural space, or the natural environment;
   
   v) significant loss of historical authenticity;
   
   vi) important loss of cultural significance.

b) **POTENTIAL DANGER** - The property is faced with threats which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics. Such threats are, for example:

   i) modification of juridical status of the property diminishing the degree of its protection;
   
   ii) lack of conservation policy;
   
   iii) threatening effects of regional planning projects;
   
   iv) threatening effects of town planning;
   
   v) outbreak or threat of armed conflict;
   
   vi) threatening impacts of climatic, geological or other environmental factors.

180. In the case of **natural properties:**

a) **ASCERTAINED DANGER** The property is faced with specific and proven imminent danger, such as:

   i) A serious decline in the population of the endangered species or the other species of Outstanding Universal Value for which the property was legally established to protect, either by natural factors such as disease or by human-made factors such as poaching.
   
   ii) Severe deterioration of the natural beauty or scientific value of the property, as by human settlement, construction of reservoirs which flood important parts of the property, industrial and agricultural development including use of pesticides and fertilizers, major public works, mining, pollution, logging, firewood collection, etc.
iii) Human encroachment on boundaries or in upstream areas which threaten the integrity of the property.

b) POTENTIAL DANGER The property is faced with major threats which could have deleterious effects on its inherent characteristics. Such threats are, for example:

i) a modification of the legal protective status of the area;

ii) planned resettlement or development projects within the property or so situated that the impacts threaten the property;

iii) outbreak or threat of armed conflict;

iv) the management plan or management system is lacking or inadequate, or not fully implemented.

v) threatening impacts of climatic, geological or other environmental factors.

181. In addition, the threats and/or their detrimental impacts on the integrity of the property must be those which are amenable to correction by human action. In the case of cultural properties, both natural factors and human-made factors may be threatening, while in the case of natural properties, most threats will be human-made and only very rarely a natural factor (such as an epidemic disease) will threaten the integrity of the property. In some cases, the threats and/or their detrimental impacts on the integrity of the property may be corrected by administrative or legislative action, such as the cancelling of a major public works project or the improvement of legal status.

182. The Committee may wish to bear in mind the following supplementary factors when considering the inclusion of a cultural or natural property in the List of World Heritage in Danger:

a) Decisions which affect World Heritage properties are taken by Governments after balancing all factors. The advice of the World Heritage Committee can often be decisive if it can be given before the property becomes threatened.

b) Particularly in the case of ascertained danger, the physical or cultural deteriorations to which a property has been subjected should be judged according to the intensity of its effects and analyzed case by case.

c) Above all, in the case of potential danger to a property, one should consider that:

i) the threat should be appraised according to the normal evolution of the social and economic framework in which the property is situated;

ii) it is often impossible to assess certain threats such as the threat of armed conflict as to their effect on cultural or natural properties;

iii) some threats are not imminent in nature, but can only be anticipated, such as demographic growth.
d) Finally, in its appraisal, the Committee should take into account any cause of unknown or unexpected origin which endangers a cultural or natural property.

Procedure for the inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger

183. When considering the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the Committee shall develop, and adopt, as far as possible, in consultation with the State Party concerned, a “Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger”, and a programme for corrective measures.

184. In order to develop the programme of corrective measures referred to in the previous paragraph, the Committee shall request the Secretariat to ascertain, as far as possible in cooperation with the State Party concerned, the present condition of the property, the dangers to the property and the feasibility of undertaking corrective measures. The Committee may further decide to send a Reactive Monitoring mission from the relevant Advisory Bodies or other organizations to visit the property, evaluate the nature and extent of the threats and propose the measures to be taken. In some circumstances, the State Party may wish to invite an Advisory mission to provide advice and guidance.

185. The information received, together with the comments as appropriate of the State Party and the relevant Advisory Bodies or other organizations, will be brought to the attention of the Committee by the Secretariat.

186. The Committee shall examine the information available and take a decision concerning the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Any such decision shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of the Committee members present and voting. The Committee will then define the programme of corrective action to be taken. This programme will be proposed to the State Party concerned for immediate implementation.

187. The State Party concerned shall be informed of the Committee's decision and public notice of the decision shall immediately be issued by the Committee, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the Convention.

188. The Secretariat publishes the updated List of World Heritage in Danger in printed form and is also available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/danger

189. The Committee shall allocate a specific, significant portion of the World Heritage Fund to financing of possible assistance to World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Regular review of the state of conservation of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger

190. The Committee shall review annually the state of conservation of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger. This review shall include such monitoring procedures and expert missions as might be determined necessary by the Committee.
191. On the basis of these regular reviews, the Committee shall decide, in consultation with the State Party concerned, whether:

a) additional measures are required to conserve the property;

b) to delete the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger if the property is no longer under threat;

c) to consider the deletion of the property from both the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List if the property has deteriorated to the extent that it has lost those characteristics which determined its inscription on the World Heritage List, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 192-198.

IV.C Procedure for the eventual deletion of properties from the World Heritage List

192. The Committee adopted the following procedure for the deletion of properties from the World Heritage List in cases:

a) where the property has deteriorated to the extent that it has lost those characteristics which determined its inclusion in the World Heritage List; and

b) where the intrinsic qualities of a World Heritage property were already threatened at the time of its nomination by human action and where the necessary corrective measures as outlined by the State Party at the time, have not been taken within the time proposed (see paragraph 116).

193. When a property inscribed on the World Heritage List has seriously deteriorated, or when the necessary corrective measures have not been taken within the time proposed, the State Party on whose territory the property is situated should so inform the Secretariat.

194. When the Secretariat receives such information from a source other than the State Party concerned, it will, as far as possible, verify the source and the contents of the information in consultation with the State Party concerned and request its comments.

195. The Secretariat will request the relevant Advisory Bodies to forward comments on the information received.

196. The Committee will examine all the information available and will take a decision. 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 has been consulted on the question.

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

198. 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.
V PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

V.A Objectives

199. States Parties are requested to submit reports to the UNESCO General Conference through the World Heritage Committee, on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories.

200. Periodic Reporting is a self-reporting process and should be led as far as possible by the States Parties in each region. The Secretariat coordinates and facilitates the Periodic Reporting Process at the global level. States Parties may request expert advice from the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat, which may also (with agreement of the States Parties concerned) commission further expert advice.

201. Periodic Reporting serves 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 Outstanding Universal Value of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time;

c) to provide up-dated 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 cooperation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties concerning the implementation of the Convention and World Heritage conservation.

202. Periodic Reporting is important for more effective long term conservation of the properties inscribed, as well as to strengthen the credibility of the implementation of the Convention. It is also an important tool for assessing the implementation by States Parties and World Heritage properties of policies adopted by the World Heritage Committee and the General Assembly.

V.B Procedure and Format

203. Every six years, States Parties submit periodic reports for examination by the World Heritage Committee. During the six-year Periodic Reporting cycle, States Parties report region by region in the following order:

- Arab States
- Africa
- Asia and the Pacific
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Europe and North America

204. The sixth year of each cycle is a period for reflection and evaluation. This pause allows the Periodic Reporting mechanism to be assessed and revised as appropriate before a new cycle is initiated. The World Heritage Committee may also decide to use the reflection to initiate the development and publication of a Global World Heritage Report.

205. At appropriate intervals, and whenever deemed necessary, the World Heritage Committee adopts and revises Monitoring Indicators and an Analytical Framework for Periodic Reporting.

205bis. The Periodic Reporting process is used as an opportunity for regional exchange and cooperation and to enhance active coordination and synchronization between States Parties, particularly in the case of transboundary and transnational properties.

206. The Periodic Reporting questionnaire is an online tool to be completed by the respective National Focal Points and Site Managers of the World Heritage properties, as appropriate.

a) Section I refers to the legislative and administrative provisions which the State Party has adopted and other actions which it has taken for the application of the Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field. This particularly concerns the general obligations defined in specific articles of the Convention.

b) Section II refers to the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties located on the territory of the State Party concerned. This Section should be completed for each World Heritage property.

206bis. The Periodic Reporting format may be reviewed following each cycle of Periodic Reporting. An outline of the format is contained in Annex 7 to the Operational Guidelines.

207. In order to facilitate management and analysis of information, States Parties are requested to submit reports, in English or French, using the online tool provided on the website of the World Heritage Centre. The online tool of the full questionnaire can be accessed here: https://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting/

V.C Evaluation and Follow Up


209. The World Heritage Committee carefully reviews issues raised in Periodic Reports and advises the States Parties of the regions concerned on matters arising from them.

Decision 41 COM 11

Decision 41 COM 10A

Decision 41 COM 11

Decision 41 COM 11

Decision 41 COM 11
States Parties, working in partnership with the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies, develop long-term regional follow-up programmes structured according to the Committee’s Strategic Objectives and submit them for examination. These programmes are adopted as follow-up to Periodic Reports and regularly reviewed by the Committee based on the needs of States Parties identified in Periodic Reports. They should accurately reflect the needs of World Heritage in the region and facilitate the granting of International Assistance.

VI  ENCOURAGING SUPPORT FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

VI.A  Objectives

211. The objectives are:

a) to enhance capacity building and research;

b) to raise the general public’s awareness, understanding and appreciation of the need to preserve cultural and natural heritage;

c) to enhance the function of World Heritage in the life of the community; and

d) to increase equitable, inclusive and effective participation of local and national populations, including indigenous peoples, in the protection and presentation of heritage.

VI.B  Capacity building and research

212. The Committee seeks to develop capacity building within the States Parties in conformity with its Strategic Objectives and the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy adopted by the Committee.

The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy

213. Recognizing the high level of skills and multidisciplinary approach necessary for the protection, conservation, and presentation of the World Heritage, the Committee has adopted the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy. The definition of capacity building identifies three broad areas where capacities reside and for which audiences for capacity building need targeting: practitioners, institutions, and communities and networks. The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy provides a framework of action, and orients actors at the international, regional, or national levels to create regional and national capacity building strategies in addition to individual capacity building activities. The actions can be taken up by the many actors who currently provide or could provide capacity building activities for the benefit of World Heritage. The primary goal of the Capacity Building Strategy is to ensure that necessary skills are developed by a wide range of actors for better implementation of the Convention. In order to avoid overlap and effectively implement the Strategy, the Committee will ensure links to other initiatives such as the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List and Periodic Reporting. The Committee will annually review relevant capacity building issues, assess capacity building needs, review annual reports on capacity
building initiatives, and make recommendations for future capacity building initiatives.

National capacity building strategies and regional co-operation

214. States Parties are encouraged to ensure that there is a gender-balanced representation of their professionals and specialists at all levels and that they are adequately trained. To this end, States Parties are encouraged to develop national capacity building strategies and include regional cooperation for training as part of their strategies. Development of such regional and national strategies can be assisted by the Advisory Bodies and the various UNESCO Category 2 Centres related to World Heritage, taking into consideration the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy.

214bis. States Parties are encouraged to develop educational and capacity building programmes that harness the reciprocal benefits of the *Convention* for heritage and society. The programmes may be based on innovation and local entrepreneurship, and aimed in particular at medium/small/micro scale levels, to promote sustainable and inclusive economic benefits for local communities and indigenous peoples and to identify and promote opportunities for public and private investment in sustainable development projects, including those that promote use of local materials and resources and foster local cultural and creative industries and safeguarding intangible heritage associated with World Heritage properties.

Research

215. The Committee develops and coordinates international cooperation in the area of research needed for the effective implementation of the *Convention*. States Parties are also encouraged to make resources available to undertake research, since knowledge and understanding are fundamental to the identification, management, and monitoring of World Heritage properties. States Parties are encouraged to support scientific studies and research methodologies, including traditional and indigenous knowledge held by local communities and indigenous peoples, with all necessary consent. Such studies and research are aimed at demonstrating the contribution that the conservation and management of World Heritage properties, their buffer zones and wider setting make to sustainable development, such as in conflict prevention and resolution, including, where relevant, by drawing on traditional ways of dispute resolution that may exist within communities.

International Assistance

216. Training and Research Assistance may be requested by States Parties from the World Heritage Fund (see Chapter VII).

VI.C Awareness-raising and education

Awareness-raising

217. States Parties are encouraged to raise awareness of the need to preserve World Heritage in their own countries. In particular, they should ensure that World Heritage status is adequately marked and promoted on-site.
218. The Secretariat provides assistance to States Parties in developing activities aimed at raising public awareness of the *Convention* and informing the public of the dangers threatening World Heritage. The Secretariat advises States Parties regarding the preparation and implementation of on-site promotional and educational projects to be funded through International Assistance. The Advisory Bodies and appropriate State agencies may also be solicited to provide advice on such projects.

**Education**

219. The World Heritage Committee encourages and supports the development of educational materials, activities and programmes.

**International Assistance**

220. States Parties are encouraged to develop quality educational activities related to World Heritage through a variety of learning environments tailored to each audience with, wherever possible, the participation of schools, universities, museums and other local and national educational authorities.

221. The Secretariat, in cooperation with the UNESCO Education Sector and other partners, produces and publishes a World Heritage Educational Resource Kit, “World Heritage in Young Hands”, for use in secondary schools around the world. The Kit is adaptable for use at other educational levels.

222. International Assistance may be requested by States Parties from the World Heritage Fund for the purpose of developing and implementing awareness-raising and educational activities or programmes (see Chapter VII).

**VII** THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND AND INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

**VII.A The World Heritage Fund**

223. The World Heritage Fund is a trust fund, established by the *Convention* in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO. The resources of the Fund consist of compulsory and voluntary contributions made by States Parties to the *Convention*, and any other resources authorized by the Fund’s regulations.

224. The financial regulations for the Fund are set out in document WHC/7 available at https://whc.unesco.org/en/financialregulations

**VII.B Mobilization of other technical and financial resources and partnerships in support of the World Heritage Convention**

225. To the extent possible, the World Heritage Fund should be used to mobilize additional funds for International Assistance from other sources.
The Committee decided that contributions offered to the World Heritage Fund for international assistance campaigns and other UNESCO projects for any property inscribed on the World Heritage List shall be accepted and used as International Assistance pursuant to Section V of the Convention, and in conformity with the modalities established for carrying out the campaign or project.

States Parties are invited to provide support to the Convention in addition to obligatory contributions paid to the World Heritage Fund. This voluntary support can be provided through additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund or direct financial and technical contributions to properties.

States Parties are encouraged to participate in international fundraising campaigns launched by UNESCO and aimed at protecting World Heritage.

States Parties and others who anticipate making contributions towards these campaigns or other UNESCO projects for World Heritage properties are encouraged to make their contributions through the World Heritage Fund.

States Parties are encouraged to promote the establishment of national, public and private foundations or associations aimed at raising funds to support World Heritage conservation efforts.

The Secretariat provides support in mobilizing financial and technical resources for World Heritage conservation and actively engages in resource mobilization, including through developing partnerships with public and private institutions in conformity with the decisions and the strategies adopted by the World Heritage Committee and UNESCO regulations.

The Secretariat should refer to UNESCO’s “Comprehensive Partnership Strategy” to govern external fundraising in favour of the World Heritage Fund. This document is available at http://en.unesco.org/partnerships

### VII.C International Assistance

The Convention provides International Assistance to States Parties for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage located on their territories and inscribed, or potentially suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List. International Assistance should be seen as supplementary to national efforts for the conservation and management of World Heritage and Tentative List properties when adequate resources cannot be secured at the national level.

International Assistance is primarily financed from the World Heritage Fund, established under the World Heritage Convention. The Committee determines the budget for International Assistance on a biennial basis.
235. The World Heritage Committee coordinates and allocates types of International Assistance in response to State Party requests. These types of International Assistance, described in the summary table set out below, in order of priority are:

a) Emergency assistance;

b) Conservation and Management assistance (incorporating assistance for training and research, technical cooperation and promotion and education);

c) Preparatory assistance.

VII.D Principles and priorities for International Assistance

236. Priority is given to International Assistance for properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Committee created a specific budget line to ensure that a significant portion of assistance from the World Heritage Fund is allocated to properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

237. States Parties in arrears of payment of their compulsory or voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund are not eligible for International Assistance, it being understood that this provision does not apply to requests for emergency assistance.

238. To support its Strategic Objectives, the Committee also allocates International Assistance in conformity with the priorities set out in its decisions and in the Regional Programmes it adopts as a follow-up to Periodic Reports (see para. 210).

239. In addition to the priorities outlined in paragraphs 236-238 above, the following considerations govern the decisions of the Committee in granting International Assistance:

a) the likelihood that the assistance will have a catalytic and multiplier effect (“seed money”) and promote financial and technical contributions from other sources;

b) when funds available are limited and a selection has to be made, preference is given to:

• a Least Developed Country or Low Income Economy as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council’s Committee for Development Policy, or
• a Lower Middle Income Country as defined by the World Bank, or
• a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), or
• a State Party in a post-conflict situation;

c) the urgency of the protective measures to be taken at World Heritage properties;

d) whether the legislative, administrative and, wherever possible, financial commitment of the recipient State Party is available to the activity;
e) the impact of the activity on furthering the Strategic Objectives or on the implementation of policies adopted by the Committee, such as the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention or the Policy Document on the Impact of Climate Change on World Heritage properties;

f) the degree to which the activity responds to needs identified through the reactive monitoring process and/or the analysis of regional Periodic Reports;

g) the exemplary value of the activity in respect to scientific research and the development of cost-effective conservation techniques;

h) the cost of the activity and expected results;

i) the educational value both for the training of experts and for the general public; and

j) the inclusive nature of the activity, in particular as concerns gender equality and the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples.

240. A balance will be maintained in the allocation of resources between cultural and natural heritage and between Conservation and Management and Preparatory Assistance. This balance is reviewed and decided upon on a regular basis by the Committee and during the second year of each biennium by the Chairperson or the World Heritage Committee.

VII.E Summary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of international assistance</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Budget ceilings per request</th>
<th>Deadline for submission of request</th>
<th>Authority for approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Assistance</td>
<td>This assistance may be requested to address ascertained or potential threats facing properties included on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List which have suffered severe damage or are in imminent danger of severe damage due to sudden, unexpected phenomena. Such phenomena may include land subsidence, extensive fires, explosions, flooding or human-made disasters including war. This assistance does not concern cases of damage or deterioration caused by gradual processes of decay, pollution or erosion. It addresses emergency situations strictly relating to the conservation of a World Heritage property (see Decision 28 COM 10B 2.c). It may be made available, if necessary, to more than one World Heritage property in a single State Party (see Decision 6 EXT. COM 15.2). The budget ceilings relate to a single World Heritage property. The assistance may be requested to: (i) undertake emergency measures for the safeguarding of the property; (ii) draw up an emergency plan for the property.</td>
<td>Up to US$ 5,000</td>
<td>At any time</td>
<td>Director of the World Heritage Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Between US$ 5,001 and 75,000</td>
<td>At any time</td>
<td>Chairperson of the Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paragraph 26 of Operational Guidelines

Decision 20 COM XII

65% of the total International Assistance budget is set aside for cultural properties and 35% for natural properties

Decision 31 COM 18B
Decision 36 COM 13.1
Decision 37 COM 12.II

Decision 36 COM 13.I
Decision 30 COM 13.13
Decision 43 COM 11A
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<tr>
<th>Type of international assistance</th>
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<th>Authority for approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory assistance</td>
<td>This assistance may be requested to (in order of priority): (i) prepare or update national Tentative Lists of properties suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List; a commitment will be required from the State Party to nominate in priority on these lists sites recognized in approved thematic advice, such as the thematic studies prepared by the Advisory Bodies, as corresponding to gaps on the List; (ii) organize meetings for the harmonization of national Tentative Lists within the same geo-cultural area; (iii) prepare nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List, including preparatory work such as collection of basic information, scoping studies of the potential for demonstration of Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, comparative studies of the property in relation to other similar properties (see 3.2 of Annex 5), including analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. Priority will be given to requests for sites recognized in approved thematic advice as corresponding to gaps on the List and/or for sites where preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified, especially in the case of States Parties whose heritage is unrepresented or under-represented on the World Heritage List; (iv) prepare requests for Conservation &amp; Management assistance for consideration by the World Heritage Committee.</td>
<td>Up to US$ 5.000</td>
<td>At any time</td>
<td>Director of the World Heritage Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Between US$ 5.001 and 30.000</td>
<td>31 October</td>
<td>Chairperson of the Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and Management Assistance (incorporating Training and Research assistance, Technical co-operation assistance and Promotion and education assistance)</td>
<td>This assistance may be requested for: (i) the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the fields of identification, monitoring, conservation, management and presentation of World Heritage, with an emphasis on group training; (ii) scientific research benefiting World Heritage properties or studies on the scientific and technical problems of conservation, management, and presentation of World Heritage properties; (iii) establishment/revision of national policies or legal frameworks on heritage preservation benefitting World Heritage properties; Note: Requests for support for individual training courses from UNESCO should be submitted on the standard “Application for fellowship” form available from the Secretariat. (iv) provision of experts, technicians and skilled labour for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List; (v) supply of equipment which the State Party requires for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List; (vi) low-interest or interest-free loans for undertaking activities for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of</td>
<td>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi): Up to US$ 5.000</td>
<td>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi): At any time</td>
<td>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi): Director of the World Heritage Centre</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Between US$ 5.001 and 30.000</td>
<td>31 October</td>
<td>Chairperson of the Committee</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Over US$ 30.000</td>
<td>31 October</td>
<td>Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of international assistance</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Budget ceilings per request</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List, which may be repayable on a long-term basis; (vii) At the regional and international levels for programmes, activities and the holding of meetings that could:  - help to create interest in the Convention within the countries of a given region;  - create a greater awareness of the different issues related to the implementation of the Convention to promote more active involvement in its application;  - be a means of exchanging experiences;  - stimulate joint education, information and promotional programmes and activities, especially when they involve the participation of young people in World Heritage conservation activities; (viii) At the national level for:  - meetings specifically organized to make the Convention better known, especially amongst young people, or for the creation of national World Heritage associations, in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention;  - the preparation and discussion of education and information material (such as brochures, publications, exhibitions, films, multimedia tools) for the general promotion of the Convention and the World Heritage List and not for the promotion of a particular property, and especially for young people.</td>
<td>Only for requests falling under items (vii) and (viii):  Up to US$ 5,000</td>
<td>At any time</td>
<td>Director of the World Heritage Centre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only for requests falling under items (vii) and (viii):  Between US$ 5,001 and 10,000</td>
<td>31 October</td>
<td>Chairperson of the Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VII.F Procedure and format**

242. All States Parties submitting requests for international assistance are encouraged to consult the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies during the conceptualization, planning and elaboration of each request. To facilitate States Parties’ work, examples of successful international assistance requests may be provided upon request.

243. The application form for International Assistance is presented in Annex 8 and the types, amounts, deadlines for submission and the authorities responsible for approval are outlined in the summary table in Chapter VII.E.

244. The request should be submitted in English or French, duly signed and transmitted by the National Commission for UNESCO, the State Party Permanent Delegation to UNESCO and/or appropriate governmental Department or Ministry to the following address:
245. Requests for international assistance may be submitted by electronic mail by the State Party or by filling the online format on the World Heritage Centre’s website at: https://whc.unesco.org; they must be accompanied by an officially signed copy.

246. It is important that all information requested in this application form is provided. If appropriate or necessary, requests may be supplemented by additional information, reports, etc.

VII.G Assessment of International Assistance requests

247. Provided they are complete, all requests are assessed by the Secretariat irrespective of the amount requested. In addition, requests with a budget above US$ 30,000 are assessed as follows:

a) By ICOMOS for requests for cultural heritage (all types of assistance) and ICCROM (all types of assistance except Preparatory assistance);
b) By IUCN for requests for natural heritage;
c) By ICOMOS and IUCN for requests for mixed heritage (all types of assistance) and ICCROM (all types of assistance except Preparatory assistance).

The Secretariat processes requests for Emergency assistance within up to 10 working days.

Whenever necessary, the Secretariat may consult the Advisory Bodies, for the assessment of requests with a budget under US$ 30,000.

ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM will be consulted on all requests which specifically demand the involvement of one or more Advisory Bodies in the respective project.

248. [Deleted]

249. [Deleted]

250. [Deleted]

251. The criteria used for the assessment of international assistance requests are outlined in Annex 9.

252. A panel composed of representatives of the World Heritage Centre Regional Desks and the Advisory Bodies, and if possible, the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee or, in observer capacity, a person designated by the Chairperson, meets once or twice a year to examine the International Assistance requests of more than US$ 5,000, except those for Emergency Assistance, and to make recommendations to the Chairperson and/or the Committee.
253. The Chairperson is not authorized to approve requests submitted by his/her own country. These will be examined by the Committee.

254. All requests for Preparatory Assistance or Conservation and Management Assistance of more than US$ 5,000 should be received by the Secretariat on or before 31 October. Incomplete forms which do not come back duly completed by 30 November will be sent back to the States Parties for submission to a next cycle. Complete requests are examined by a first panel held in January. Requests for which the panel issues a positive or a negative recommendation will be submitted to the Chairperson/Committee for decision. A second panel may be held at least eight weeks before the Committee session for requests which were revised since the first panel. Requests sent back for a substantial revision will be examined by the panel depending on their date of receipt. Requests requiring only minor revision and no further examination by the panel must come back within the year when they were examined first; otherwise they will be sent again to a next panel. The chart detailing the submission process is attached in Annex 8.

VII.H Contractual Arrangements

255. Agreements are established between UNESCO and the concerned State Party or its representative(s) for the implementation of the approved International Assistance requests in conformity with UNESCO regulations, following the work plan and budget breakdown described in the originally approved request.

VII.1 Evaluation and follow-up of International Assistance

256. The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the International Assistance requests will take place within 3 months of the activities’ completion. The results of these evaluations will be collated and maintained by the Secretariat in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies and examined by the Committee on a regular basis.

257. The Committee reviews the implementation, evaluation and follow-up of International Assistance in order to evaluate the International Assistance effectiveness and to redefine its priorities.
VIII THE WORLD HERITAGE EMBLEM

VIII.A Preamble

258. At its second session (Washington, 1978), 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 humans 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. It symbolizes the Convention, signifies the adherence of States Parties to the Convention, and serves to identify properties inscribed in the World Heritage List. It is associated with public knowledge about the Convention and is the imprimatur of the Convention's credibility and prestige. Above all, it is a representation of the universal values for which the Convention stands.

259. The Committee decided that the Emblem proposed by the artist 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 MUNDIAL”. The space occupied by “PATRIMOION MUNDIAL” can be used for its translation into the national language of the country where the Emblem is to be used.

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260. In order to ensure the Emblem benefits from as much visibility as possible while preventing improper uses, the Committee at its twenty-second session (Kyoto, 1998) adopted “Guidelines and Principles for the Use of the World Heritage Emblem” as set out in the following paragraphs. In addition, a “Table of Uses” (Annex 14) provides complementary guidance.

261. Although there is no mention of the Emblem in the Convention, its use has been promoted by the Committee to identify properties protected by the Convention and inscribed on the World Heritage List since its adoption in 1978.

262. The World Heritage Committee is responsible for determining the use of the World Heritage Emblem and for making policy prescriptions regarding how it may be used. Since the adoption by the UNESCO General Conference in October 2007 of the Directives concerning the Use of the Name, Acronym, Logo and Internet Domain Names of UNESCO, it is strongly encouraged to use the World Heritage Emblem as part of a linked logo block accompanied by UNESCO’s logo, whenever feasible. The use of the World Heritage Emblem alone remains however possible, in line with the present Guidelines and with the Table of Uses (Annex 14).

263. As requested by the Committee at its 26th session (Budapest, 2002), the World Heritage Emblem, with and without its surrounding text, has been notified and accepted on 21 May 2003 by the Paris Union Member states under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, adopted in 1883 and revised at Stockholm in 1967. Therefore UNESCO has recourse to Paris Convention Member States’ domestic systems to prevent the use of the World Heritage Emblem where such use falsely suggests a connection with UNESCO, the World Heritage Convention, or any other abusive use.

264. The Emblem also has fund-raising potential that can be used to enhance the marketing value of products with which it is associated. A balance is needed between the Emblem’s use to further the aims of the Convention and optimize knowledge of the Convention worldwide and the need to prevent its abuse for inaccurate, inappropriate, and unauthorized commercial or other purposes.

265. The Guidelines and Principles for the Use of the Emblem and modalities for quality control should not become an obstacle to cooperation for promotional activities. Authorities responsible for reviewing and deciding on uses of the Emblem may base their decisions on the parameters developed below and those contained in the Table of Uses (Annex 14).

VIII.B Applicability

266. The Guidelines and Principles proposed herein cover all proposed uses of the Emblem by:

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15 The most recent version of the Directives concerning the Use of the Name, Acronym, Logo and Internet Domain Names of UNESCO is found in the annex to Resolution 86 of the 34th session of the General Conference (34 C/Resolution 86) or at http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001560/156046e.pdf
a) The World Heritage Centre;
b) The UNESCO Division of Public Information and other UNESCO offices;
c) Agencies or National Commissions, responsible for implementing the Convention in each State Party;
d) World Heritage properties;
e) Other contracting parties, especially those operating for predominantly commercial purposes.

VIII.C Responsibilities of States Parties

267. States Parties to the Convention should take all possible measures to prevent the use of the Emblem in their respective countries by any group or for any purpose not explicitly recognized by the Committee. States Parties are encouraged to make full use of national legislation including Trade Mark Laws.

VIII.D Increasing proper uses of the World Heritage Emblem

268. Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List should be marked with the emblem jointly with the UNESCO logo, which should, however, be placed in such a way that they do not visually impair the property in question.

Production of plaques to commemorate the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List

269. Once a property is inscribed 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 property visited has a particular value which has been recognized by the international community. In other words, the property 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.

270. The Committee has adopted the following Guidelines for the production of these plaques:

a) the plaque should be so placed that it can easily be seen by visitors, without disfiguring the property;
b) the World Heritage Emblem should appear on the plaque;
c) the text should mention the property's Outstanding Universal Value; in this regard it might be useful to give a short description of the property'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;
d) 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 property was inscribed); it may be appropriate to produce the text in several languages for properties which receive many foreign visitors.

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

“(Name of property) 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 Outstanding Universal Value of a cultural or natural property which deserves protection for the benefit of all humanity.”

272. This text could be then followed by a brief description of the property concerned.

273. Furthermore, the national authorities should encourage World Heritage properties to make a broad use of the Emblem such as on their letterheads, brochures and staff uniforms.

274. Third parties which have received the right to produce communication products related to the *World Heritage Convention* and World Heritage properties must give the Emblem proper visibility. They should avoid creating a different Emblem or logo for that particular product.

**VIII. Principles on the use of the World Heritage Emblem**

275. The responsible authorities are henceforth requested to use the following principles in making decisions on the use of the Emblem:

a) The Emblem should be utilized for all projects substantially associated with the work of the *Convention*, including, to the maximum extent technically and legally possible, those already approved and adopted, in order to promote the *Convention*.

b) A decision to approve use of the Emblem should be linked strongly to the quality and content of the product with which it is to be associated, not on the volume of products to be marketed or the financial return expected. The main criterion for approval should be the educational, scientific, cultural, or artistic value of the proposed product related to World Heritage principles and values. Approval should not routinely be granted to place the Emblem on products that have no, or extremely little, educational value, such as cups, T-shirts, pins, and other tourist souvenirs. Exceptions to this policy will be considered for special events, such as meetings of the Committee and ceremonies at which plaques are unveiled.

c) Any decision with respect to authorizing the use of the Emblem must be completely unambiguous and in keeping with the explicit and implicit goals and values of the *World Heritage Convention*. 
d) Except when authorized in accordance with these principles, it is not legitimate for commercial entities to use the Emblem directly on their own material to show their support for World Heritage. The Committee recognizes, however, that any individual, organization, or company is free to publish or produce whatever they consider to be appropriate regarding World Heritage properties, but official authorization to do so under the World Heritage Emblem remains the exclusive prerogative of the Committee, to be exercised as prescribed in these Guidelines and Principles and in the Table of Uses.

e) Use of the Emblem by other contracting parties should normally only be authorized when the proposed use deals directly with World Heritage properties. Such uses may be granted after approval by the national authorities of the countries concerned.

f) In cases where no specific World Heritage properties are involved or are not the principal focus of the proposed use, such as general seminars and/or workshops on scientific issues or conservation techniques, use may be granted only upon express approval in accordance with these Guidelines and Principles and with the Table of Uses. Requests for such uses should specifically document the manner in which the proposed use is expected to enhance the work of the Convention.

g) Permission to use the Emblem should not be granted to travel agencies, airlines, or to any other type of business operating for predominantly commercial purposes, except under exceptional circumstances and when manifest benefit to the World Heritage generally or particular World Heritage properties can be demonstrated. Requests for such use should require approval in accordance with these Guidelines and Principles and with the Table of Uses. Such requests should be approved by the national authorities concerned, and be defined within the framework of specific partnership agreements with UNESCO/World Heritage Centre.

The Secretariat is not to accept any advertising, travel, or other promotional considerations from travel agencies or other, similar companies in exchange or in lieu of financial remuneration for use of the Emblem.

h) When commercial benefits are anticipated, the Secretariat should ensure that the World Heritage Fund receives a fair share of the revenues and conclude a contract or other agreement that documents the nature of the understandings that govern the project and the arrangements for provision of income to the Fund. In all cases of commercial use, any staff time and related costs for personnel assigned by the Secretariat or other reviewers, as appropriate, to any initiative, beyond the nominal, must be fully covered by the party requesting authorization to use the Emblem.

National authorities are also called upon to ensure that their properties or the World Heritage Fund receive a fair share of the revenues and to document the nature of the understandings that govern the project and the distribution of any proceeds.
i) If sponsors are sought for manufacturing products whose distribution the Secretariat considers necessary, the choice of partner or partners should be consistent, at a minimum, with the criteria set forth in the “Comprehensive Partnership Strategy” including “Separate strategies for engagement with individual categories or partners” 192 EX/5.INF and PACT Strategy (Document WHC-13/37.COM/5D) and with such further fund-raising guidance as the Committee may prescribe. The necessity for such products should be clarified and justified in written presentations that will require approval in such manner as the Committee may prescribe.

j) The sale of goods or services bearing the name, acronym, logo and/or Internet domain name of UNESCO combined with the World Heritage Emblem chiefly for profit shall be regarded as “commercial use” for the purpose of the Operational Guidelines. Such use must be expressly authorized by the Director-General, under a specific contractual arrangement (definition adapted from 2007 UNESCO Logo Directives. Art III.2.1.3).

VIII.F Authorization procedure for the use of the World Heritage Emblem

Simple agreement of the national authorities

276. National authorities may grant the use of the Emblem to a national entity, provided that the project, whether national or international, involves only World Heritage properties located on the same national territory. National authorities’ decision should be guided by the Guidelines and Principles and by the Table of Uses.

277. States Parties are invited to provide the Secretariat with the names and addresses of the authorities in charge of managing the use of the Emblem.

Agreement requiring quality control of content

278. Any other request for authorization to use the Emblem should adopt the following procedure:

a) A request indicating the objective of the use of the Emblem, its duration and territorial validity, should be addressed to the Director of the World Heritage Centre.

b) The Director of the World Heritage Centre has the authority to grant the use of the Emblem in accordance with the Guidelines and Principles. For cases not covered, or not sufficiently covered, by the Guidelines and Principles and by the Table of Uses, the Director refers the matter to the Chairperson who, in the most difficult cases, might wish to refer the matter to the Committee for final decision. A yearly report on the authorized uses of the Emblem will be submitted to the World Heritage Committee.
c) Authorization to use the Emblem in major products to be widely distributed over an undetermined period of time is conditional upon obtaining the manufacturer’s commitment to consult with countries concerned and secure their endorsement of texts and images illustrating properties situated in their territory, at no cost to the Secretariat, together with the proof that this has been done. The text to be approved should be provided in either one of the official languages of the Committee or in the language of the country concerned. A draft model to be used by States Parties to authorize the use of the Emblem to third parties appears below.

Content Approval Form:

[Name of responsible national body], officially identified as the body responsible for approving the content of the texts and photos relating to the World Heritage properties located in the territory of [name of country], hereby confirms to [name of producer] that the text and the images that it has submitted for the [name of property(ies)] World Heritage property(ies) are [approved] [approved subject to the following changes requested] [are not approved]

(delete whatever entry does not apply, and provide, as needed, a corrected copy of the text or a signed list of corrections).

Notes:

It is recommended that the initials of the responsible national official be affixed to each page of text.

The National Authorities are given one month from their acknowledged receipt in which to authorize the content, following which the producers may consider that the content has been tacitly approved, unless the responsible National Authorities request in writing a longer period.

Texts should be supplied to the National Authorities in one of the two official languages of the Committee, or in the official language (or in one of the official languages) of the country in which the properties are located, at the convenience of both parties.

d) After having examined the request and considered it as acceptable, the Secretariat may establish an agreement with the partner.

e) If the Director of the World Heritage Centre judges that a proposed use of the Emblem is not acceptable, the Secretariat informs the requesting party of the decision in writing.

VIII.G Right of States Parties to exert quality control

279. Authorization to use the Emblem is inextricably linked to the requirement that the national authorities may exert quality control over the products with which it is associated.

a) The States Parties to the Convention are the only parties authorized to approve the content (images and text) of any distributed product appearing under the World Heritage Emblem with regard to the properties located in their territories.
b) States Parties that protect the Emblem legally must review these uses.

c) Other States Parties may elect to review proposed uses or refer such proposals to the Secretariat. States Parties are responsible for identifying an appropriate national authority and for informing the Secretariat whether they wish to review proposed uses or to identify uses that are inappropriate. The Secretariat maintains a list of responsible national authorities.

IX INFORMATION SOURCES

IX.A Information archived by the Secretariat

280. The Secretariat maintains a database of all documents of the World Heritage Committee and the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. This database is available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/documents

281. The Secretariat ensures that copies of Tentative Lists submissions, Preliminary Assessment requests, World Heritage nominations, including copies of maps and relevant information received from States Parties are archived in hard copy and in electronic format where possible. The Secretariat also arranges for the archiving of relevant information relating to inscribed properties, including evaluations and other documents developed by the Advisory Bodies, any correspondence and reports received from States Parties (including Reactive Monitoring and Periodic Reports) and correspondence and material from the Secretariat and World Heritage Committee.

282. Archived material will be kept in a form appropriate to long-term storage. Provisions will be made for the storage of paper copies and electronic copies, as relevant. Provision will be made for copies to be provided to States Parties as requested.

283. Nomination dossiers of those properties inscribed on the World Heritage List by the Committee will be made available for consultation. States Parties are urged to upload a copy of the nomination on their own websites and inform the Secretariat of this action. States Parties preparing nominations may wish to use such information as guides for identifying and elaborating nomination of properties within their own territories.

284. Advisory Body evaluations and Committee decisions concerning each inscribed property are available on the World Heritage Centre’s website on the page dedicated to each property of the World Heritage List. For the sites not inscribed on the List, the Advisory Body evaluation is available on the World Heritage Centre’s website on the page dedicated to the Committee session when the nomination was examined.

Decision 43 COM 11A
IX.B Specific Information for World Heritage Committee members and other States Parties

285. The Secretariat maintains two electronic mailing lists: one for Committee members (wh-committee@unesco.org) and one for all States Parties (wh-states@unesco.org). States Parties are requested to supply all appropriate email addresses for the establishment of these lists. These electronic mailing lists, which supplement but do not replace the traditional means of notifying States Parties, allow the Secretariat to communicate, in a timely manner, announcements about the availability of documents, changes to meeting schedules, and other issues relevant to Committee members and other States Parties.

286. Specific information targeted at Committee members, other States Parties and Advisory Bodies is available on the World Heritage Centre’s website (https://whc.unesco.org) with restricted access.

287. The Secretariat also maintains a database of decisions of the Committee and resolutions of the General Assembly of States Parties. These are available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions

IX.C Information and publications available to the public

288. The Secretariat provides access to information labelled as publicly available and copyright free on World Heritage properties and other relevant matters, wherever possible.

289. Information on issues related to World Heritage is available on the Secretariat’s website (https://whc.unesco.org), on the websites of the Advisory Bodies and in libraries. A list of online databases and links to relevant webpages can be found in the Bibliography.

290. The Secretariat produces a wide variety of World Heritage publications, including the World Heritage List, the List of World Heritage in Danger, Brief Descriptions of World Heritage properties, World Heritage Paper series, newsletters, brochures and information kits. In addition, other information materials aimed specifically at experts and the general public are also developed. The list of World Heritage publications can be found in the Bibliography or at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/publications

These information materials are distributed to the public directly or through the national and international networks established by States Parties or by World Heritage partners.
ANNEXES
WHEREAS the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted on 16 November 1972 by the General Conference of UNESCO at its seventeenth session;

NOW THEREFORE the Government of ______________________ having considered the aforesaid Convention, hereby [ratifies][accepts] the same and undertake faithfully to carry out the stipulations therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed and sealed this instrument.

Done at ___________ this _______________ day of _______________ 20________.

(Seal) Signature of Head of State,

Prime Minister or

Minister of Foreign Affairs

• The model instrument of ratification / acceptance is available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/

• The original signed version of the completed form should be sent, preferably with an official translation in English or French, to: Director-General, UNESCO; 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France
WHEREAS the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted on 16 November 1972 by the General Conference of UNESCO at its seventeenth session;

NOW THEREFORE the Government of _______________________ having considered the aforesaid Convention, hereby accedes the same and undertake faithfully to carry out the stipulations therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed and sealed this instrument.

Done at ___________ this ______________day of _______________ 20________.

(Seal) Signature of Head of State,

Prime Minister or

Minister of Foreign Affairs

• The model instrument of accession is available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/

• The original signed version of the completed form should be sent, preferably with an official translation in English or French, to: Director-General, UNESCO, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France
TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT

STATE PARTY:  

DATE OF SUBMISSION:  

Submission prepared by:

Name:  
E-mail:  
Address:  
Fax:  
Institution:  
Telephone:  

Name of Property:  

State, Province or Region:  

Latitude and Longitude, or UTM coordinates:  

DESCRIPTION:

Justification of Outstanding Universal Value:  
(Preliminary identification of the values of the property which merit inscription on the World Heritage List)

Criteria met [see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines]:  
(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

Statements of authenticity and/or integrity [see Paragraphs 78-95 of the Operational Guidelines]:

Comparison with other similar properties:  
(The comparison should outline similarities with other properties on the World Heritage List or not, and the reasons that make the property stand out)

- The Tentative List submission format is available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists
- Further guidance on the preparation of Tentative Lists can be found in Paragraphs 62-67 of the Operational Guidelines.
- An example of a completed Tentative List submission format can be found at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists
- All Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties are available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists
- The original signed version of the completed Tentative List submission format should be sent in English or French to: UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France
- States Parties are encouraged to also submit this information in electronic format (USB Flash Drive or CD-Rom) or by e-mail to wh-tentativelists@unesco.org
STATE PARTY: DATE OF SUBMISSION:

Submission prepared by:

Name: E-mail:
Title:
Address: Fax:
Institution: Telephone:

1.a Name of the transnational/transboundary future nomination:

1.b Other States Parties participating:

1.c Name(s) of the national component part(s):

1.d State, Province or Region:

1.e Latitude and Longitude, or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates:

2.a Brief Description of the transnational/transboundary future nomination:

2.b Description of the component part(s):

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE FUTURE NOMINATION AS A WHOLE:
(Preliminary identification of the values of the future nomination as a whole which merit inscription on the World Heritage List)

3.a Criteria met [see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines]:
(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

16 This submission will be valid only when all the States Parties indicated in Section 1.b have sent their submissions.
17 The text provided in this section should be identical in all submissions of the States Parties involved in the presentation of the same transnational/ transboundary future nomination.
18 In case of transnational/transboundary properties any modification will need the agreement of all States Parties concerned.
19 In case of transnational/transboundary properties any modification will need the agreement of all States Parties concerned.
20 In case of transnational/transboundary properties any modification will need the agreement of all States Parties concerned.
3.b **Statements of authenticity and/or integrity** [see Paragraphs 79-95 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

3.c.1 **Justification of the selection of the component part(s) in relation to the future nomination as a whole:**

3.c.2 **Comparison with other similar properties**\(^{21}\):

(This comparison should outline the similarities with other properties inscribed or not on the World Heritage List, and the reasons for the exceptional character of the future nomination).

---

\(^{21}\) In case of transnational/transboundary properties any modification will need the agreement of all States Parties concerned.
REQUEST FORMAT FOR A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF A POTENTIAL NOMINATION TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

(in compliance with paragraph 122 of the Operational Guidelines)

- The Request Format for a Preliminary Assessment of a Potential Nomination to the World Heritage List is available at the following Web address: [http://whc.unesco.org/en/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](http://whc.unesco.org/en/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)
- Further guidance on the preparation of the Preliminary Assessment Request Format can be found in Section III of the Operational Guidelines.
- The original signed version of the completed Preliminary Assessment Request Format should be sent in English or French to: UNESCO World Heritage Centre 7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris 07 SP France Telephone: +33 (0) 1 4568 11 04
- States Parties must also submit this information in electronic format (USB Key or by e-mail to wh-nominations@unesco.org)
Note: In preparing the request for Preliminary Assessment, States Parties should use this format but delete the explanatory notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT REQUEST FORMAT</th>
<th>EXPLANATORY NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE POTENTIAL NOMINATED PROPERTY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.a Country (and State Party if different)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.b State, Province or Region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.c Name of potential nominated property</td>
<td>Do not to exceed 200 characters, including spaces and punctuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.d Latitude and Longitude coordinates</td>
<td>In this space provide the latitude and longitude coordinates of a point at the approximate centre of the potential nominated property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.e Map showing the features/attributes of the potential nominated property</td>
<td>In the case of potential serial nominated property, provide a table showing the name of each component part, its region and the coordinates of its centre point. Where more detailed maps (including GIS shapefiles) are available these are welcome and should be included. If proposals for boundaries and buffer zones exist, also provide maps of these.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.f Name and date of submission of the potential nominated property on the Tentative List of the relevant State(s) Party(ies) as registered by the Secretariat</td>
<td>Indicate precisely the title of the Tentative List entry to which the potential nominated property relates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.g Has the potential nominated property received funds from the International Assistance mechanism?</td>
<td>If so, briefly explain the scope of the International Assistance provided, specify the date and include any documentation on the advice provided by the Advisory Bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.h Has the potential nominated property received advice through Upstream Process mechanism?</td>
<td>If so, briefly explain the scope of the advice provided, specify the date and include any documentation on the advice provided by the Advisory Bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.i International designations</td>
<td>Indicate if the potential nominated property, as a whole or part of it, is internationally recognized as significant under other global conventions and programmes relating to the protection of cultural and natural heritage (see Paragraph 44).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE POTENTIAL NOMINATED PROPERTY

#### 2.a Summary description and history of the potential nominated property

Provide a brief description of the potential nominated property, including its main heritage features/attributes and relevant geographic characteristics (see Explanatory Notes of Section 2.a of Annex 5).

Provide a brief description of the history of the potential nominated property, including significant events and development of its main heritage features/attributes.

Maximum word length: 3000 words

#### 2.b Status of the research and historical documentation related to the nominated property

Provide a brief description of the extent of documentation and relevant research available on the potential nominated property, including the following elements: when it has begun, what are the major sources, if published/unpublished, whether major research is ongoing, potential identified gaps in the knowledge including the language in which this information is available.

Provide at least one reference that provides a good description of the heritage values of the potential nominated property.

Maximum word length: 500 words

#### 2.c Settings of the potential nominated property

Bearing in mind that attributes and features that convey the potential Outstanding Universal Value should be located within the nominated property, describe the immediate and wider settings (see Paragraphs 104, 112 and 118bis) of the potential nominated property and how they support the potential Outstanding Universal Value (including any particular relationship in terms of the values and attributes in the potential nominated property).

Maximum word length: 500 words

### 3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE POTENTIAL NOMINATED PROPERTY

#### 3.1.a Global significance of the potential nominated property

Explain the reasons for which this potential nominated property could be considered globally significant within the context of the World Heritage Convention.

Maximum word length: 500 words

#### 3.1.b Which World Heritage criteria could be relevant to justify the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the potential nominated property? [see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines]:

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)
- (v)
- (vi)
- (vii)
- (viii)
- (ix)
- (x)

(Tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and provide a brief explanation to justify the use of each, not exceeding 100 words per selected criteria.)
### Request Format for a Preliminary Assessment of a Potential Nomination to the World Heritage List

#### Annex 3

#### 3.2. Nomination Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.a Are you considering a potential serial nomination?</th>
<th>If yes, provide an explanation and a rationale for the serial approach.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Maximum word length: 500 words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.b Are you considering a potential transboundary or transnational nomination?</th>
<th>If yes, provide information on whether a nomination strategy has been planned and what will be the proposed approach.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Maximum word length: 500 words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2.c Are you considering nominating the area as a Cultural Landscape?</th>
<th>If yes, provide an explanation and a rationale for the approach (see Paragraphs 47, 47bis and 47ter of the Operational Guidelines).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes/No</td>
<td>Maximum word length: 500 words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4. INTEGRITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.a Inclusion of attributes in the potential nominated property</th>
<th>Describe the main attributes/elements which would be included within the boundaries of the potential nominated property, in order to fully understand and express its potential Outstanding Universal Value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are there any important features or attributes that have been compromised or lost from the area, such as heavily modified ecosystems, extinct species etc.? If so, provide details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For potential serial nominated properties, explain how the proposed component parts contribute to the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the site as a whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum word length: 750 words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.b Conservation status of the attributes, and factors affecting the potential nominated property</th>
<th>Provide information on the condition of the attributes of the potential nominated property, including where relevant physical fabric, processes and associations. Does the potential nominated property suffer from any actual or potential adverse effects of development and/or neglect? How have such factors been addressed in order to remove/reduce their negative impact?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum word length: 750 words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5. AUTHENTICITY [for potential properties proposed under criteria (i) to (vi) only]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.a Attributes and Information sources</th>
<th>Describe how each of the relevant attributes convey truthfully and credibly the values expressed in the proposed criteria (see paragraphs 79 to 86).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum word length: 750 words</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Request Format for a Preliminary Assessment of a Potential Nomination to the World Heritage List

### Annex 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.b</td>
<td>Changes to the relevant attributes&lt;br&gt;Description: what type or degree of change to the relevant attributes has occurred that may reduce their ability to convey potential Outstanding Universal Value. &lt;br&gt;Maximum word length: 750 words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. FRAMEWORK FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.a</td>
<td>Approach proposed to comparative analysis&lt;br&gt;Outline the main factors that you consider need to be taken into account in order to develop a relevant comparative analysis in relation to the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the potential nominated property. &lt;br&gt;Maximum word length: 1500 words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.b</td>
<td>Comparison with other similar properties or sites&lt;br&gt;List the most relevant comparable areas, which have been considered concerning the potential nominated property (including which properties on the World Heritage List, on Tentative Lists, or more widely are the most relevant comparable sites). &lt;br&gt;Describe briefly how the potential nominated property would differ from properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List, or sites included on the Tentative Lists or other sites. &lt;br&gt;Maximum word length: 1000 words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.c</td>
<td>Selection of component parts for potential serial nominated properties&lt;br&gt;In the case of potential serial nominated properties, provide details of the approach used to select their component parts and the rationale for the selection. &lt;br&gt;Maximum word length: 500 words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.d</td>
<td>Gaps and underrepresented heritage on the World Heritage List&lt;br&gt;Identify whether the potential nominated property addresses a particular gap or underrepresented area or theme on the World Heritage List and how it would contribute to achieving a more balanced and representative World Heritage List. &lt;br&gt;Indicate if the potential nominated property is mentioned in the thematic studies of the Advisory Bodies. &lt;br&gt;Maximum 500 words.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsection</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.a</td>
<td>Protection status&lt;br&gt;Describe the current legislative and regulatory measures at national and local level. &lt;br&gt;Describe any protection measures that apply to the immediate and wider settings of the potential nominated property. &lt;br&gt;Maximum word length: 500 words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.b</td>
<td>Management status&lt;br&gt;In case a management system is in place, or is envisaged, for the conservation of the potential nominated property, provide a brief description of its organization, priorities, conservation measures and the adequacy of resources (capacity and financial) available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In case the potential nominated property already has a management plan, or other documented management system, attach a copy of the most recent version.

In the case of potential serial nominated properties, provide information on whether an overall management framework for all components parts is already in place or envisaged.

Maximum word length: 500 words

If the potential nominated property might affect the lands, territories or resources of indigenous peoples and/or local communities, explain how they are represented, and in how far they have participated in the preparation of the Tentative List and the Preliminary Assessment request (see paragraphs 64 and 123). Demonstrate, as appropriate, that the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples has been obtained, through, *inter alia*, making the planned nomination publicly available in appropriate languages and public consultations and hearings.

Maximum word length: 500 words

Describe any issues or difficulties, which have been identified to date in considering a possible World Heritage nomination, or any specific area(s) where advice is required in considering the potential nominated property.

Maximum word length: 500 words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.a Name and contact information of official local institution/agency/organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution/Agency/Organization:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web address:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Signature on behalf of the State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Preliminary Assessment request should conclude with the signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

1. This annex provides information on specific types of properties to guide States Parties in preparing nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. The following information constitutes guidelines that should be used in association with Chapter II of the Operational Guidelines, which contains the criteria for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List.

2. The Committee has endorsed the findings of expert meetings on the subject of cultural landscapes, towns, canals and routes (Part I, below).

3. The reports of other expert meetings requested by the World Heritage Committee, in the framework of the Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List, are referred to in Part II.

4. Part III lists various comparative and thematic studies prepared by the Advisory Bodies.

I. CULTURAL LANDSCAPES, TOWNS, CANALS AND ROUTES

5. The World Heritage Committee has identified and defined several specific types of cultural and natural properties and has adopted specific guidelines to facilitate the evaluation of such properties when nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. To date, these cover the following categories, although it is likely that others may be added in due course:

   a) Cultural Landscapes;
   b) Historic Towns and Town Centres;
   c) Heritage Canals;
   d) Heritage Routes.

[part on Cultural Landscapes moved to par.47, 47bis and 47ter] CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Definition

6. Cultural landscapes are cultural properties and 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.

7. They should be selected on the basis both of their Outstanding Universal Value and of their representativity 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.

8. The term “cultural landscape” embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment.

9. 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. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity.

Definition and Categories

10. Cultural landscapes fall into three main categories, namely:

(i) The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined landscape 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.

(ii) The second category is the organically evolved landscape. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its 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.

(iii) The final category is the associative cultural landscape. The inscription 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.

Inscription of Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List

11. The extent of a cultural landscape for inscription 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.

12. General criteria for protection and management are equally 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.
13. The existence of a category of “cultural landscape”, included on the World Heritage List on the basis of the criteria set out in Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines, does not exclude the possibility of properties of exceptional importance in relation to both cultural and natural criteria continuing to be inscribed (see definition of mixed properties as set out in Paragraph 46). In such cases, their Outstanding Universal Value must be justified under both sets of criteria.

HISTORIC TOWNS AND TOWN CENTRES

Definition and Categories

14. Groups of urban buildings eligible for inscription on 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; these generally satisfy the criterion of authenticity 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.

Inscription of Historic Towns and Town Centres on the World Heritage List

15. The significance of Historic Towns and Town Centres can be examined under the factors outlined below:

(i) Towns no longer inhabited

The evaluation of towns that are no longer inhabited does not raise any special difficulties other than those related to archaeological properties 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.

(ii) Inhabited historic towns

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 inscription, 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 inscription of cultural properties on the World Heritage List (see Paragraph 77 (vi) of the Operational Guidelines). To be eligible for inscription in the List,

24 This text was included in the January 1987 version of the Operational Guidelines following the discussion by the Committee at its 8th session (Buenos Aires, 1984) of the conclusions of the Meeting of Experts to Consult on Historic Towns which met in Paris from 5 to 7 September 1984 organized by ICOMOS.
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.

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.

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 Outstanding Universal Value is located in severely degraded or insufficiently representative urban surroundings, it should, of course, be listed without any special reference to the town.

(iii) — New towns of the twentieth century

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.

Under present conditions, preference should be given to the inscription 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 inscription in their entirety.

In view of the effects which the inscription of a town on the World Heritage List could have on its future, such entries should be exceptional. Inscription 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.
HERITAGE CANALS


Definition

17. A canal is a human-engineered waterway. It may be of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history or technology, either intrinsically or as an exceptional example representative of this category of cultural property. The canal may be a monumental work, the defining feature of a linear cultural landscape, or an integral component of a complex cultural landscape.

Inscription of Heritage Canals on the World Heritage List

18. Authenticity depends holistically upon values and the relationships between these values. One distinctive feature of the canal as a heritage element is its evolution over time. This is linked to how it was used during different periods and the associated technological changes the canal underwent. The extent of these changes may constitute a heritage element.

19. The authenticity and historical interpretation of a canal encompass the connection between the real property (subject of the Convention), possible movable property (boats, temporary navigation items) and the associated structures (bridges, etc) and landscape.

20. The significance of canals can be examined under technological, economic, social, and landscape factors as outlined below:

(i) Technology

Canals can serve a variety of purposes: irrigation, navigation, defence, water-power, flood mitigation, land-drainage and water-supply. The following are areas of technology which may be of significance:

a) The lining and waterproofing of the water channel;

b) The engineering structures of the line with reference to comparative structural features in other areas of architecture and technology;

c) The development of the sophistication of construction methods; and

d) The transfer of technologies.

(ii) Economy

Canals contribute to the economy in a variety of ways, e.g. in terms of economic development and the conveyance of goods and people. Canals were the first man-made routes for the effective carriage of bulk cargoes. Canals played and continue to play a key role in economic development through their use for irrigation. The following factors are important:

a) Nation building;

b) Agricultural development;

c) Industrial development;

d) Generation of wealth;

e) Development of engineering skills applied to other areas and industries; and

f) Tourism.

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(iii) Social Factors

The building of canals had, and their operation continues to have, social consequences:

a) The redistribution of wealth with social and cultural results; and

b) The movement of people and the interaction of cultural groups.

(iv) Landscape

Such large-scale engineering works had and continue to have an impact on the natural landscape. Related industrial activity and changing settlement patterns cause visible changes to landscape forms and patterns.

HERITAGE ROUTES

21. The concept of “routes” or cultural itineraries was discussed by the expert meeting on “Routes as a Part of our Cultural Heritage” (Madrid, Spain, November 1994).

Definition

22. The concept of heritage routes is shown to be a rich and fertile one, offering a privileged framework in which mutual understanding, a plural approach to history and a culture of peace can all operate.

23. A heritage route is composed of tangible elements of which the cultural significance comes from exchanges and a multi-dimensional dialogue across countries or regions, and that illustrate the interaction of movement, along the route, in space and time.

Inscription of Heritage Routes on the World Heritage List

24. The following points should be considered when determining whether a heritage route is suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List:

   (i) The requirement to hold Outstanding Universal Value should be recalled.

   (ii) The concept of heritage routes:

   - is based on the dynamics of movement and the idea of exchanges, with continuity in space and time;

   - refers to a whole, where the route has a worth over and above the sum of the elements making it up and through which it gains its cultural significance;

   - highlights exchange and dialogue between countries or between regions;

   - is multi-dimensional, with different aspects developing and adding to its prime purpose which may be religious, commercial, administrative or otherwise.

   (iii) A heritage route may be considered as a specific, dynamic type of cultural landscape, just as recent debates have led to their acceptance within the Operational Guidelines.

   (iv) The identification of a heritage route is based on a collection of strengths and tangible elements, testimony to the significance of the route itself.

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Guidelines for the inscription of specific types of properties on the World Heritage List

Annex 3

(v) The conditions of authenticity are to be applied on the grounds of its significance and other elements making up the heritage route. It will take into account the duration of the route, and perhaps how often it is used nowadays, as well as the legitimate wishes for development of peoples affected.

These points will be considered within the natural framework of the route and its intangible and symbolic dimensions.

II. REPORTS OF REGIONAL AND THEMATIC EXPERT MEETINGS

25. The World Heritage Committee, in the framework of the Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List has requested a number of regional and thematic expert meetings on different types of properties. The results of these meetings may guide States Parties in preparing nominations. The reports of the expert meetings presented to the World Heritage Committee are available at https://whc.unesco.org/en/globalstrategy

[Updated and added to Select World Heritage Bibliography to be found at the end of this document]

III. THEMATIC AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES BY THE ADVISORY BODIES

26. To fulfil their obligations concerning evaluations of nominations of cultural and natural properties, the Advisory Bodies have undertaken comparative and thematic studies, often with partner organizations, in different subject areas in order to provide a context for their evaluations.

These reports, most of which are available on their respective Web addresses, include:

- Earth's Geological History – A Contextual Framework for Assessment of World Heritage Fossil Site Nominations (September 1996)
  http://www.icomos.org/studies/canals-toc.htm
- International Canal Monuments List (1996)
  http://www.icomos.org/studies/canals-toc.htm
- World Heritage Bridges (1996)
  http://www.icomos.org/studies/bridges.htm
- A Global Overview of Forest Protected Areas on the World Heritage List (September 1997)
  http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wh/reviews/forests/
- A Global Overview of Wetland and Marine Protected Areas on the World Heritage List (September 1997)
  http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wh/reviews/wetlands/
- Human Use of World Heritage Natural Sites (September 1997)
  http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wh/reviews/human/
- Fossil Hominid Sites (1997)
  http://www.icomos.org/studies/hominid.htm
- The Urban Architectural Heritage of Latin America (1998)
  http://www.icomos.org/studies/latin-towns.htm
  http://www.icomos.org/studies/theatres.htm
- Railways as World Heritage Sites (1999)
  http://www.icomos.org/studies/railways.htm
Guidelines for the inscription of specific types of properties on the World Heritage List

Annex 3

A Global Overview of Protected Areas on the World Heritage List of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (November 2000)
http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wh/reviews/

Les villages ouvriers comme éléments du patrimoine de l'industrie (2001)
http://www.icomos.org/studies/villages-ouvriers.htm

A Global Strategy for Geological World Heritage (February 2002)

http://www.icomos.org/studies/sarockart.htm
INTRODUCTION

This Annex reproduces the Nara Document on Authenticity, drafted by the 45 participants to the Nara Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention, held at Nara, Japan, from 1-6 November 1994. The Nara Conference was organized in cooperation with UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS.

The World Heritage Committee examined the report of the Nara meeting on Authenticity at its 18th session (Phuket, Thailand, 1994) (see document WHC-94/CONF.003/16).

Subsequent expert meetings have enriched the concept of authenticity in relation to the World Heritage Convention (see Bibliography of the Operational Guidelines).

I. THE NARA DOCUMENT ON AUTHENTICITY

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 values.

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 judgements 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 judgements of values and authenticity within fixed criteria. On the contrary, the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must be 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, 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 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.
Appendix 1: Suggestions for follow-up

1. Respect for cultural and heritage diversity requires conscious efforts to avoid imposing mechanistic formulae or standardized procedures in attempting to define or determine authenticity of particular monuments and sites.

2. Efforts to determine authenticity in a manner respectful of cultures and heritage diversity requires approaches which encourage cultures to develop analytical processes and tools specific to their nature and needs. Such approaches may have several aspects in common:
   - efforts to ensure assessment of authenticity involve multidisciplinary collaboration and the appropriate utilisation of all available expertise and knowledge;
   - efforts to ensure attributed values are truly representative of a culture and the diversity of its interests, in particular monuments and sites;
   - efforts to document clearly the particular nature of authenticity for monuments and sites as a practical guide to future treatment and monitoring;
   - efforts to update authenticity assessments in light of changing values and circumstances.

3. Particularly important are efforts to ensure that attributed values are respected, and that their determination included efforts to build, as far as possible, a multidisciplinary and community consensus concerning these values.

4. Approaches should also build on and facilitate international co-operation among all those with an interest in conservation of cultural heritage, in order to improve global respect and understanding for the diverse expressions and values of each culture.

5. Continuation and extension of this dialogue to the various regions and cultures of the world is a prerequisite to increasing the practical value of consideration of authenticity in the conservation of the common heritage of humankind.

6. Increasing awareness within the public of this fundamental dimension of heritage is an absolute necessity in order to arrive at concrete measures for safeguarding the vestiges of the past. This means developing greater understanding of the values represented by the cultural properties themselves, as well as respecting the role such monuments and sites play in contemporary society.

Appendix 2: Definitions

Conservation: all efforts designed to understand cultural heritage, know its history and meaning, ensure its material safeguard and, as required, its presentation, restoration and enhancement. (Cultural heritage is understood to include monuments, groups of buildings and sites of cultural value as defined in Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention).

Information sources: all material, written, oral and figurative sources which make it possible to know the nature, specifications, meaning and history of the cultural heritage.
II. CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY - ON AUTHENTICITY

Publications which preceded the Nara meeting and which helped prepare the ground for the authenticity discussion which took place in Nara:


Preparatory meeting for the Nara Meeting, held in Bergen, Norway, 31 January - 1 February 1994:


The Nara meeting, 1-6 November 1994, Nara, Japan:


The Nara meeting brought together 45 experts from 26 countries and international organizations from around the world. Their papers are contained in the volume cited above, as is the Nara document prepared in a working group of 12 meeting participants and edited by Raymond Lemaire and Herb Stovel. This volume of Proceedings invites members of ICOMOS and others to extend the discussions of the Nara Document issues to other regions of the world.

Significant post-Nara regional meetings (as of January 2005):


The European ICOMOS Conference of 17-22 October, 1995 which took place in Cesky Krumlov, Czech Republic brought together 18 European members of ICOMOS to present national views of the application of authenticity concepts from 14 countries. A synthesis of presentations affirmed the importance of authenticity within the analytical processes we apply to conservation problems as a means of assuring truthful, sincere and honest approaches to conservation problems, and gave emphasis to strengthening the notion of dynamic conservation in order to apply authenticity analysis appropriately to cultural landscapes and urban settings.


This Authenticity meeting which took place in San Antonio, Texas, USA in March 1996, brought together participants from ICOMOS national committees of North, Central and South America to debate the application of the concepts of Nara. The meeting adopted the *Declaration of San Antonio*, which discussed the relationship between authenticity and identity, history, materials, social value, dynamic and static sites, stewardship and economics, and contained recommendations extending “proofs” of authenticity to include reflection of its true value, integrity, context, identity, use and function, as well as recommendations pertinent to different typologies of sites.


The Great Zimbabwe meeting organised by the World Heritage Centre (26-29 May 2000) focused attention on both authenticity and integrity in an African context. Eighteen speakers looked at issues arising in...
management of both cultural and natural heritage properties. The meeting resulted in the publication cited above, which includes a set of recommendations coming from meeting participants. Among recommendations were suggestions to include management systems, language, and other forms of intangible heritage among attributes expressing authenticity, and an emphasis given to the place of local communities in the sustainable heritage management process.

Reconstruction discussions in the context of the World Heritage Convention (as of January 2005):


This Format must be used for all nomination dossiers submitted after 2 February 2005

- The Nomination Format is available at https://whc.unesco.org/en/nominationform
- Further guidance on the preparation of nomination dossiers can be found in Section III of the Operational Guidelines
- The original signed version of the completed Nomination Format should be sent in English or French to UNESCO World Heritage Centre
  7, place de Fontenoy
  75352 Paris 07 SP
  France
  Telephone: +33 (0) 1 45 68 11 3604
  E-mail: wh-nominations@unesco.org
Executive Summary

This information, to be provided by the State Party, will be updated by the Secretariat following the decision by the World Heritage Committee. It will then be returned to the State Party confirming the basis on which the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Party</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State, Province or Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of nominated property</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property</td>
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<tr>
<td>A4 or A3 size map(s) of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attach A4 or A3 size map(s) which should be the reduced size version of the original copies of topographic or cadastral maps showing the nominated property and buffer zone (if present) at the largest scale available included or annexed to the nomination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria)</td>
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<td>(see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines)</td>
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<td>Cultural Landscape</td>
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<td>Indicate whether the property is nominated as a cultural landscape (YES) or (NO)</td>
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<td>(see Paragraphs 47, 47bis and 47ter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (text should clarify what is considered to be the Outstanding Universal Value embodied by the nominated property, approximately 1-2 page format)</td>
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<td>According to the paragraph 155, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be composed of:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a) Brief synthesis</td>
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<td>b) Justification for Criteria</td>
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<td>c) Statement of Integrity (for all properties)</td>
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<td>d) Statement of authenticity for properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi)</td>
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<tr>
<td>e) Requirements for protection and management</td>
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<td>See format in Annex 10</td>
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<td>Name and contact information of official local institution/agency</td>
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Properties for inscription on the World Heritage List

Note: In preparing the nomination dossier, States Parties should use this format but delete the explanatory notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINATION FORMAT</th>
<th>EXPLANATORY NOTES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Identification of the nominated property</strong></td>
<td>Together with Sections 2 and 3, this is the most important section in the nomination. It must make clear to the Committee precisely where the nominated property is located and how it is geographically defined. In the case of serial nominated properties nominations, insert a table that shows the name of the component part, region (if different for different components), coordinates, area and buffer zone. Other fields could also be added (page reference or map number, etc.) that differentiate the several components.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.a Country (and State Party if different)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1.b State, Province or Region</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.c Name of nominated property</strong></td>
<td>This is the official name of the nominated property that will appear in published material about World Heritage. It should be concise. Do not exceed 200 characters, including spaces and punctuation. In the case of serial nominated properties nominations (see Paragraphs 137 -139 of the Operational Guidelines), give a name for the ensemble (e.g., Baroque Churches of the Philippines). Do not include the name of the component parts of a serial nominated property nomination, which should be included in a table as part of 1.d and 1.f.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.d Geographical coordinates to the nearest second</strong></td>
<td>In this space provide the latitude and longitude coordinates (to the nearest second) or UTM coordinates (to the nearest 10 metres) of a point at the approximate centre of the nominated property. Do not use other coordinate systems. If in doubt, please consult the Secretariat. In the case of serial nominated properties nominations, provide a table showing the name of each component part, its region (or nearest town as appropriate), and the coordinates of its centre point. Coordinate format examples: N 45° 06' 05&quot; W 15° 37' 56&quot; or UTM Zone 18 Easting: 545670 Northing: 4586750</td>
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<tr>
<th>Id n°</th>
<th>Name of the component part</th>
<th>Region(s) / District(s)</th>
<th>Coordinates of the Central Point</th>
<th>Area of Nominated component part of the property (ha)</th>
<th>Area of the Buffer Zone (ha)</th>
<th>Map N°</th>
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<td>1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone</td>
<td>Annex to the nomination, and list below with scales and dates:</td>
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<td>(i) Original copies of topographic maps showing the property nominated, at the largest scale available which shows the entire nominated property. The boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone should be clearly marked. The boundaries of zones of special legal protection from which the nominated property benefits should be recorded on maps to be included under the protection and management section of the nomination text. Multiple maps may be necessary for serial nominated properties nominations (see table in 1.d). The maps provided should be at the largest available and practical scale to allow the identification of topographic elements such as neighbouring settlements, buildings and routes in order to allow the clear assessment of the impact of any proposed development within, adjacent to, or on the boundary line. The choice of the adequate scale is essential to clearly show the boundaries of the nominated property and shall be in relation to the category of site that is proposed for inscription: cultural sites would require cadastral maps, while natural sites or cultural landscapes would require topographic maps (normally 1:25 000 to 1:50 000 scale).</td>
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<td>Utmost care is needed with the width of boundary lines on maps, as thick boundary lines may make the actual boundary of the nominated property ambiguous.</td>
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<td>Maps may be obtained from the addresses shown at <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/en/mapagencies">https://whc.unesco.org/en/mapagencies</a>.</td>
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<td>All maps should be capable of being geo-referenced, with a minimum of three points on opposite sides of the maps with complete sets of coordinates. The maps, untrimmed, should show scale, orientation, projection, datum, nominated property name and date. If possible, maps should be sent rolled and not folded.</td>
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<td>Geographic Information in digital form is encouraged if possible, suitable for incorporation into a GIS (Geographic Information System), however, this may not substitute the submission of printed maps. In this case the delineation of the boundaries (nominated property and buffer zone) should be presented in vector form, prepared at the largest scale possible. The State Party is invited to contact the Secretariat for further information concerning this option.</td>
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<td>(ii) A Location Map showing the location of the nominated property within the State Party,</td>
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<td>(iii) Plans and specially prepared maps of the nominated property showing individual features are helpful and may also be annexed.</td>
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<td>To facilitate copying and presentation to the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Committee A4 (or “letter”) size reduction and a digital image file of the principal maps should also be included in the main text of the nomination dossier text if possible.</td>
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<td>Where no buffer zone is proposed, the main text of the nomination dossier must include a statement as to why a buffer zone is not required for the proper protection of the nominated property.</td>
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### NOMINATION FORMAT

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.f</th>
<th>Area of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Area of nominated property:</strong> ________ ha</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Buffer zone</strong> ________ ha</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong> ________ ha</td>
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In the case of serial nominated properties nominations (see Paragraphs 137–140 of the Operational Guidelines), insert a table that shows the name of the component part, region (if different for different components), coordinates, area of each component part and buffer zone.

The serial nominated properties nominations table should also be used to show the size of each component part separately, the separate nominated areas and of the buffer zone(s).

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

2. **Description**

2.a **Description of nominated property**

This section should begin with a description of the nominated property at the date of nomination. It should refer to all the significant features of the nominated property.

In the case of a cultural nominated property this section will include a description of whatever elements make the nominated property culturally significant. It could include a description of any building or buildings and their architectural style, date of construction, materials, etc. This section should also describe important aspects of the setting such as gardens, parks etc. For a rock art site, for example, the description should refer to the rock art as well as the surrounding landscapes. In the case of an historic town or district, it is not necessary to describe each individual building, but important public buildings should be described individually and an account should be given of the planning or layout of the area, its street pattern and so on.

In the case of a natural property the account is section should deal with important physical attributes, geology, habitats, species and population size, and other significant ecological features and processes. Species lists should be provided where practicable, and the presence of threatened or endemic taxa should be highlighted. The extent and methods of exploitation the use of natural resources should be described.

In the case of cultural landscapes, it will be necessary to produce a description under all the matters mentioned above. Special attention should be paid to the interaction of people and nature.

The entire nominated property identified in section 1 (Identification of the Nominated Property) should be described. In the case of serial nominated properties nominations (see Paragraphs 137–140 of the Operational Guidelines), each of the component parts should be separately described.

This section should contain a list and short description of the main attributes.

Nominated properties are required to demonstrate their potential Outstanding Universal Value through their attributes. Attributes convey the potential Outstanding Universal Value and enable an understanding of that value. These attributes will be the focus of protection and management actions, and institutional arrangements, and their spatial distribution and respective protection requirements will inform the boundary of the property.

Attributes can be physical qualities or fabric, but can also include processes, associated with a property, that impact on physical qualities, such as natural or agricultural processes, social arrangements or cultural practices that have shaped distinctive...
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<td>landscapes. For natural properties they can be specific landscape features, areas of habitat, flagship species, aspects relating to environmental quality (such as intactness, high-pristine environmental quality), scale and naturalness of habitats, and size and viability of wildlife populations.</td>
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</table>
| 2.b History and Development | Describe how the property has reached its present form and condition and the significant changes that it has undergone, including recent conservation history.  
This should include some account of construction phases in the case of monuments, sites, buildings or groups of buildings. Where there have been major changes, demolitions or rebuilding since completion they should also be described.  
In the case of a natural property, the account should cover significant events in history or pre-history that have affected the evolution of the property and give an account of its interaction with humankind. This will include changes in the use of the property and its natural resources for hunting, fishing or agriculture, or changes brought about by climatic change, floods, earthquake or other natural causes.  
Such information will also be required in the case of cultural landscapes, where all aspects of the history of human activity in the area needs to be covered.  
[copied from paragraph 132.2] The History and Development of the nominated property shall describe how the nominated property has reached its present form and condition and the significant changes that it has undergone. This information shall provide the important facts needed to support and give substance to the argument that the nominated property meets the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of integrity and/or authenticity. |  |
| 3. Justification for Inscription | The justification should be set out under the following sections.  
This section must make clear why the nominated property is considered to be of “Outstanding Universal Value”.  
The whole of this section of the nomination should be written with careful reference to the requirements of the Operational Guidelines. It should not include detailed descriptive material about the nominated property or its management, which are addressed in other sections, but should convey the key aspects that are relevant to the definition of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. |  |
| 3.1.a Brief synthesis | The brief synthesis should comprise (i) a summary of factual information and (ii) a summary of qualities.  
The summary of factual information sets out the geographical and historical context and the main features. The summary of qualities should present to decision-makers and the general public the potential Outstanding Universal Value that needs to be sustained, and should also include a summary of the attributes that convey its potential Outstanding Universal Value, and need to be protected, managed and monitored. The summary should relate to all stated criteria in order to justify the nomination. The brief synthesis thus |

27 See also paragraphs 132 and 133.
### NOMINATION FORMAT

- **Encapsulates the whole rationale for the nomination and proposed inscription.**

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### 3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

- See Paragraph 77 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
- Provide a separate justification for each criterion cited.
- State briefly how the property meets those criteria under which it has been nominated (where necessary, make reference to the “description” and “comparative analysis” sections of the nomination, but do not duplicate the text of these sections) and describe for each criterion the relevant attributes.

#### 3.1. c Statement of Integrity

- The statement of integrity should demonstrate that the nominated property fulfils the conditions of integrity set out in Section II.D of the *Operational Guidelines*, which describe these conditions in greater detail.
- The *Operational Guidelines* set out the need to assess the extent to which the nominated property:
  - includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value;
  - is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property’s significance;
  - suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect (Paragraph 88).
- The *Operational Guidelines* provide specific guidance in relation to the various World Heritage criteria, which is important to understand (Paragraphs 89–95).

#### 3.1.d Statement of Authenticity (for nominations made under criteria (i) to (vi))

- The statement of authenticity should demonstrate that the nominated property fulfils the conditions of authenticity set out in Section II.D of the *Operational Guidelines*, which describe these conditions in greater detail.
- This section should summarise information that may be included in more detail in section 4 of the nomination (and possibly in other sections), and should not reproduce the level of detail included in those sections.
- Authenticity only applies to cultural properties and to the cultural aspects of ‘mixed’ properties.
- The *Operational Guidelines* state that ‘properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes’ (Paragraph 82).
- The *Operational Guidelines* suggest that the following types of attributes might be considered as conveying or expressing Outstanding Universal Value:
  - 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/external factors.
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<td>3.1.e Protection and management requirements</td>
<td>[moved from below] This section should summarise information that may be included in more detail in section 5 of the nomination document dossier (and also potentially in sections 4 and 6), and should not reproduce the level of detail included in those sections. This section should set out how the requirements for protection and management will be met, in order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property is maintained over time. It should include both details of an overall framework for protection and management, and the identification of specific long term expectations for the protection of the nominated property. This section should summarise information that may be included in more detail in section 5 of the nomination document (and also potentially in sections 4 and 6), and should not reproduce the level of detail included in those sections. The text in this section should first outline the framework for provide an overview of the protection and management system. This should include the necessary protection mechanisms, management systems and/or management plans (whether currently in place or in need of establishment) that will protect and conserve the attributes that carry Outstanding Universal Value, and address the threats to and vulnerabilities of the nominated property. These could include the presence of strong and effective legal protection, a clearly documented management system, including relationships with key stakeholders or user groups, adequate staff and financial resources, key requirements for presentation (where relevant), and effective and responsive monitoring. Secondly this section needs to acknowledge any long-term challenges for the protection and management of the nominated property and state how addressing these will be a long-term strategy. It will be relevant to refer to the most significant threats to the nominated property, and to vulnerabilities and negative changes in authenticity and/or integrity that have been highlighted, and to set out how protection and management will address these vulnerabilities and threats and mitigate any adverse changes. As an official statement, recognised by the World Heritage Committee, this section of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should convey the most important commitments that the State Party is making for the long-term protection and management of the nominated property.</td>
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<td>3.2 Comparative Analysis</td>
<td>The nominated property should be compared to similar properties, whether on the World Heritage List or not. The comparison should outline the similarities the nominated property has with other properties and the reasons that make the nominated property stand out. The comparative analysis should aim to explain the importance of the nominated property both in its national and international context (see Paragraph 132). Comparisons should be made with properties expressing the same values as the nominated property, and within a defined geo-cultural area (cultural properties) or globally (natural properties). The combination of values and attributes on which the comparative analysis is based must match the key aspects that are relevant to the definition of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property conveyed in the rest of section 3. The purpose of the comparative analysis is to show that there is room on the List using existing thematic studies and the gap analysis.</td>
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<td>In the case of serial nominated properties, the justification for the selection of the component parts text needs to set out the rationale for choosing the component parts, in terms of comparing them with other similar component parts and justifying the choice made. The comparative analysis must conclude by drawing conclusions.</td>
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### 3.3 Proposed Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (see Annex 10)

A Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is the official statement adopted by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List. When the World Heritage Committee agrees to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, it also agrees on a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value that encapsulates why the property is considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value, how it satisfies the relevant criteria, the conditions of integrity and (for cultural properties) authenticity, and how it meets the requirements for protection and management in order to sustain Outstanding Universal Value in the long-term.

Statements of Outstanding Universal Value should be concise and are set out in a standard format. They should help to raise awareness regarding the value of the property, guide the assessment of its state of conservation and inform protection and management. Once adopted by the Committee, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is displayed at the property and on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre’s website.

The main sections of a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value are the following:

- a) Brief synthesis
- b) Justification for Criteria
- c) Statement of Integrity (for all properties)
- d) Statement of authenticity for properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi)
- e) Requirements for protection and management

### 4. State of Conservation and factors affecting the nominated property

#### 4.a Present state of conservation

The information presented in this section constitutes the base-line data necessary to monitor the state of conservation of the nominated property in the future. Information should be provided in this section on the physical condition of the nominated property, any threats to the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and conservation measures at the property in place (see Paragraph 132). The state of conservation of the attributes as identified in section 2.a and 3.1.a. should be described, including attributes which have been lost or whose condition is compromised.

For example, in a historic town or area, buildings, monuments or other structures needing major or minor repair works, should be indicated as well as the scale and duration of any recent or forthcoming major repair projects.

In the case of a natural nominated property, data on species trends or the integrity of eco-systems should be provided. This is important because the nomination will be used in future years for purposes of comparison to trace changes in the condition of the property.

For the indicators and statistical benchmarks used to monitor the state of conservation of the property see section 6 below.
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<tr>
<td>4.b Factors affecting the nominated property</td>
<td>This section should firstly provide information on all the factors which are likely to affect or threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of a nominated property. Secondly, it should also describe any difficulties that may be encountered in addressing such problems the proposed management response to those factors that may negatively affect the nominated property. Not all the factors suggested in this section are appropriate for all properties. They are indicative and are intended to assist the State Party to identify the factors that are relevant to each specific property. A list of factors that may be relevant is available at whc.unesco.org/XXXXXXX</td>
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| 4.b (i) Development pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining) and management response | Itemize types of development pressures affecting the property, e.g., pressure for demolition, rebuilding or new construction; the adaptation of existing buildings for new uses which would harm their authenticity or integrity; habitat modification or destruction following encroaching agriculture, forestry, or grazing, or through poorly managed tourism or other uses; inappropriate or unsustainable natural resource exploitation; damage caused by mining; the introduction of exotic species likely to disrupt natural ecological processes, creating new centres of population on or near properties so as to harm them or their settings. Describe development pressures affecting the nominated property and the management response to avert impacts on the nominated property’s authenticity and/or integrity from factors such as:  
- Buildings and Development (e.g. housing, commercial development, including tourism);  
- Transportation infrastructure (e.g. ground transport, air transport);  
- Utilities or service infrastructure (e.g. renewable and/or non-renewable energy facilities);  
- Biological resource use/modification (e.g. fishing, agriculture, forestry);  
- Physical resource extraction (e.g. mining, quarrying, oil and gas, water extraction).  
For more details on these factors, see www.xxxxx. |
| 4.b (ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification) [moved from 4.b(iii)], natural disasters and risk preparedness | List and summarize major sources of environmental deterioration affecting building fabric, flora and fauna.  
List and summarize major factors of environmental deterioration and foreseeable natural disasters, such as:  
- Local conditions affecting physical fabric (e.g. wind, humidity, temperature, dust);  
- Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species (e.g. translocated species, hyper-abundant species, invasive/ alien terrestrial, freshwater and/or marine species);  
- Pollution (e.g. marine, surface and/or ground water pollution);  
- Climate change and severe weather events (e.g. storms, flooding, desertification);  
- Sudden ecological or geological events (e.g. volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunami/tidal wave).  
For more details on these factors, see www.xxxxx. |
| 4.b (iii) Natural and cultural environmental pressures (e.g., cultural activities) | List and summarize major factors of environmental deterioration affecting building fabric, flora and fauna.  
List and summarize major factors of environmental deterioration and foreseeable natural disasters, such as:  
- Local conditions affecting physical fabric (e.g. wind, humidity, temperature, dust);  
- Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species (e.g. translocated species, hyper-abundant species, invasive/ alien terrestrial, freshwater and/or marine species);  
- Pollution (e.g. marine, surface and/or ground water pollution);  
- Climate change and severe weather events (e.g. storms, flooding, desertification);  
- Sudden ecological or geological events (e.g. volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunami/tidal wave).  
For more details on these factors, see www.xxxxx. |
<p>| As applicable, include information on contingency plans. |</p>
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<tr>
<td>[moved to 4.b (ii)] (iii) <strong>Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)</strong></td>
<td>Itemize those disasters which present a foreseeable threat to the property and what steps have been taken to draw up contingency plans for dealing with them, whether by physical protection measures or staff training.</td>
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<td><strong>4.b (iv) (iii) Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites, other human activities and sustainable use</strong></td>
<td>Provide the status of visitation to the nominated property (notably available baseline data; patterns of use, including concentrations of activity in parts of the nominated property; and activities planned in the future). Describe projected levels of visitation due to inscription or other factors. Define the carrying-capacity of the nominated property and how its management could be enhanced to meet the current or expected visitor numbers and related development pressure without adverse effects. Consider possible forms of deterioration of the nominated property due to visitor pressure and behaviour including those affecting its intangible attributes. Further factors that may be considered as applicable include:</td>
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<td>(v) <strong>Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone</strong></td>
<td>[moved to 5.a (i)] Give the best available statistics or estimate of the number of inhabitants living within the nominated property and any buffer zone. Indicate the year this estimate or count was made.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5. Protection and Management of the Nominated Property</strong></td>
<td>This section of the main text of the nomination is intended to provide a clear picture of the legislative, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional measures (see Paragraph 132 of the Operational Guidelines) and the management plan or other management system (Paragraphs 108 to 118 of the Operational Guidelines) that is in place to protect and manage the nominated property as required by the World Heritage Convention. It should deal with policy aspects, legal status and protective measures and with the practicalities of day-to-day administration and management.</td>
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<td><strong>5.a Stakeholders</strong></td>
<td>Identify stakeholders, including owners, inhabitants, indigenous peoples and local communities, governmental, non-governmental and private stakeholders and rights-holders, as applicable.</td>
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<td><strong>5.a (i) Ownership and inhabitants</strong></td>
<td>Indicate the major categories of land ownership (including State, Provincial, private, community, traditional, customary and non-governmental ownership, etc.)-[moved from 4.b (v)], and give the best available statistics or estimate of the number of inhabitants living</td>
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<td>within the nominated property and any buffer zone(s). Indicate the year this estimate or count was made.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated population located within</td>
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<td><strong>Area of The Nominated Property__________ Year_______</strong></td>
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<td><strong>The Buffer Zone____________________ Year_______</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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#### 5.a (ii) Indigenous Peoples

If the nominated property might affect the lands, territories or resources of indigenous peoples, demonstrate whether their free, prior and informed consent to the nomination has been obtained, through, *inter alia*, making the nomination publicly available in appropriate languages and public consultations and hearings (paragraph 123).

Demonstrate the extent of consultation and collaboration with indigenous peoples, as applicable, in the management of the nominated property (paragraphs 111 and 117).

#### 5.a (iii) Participation

Demonstrate the extent of participation in the nomination process of stakeholders and right-holders through, *inter alia*, making the nomination publicly available in appropriate languages and through public consultations and hearings.

Equally demonstrate the extent of consultation and collaboration with stakeholders and right-holders in the management of the nominated property (see paragraphs 12, 119, 123 and 211).

#### 5.b Protective designation

List the relevant legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional status of the nominated property: For example, national or provincial park; historic monument, protected area under national law or custom; or other designation.

Provide the year of designation and the legislative act(s) under which the status is provided.

If the document cannot be provided in English or French, an English or French executive summary should be provided highlighting the key provisions.

#### 5.c Means of implementing protective measures.

Describe how the protection afforded by its legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional status indicated in section 5.b. actually works.

#### 5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed nominated property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

List the agreed plans which have been adopted with the date and agency responsible for preparation. The relevant provisions should be summarized in this section. A copy of the plan should be included as an attached document as indicated in section 7.b.

If the plans exist only in a language other than English or French, an English or French executive summary should be provided highlighting the key provisions.

#### 5.e Property management plan or other management system

As noted in Paragraphs 132 of the *Operational Guidelines*, an appropriate management plan or other management system is essential and shall be provided in the nomination. Assurances of the effective implementation of the management plan or other management system are also expected. Sustainable development principles should be integrated into the management system.
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<td>A copy of the management plan or documentation of the management system shall be annexed to the nomination, in English or French as indicated in section 7.b. If the management plan exists only in a language other than English or French, an English or French detailed description of its provisions shall be annexed. Give the title, date and author of management plans annexed to this nomination. A detailed analysis or explanation of the management plan or a documented management system shall be provided. A timetable for the implementation of the management plan is recommended.</td>
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5.f **Sources and levels of finance**
Show the sources and level of funding which are available to the nominated property on an annual basis. An estimate could also be given of the adequacy or otherwise of resources available, in particular identifying any gaps or deficiencies or any areas where assistance may be required.

5.g **Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques**
Indicate the expertise and training which are available from national authorities or other organizations to the nominated property.

5.h **Visitor facilities and infrastructure**
The section should describe the inclusive facilities available on site for visitors and demonstrate that they are appropriate in relation to the protection and management requirements of the nominated property. It should set out how the facilities and services will provide effective and inclusive presentation of the nominated property to meet the needs of visitors, including in relation to the provision of safe and appropriate access to the property site. The section should consider visitor facilities that may include interpretation/explanation (signage, trails, notices or publications, guides); museum/exhibition devoted to the nominated property, visitor or interpretation centre; and/or potential use of digital technologies and services (overnight accommodation; restaurant; car parking; lavatories; search and rescue; etc.)

5.i **Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the nominated property**
This section refers to Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention regarding the presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage. States Parties are encouraged to provide information on the policies and programmes for the presentation and promotion of the nominated property.

5.j **Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)**
Indicate the skills and qualifications available needed for the good management of the nominated property, including in relation to visitation and future training needs.

6. **Monitoring**
This section of the nomination is intended to provide the evidence for the state of conservation of the nominated property which can be reviewed and reported on regularly so as to give an indication of trends over time.

6.a **Key indicators for measuring state of conservation**
List in table form those key indicators that have been chosen as the measure of the state of conservation of the whole nominated property (see section 4.a above). Indicate the periodicity of the review of these indicators and the location where the records are kept. They could be representative of an important aspect of the nominated property and relate as closely as possible to the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (see section 2.b above). Where possible they could be expressed numerically and where this is not possible they could be of a kind...
which can be repeated, for example by taking a photograph from the same point. Examples of good indicators are the:

(i) number of species, or population of a keystone species on a natural property;
(ii) percentage of buildings requiring major repair in a historic town or district;
(iii) number of years estimated to elapse before a major conservation programme is likely to be completed;
(iv) stability or degree of movement in a particular building or element of a building;
(v) rate at which encroachment of any kind on a property has increased or diminished.

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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Periodicity</th>
<th>Location of Records</th>
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<tr>
<td>6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property</td>
<td>Give the name and contact information of the agency(ies) responsible for the monitoring referenced in 6.a.</td>
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<td>6.c Results of previous reporting exercises</td>
<td>List, with a brief summary, earlier reports on the state of conservation of the nominated property and provide extracts and references to published sources (for example, reports submitted in compliance with international agreements and programmes, e.g., Ramsar, MAB).</td>
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<td>7. Documentation</td>
<td>This section of the nomination is the check-list of the documentation which shall be provided to make up a complete nomination.</td>
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<td>7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form</td>
<td>States Parties shall provide a sufficient number of recent images (prints, slides and, where possible, electronic formats, videos and aerial photographs) to give a good general picture of the nominated property. Slides shall be in 35mm format and electronic images in jpg format at a minimum of 300 dpi (dots per inch) resolution. If film material is provided, Beta SP format is recommended for quality assurances. This material shall be accompanied by the image inventory and photograph and audiovisual authorization form as set out below. At least one of those photographs that may be used on the public web page illustrating the nominated property shall be included. States Parties are encouraged to grant to UNESCO, in written form and free of charge, the non exclusive cession of rights to diffuse, to communicate to the public, to publish, to reproduce, to exploit, in any form and on any support, including digital, all or part of the images provided and license these rights to third parties. The non exclusive cession of rights does not impinge upon intellectual property rights (rights of the photographer / director of the video or copyright owner if different) and that when the images are distributed by UNESCO a credit to the photographer / director of the video is always given, if clearly provided in the form. All possible profits deriving from such cession of rights will go to the World Heritage Fund.</td>
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**PHOTOGRAPHS AND AUDIOVISUAL IMAGE INVENTORY AND AUTHORIZATION FORM**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id. No</th>
<th>Format (slide/ print/ video)</th>
<th>Caption</th>
<th>Date of Photo (mo/yr)</th>
<th>Photographer/Director of the video</th>
<th>Copyright owner (if different than photographer/director of video)</th>
<th>Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)</th>
<th>Non exclusive cession of rights (Yes/No - see Annex 5, Section 7a, of the Operational Guidelines)</th>
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<td>NOMINATION FORMAT</td>
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<td>7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the nominated property</td>
<td>Attach the texts as indicated in sections 5.b, 5.d and 5.e above.</td>
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<td>7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of the nominated property</td>
<td>Provide a straightforward statement giving the form and date of the most recent records or inventory of the nominated property. Only records that are still available should be described.</td>
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<td>7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held</td>
<td>Give the name and address of the agencies holding inventory records (buildings, monuments, flora or fauna species).</td>
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<td>7.e Bibliography</td>
<td>List the principal published references, using standard bibliographic format.</td>
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<td>8. Contact Information of responsible authorities</td>
<td>This section of the nomination will allow the Secretariat to provide the property with current information about World Heritage news and other issues.</td>
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<td>8.a Preparer</td>
<td>Provide the name, address and other contact information of the individual responsible for preparing the nomination, including an e-mail address.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.b Official Local Institution/Agency</td>
<td>Provide the name of the agency, museum, institution, community or manager locally responsible for the management of the nominated property. If the normal reporting institution is a national agency, please provide that contact information.</td>
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<td>8.c Other Local Institutions</td>
<td>List the full name, address, telephone, fax and e-mail addresses of all museums, visitor centres and official tourism offices who should receive the free <em>World Heritage Newsletter</em> about events and issues related to World Heritage.</td>
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<td>8.d Official Website</td>
<td>Please provide any existing official website of the nominated property. Indicate if such website are planned for the future with the contact name and e-mail address.</td>
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<td>9. Signature on behalf of the State Party</td>
<td>The nomination should conclude with the signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party.</td>
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This Annex includes:

A. THE JOINT ICOMOS/IUCN PROCEDURE FOR PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL NOMINATED PROPERTIES

BA. THE ICOMOS PROCEDURE FOR THE EVALUATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

CB. THE IUCN PROCEDURE FOR THE EVALUATION OF NATURAL PROPERTIES

DC. ADVISORY BODY COLLABORATION - PROCEDURE FOR THE EVALUATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTIES AND OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

For further information please also refer to Paragraphs 122, 143-151 of the Operational Guidelines.

A. THE JOINT ICOMOS/IUCN PROCEDURE FOR PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL NOMINATED PROPERTIES

The below paragraphs outline agreed procedures of ICOMOS and IUCN to undertake Preliminary Assessments of potential nominated properties (Preliminary Assessments), based on requests (Preliminary Assessment requests) made by the relevant State(s) Party(ies).

In undertaking Preliminary Assessments, ICOMOS (the International Council of Monuments and Sites) and IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) are guided by the Operational Guidelines (see Paragraph 122).

Preliminary Assessments will be undertaken by ICOMOS and IUCN on a joint basis whenever relevant, and will be an independent desk review, which will include consultation with expert reviewers.

Once Preliminary Assessment requests from States Parties have been checked for completeness by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the requests that are deemed as complete are delivered to ICOMOS and IUCN. From this point, dialogue and consultation with the relevant States Parties may begin and will continue throughout the assessment process.

Preliminary Assessments aim to both support efficient work to develop successful nominations, and to avoid situations where nominations that are unlikely to be successful proceed further.

The ICOMOS/IUCN assessment process involves the following stages:

1. Data Assembly
Following receipt of the Preliminary Assessment requests from the World Heritage Centre, a standardised analysis is compiled on the potential nominated property using ICOMOS and IUCN thematic studies, ICOMOS Filling the gaps study, the World Database on Protected Areas and other IUCN global databases as relevant. This may include additional literature and advice provided concerning the potential nominated property, or concerning Tentative Lists, through the International Assistance and Upstream process mechanisms.

2. Exchange with States Parties

The Advisory Bodies will review the requests received, check the information provided and wherever necessary, will request additional information from the State(s) Party(ies), which should be submitted to the Secretariat. This may involve letters, face-to-face meetings, teleconferences or other forms of communication as agreed between the Advisory Body(ies) and the State(s) Party(ies) concerned. In all assessments there will be dialogue between the Advisory Bodies and the concerned State(s) Party(ies) to agree on the process of exchange, and to ensure full and effective feedback of conclusions.

3. Desk Reviews

Preliminary Assessments are conducted exclusively on a desk review basis, focused in particular on the potential justification of Outstanding Universal Value, and related questions of authenticity and integrity. They do not focus in depth on protection and management issues of the potential nominated properties unless major issues have become evident at this early stage of analysis. There is no possibility for any field mission to take place in the framework of a Preliminary Assessment.

Each Preliminary Assessment involves the input of a range of experts who are knowledgeable about the site in its geo-cultural and ecological context and who advise on the potential of the site to justify Outstanding Universal Value and to achieve the development of a robust World Heritage nomination dossier.

The experts are specialists identified within the membership of ICOMOS, its National and International Scientific Committees, and within IUCN Commissions and Members and IUCN Regional Offices. Experts may also be identified by ICOMOS and IUCN within other specialist networks or institutions, universities and research institutes.

The assessment may include consultation with local NGOs, communities, indigenous peoples and other interested parties in the potential nominated property and/or coordination with other international conservation instruments.

4. Review by the ICOMOS/IUCN Panel for Preliminary Assessment of Potential Nominated Properties

The joint ICOMOS/IUCN Panel comprises individuals appointed by ICOMOS and IUCN from their networks who collectively possess a wide range of relevant cultural and natural heritage skills and experience, having regard to gender and regional balance. Some of these members serve on the Panel for a fixed term while others are appointed for one year only according to the characteristics of the potential nominated properties to be examined in a particular year.

The Panel meets once annually in May and considers each Preliminary Assessment. The Panel aims to reach its conclusions by consensus. If there is a need for further clarification in relation to detailed questions from the Panel, further exchange with relevant State(s) Party(ies) is organized following the Panel meeting. Any questions from the Panel can only be on points of details necessary and agreed by the Panel to complete the evaluation of the Preliminary Assessment.

The Preliminary Assessment Report provides an assessment, to a standard format, on whether the site has the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value, including an assessment of the proposed nomination strategy, considerations on authenticity (for cultural sites) and integrity, the framework for comparative analysis and protection and management issues. Conclusions of the report will inform
whether or not the site might have the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value and to achieve
the development of a robust World Heritage nomination, and if so, under what conditions; or whether
further exploratory work is needed before it can be determined whether or not the site may have potential
to justify Outstanding Universal Value, or to achieve the development of a robust World Heritage
nomination. The formats for Preliminary Assessment Reports, together with any other relevant
information on review formats and working methods are made publicly available by ICOMOS and
IUCN via their websites.

5. Delivery of the Preliminary Assessment Reports

Following the Panel meeting, the Preliminary Assessment Reports are finalised and sent to the World
Heritage Centre for distribution to State(s) Party(ies) that has requested the Preliminary Assessment. The
Preliminary Assessment Report shall be provided in one of the two working languages of the Convention.
The names and qualifications of the members of the ICOMOS/IUCN Preliminary Assessment Panel are
then published on the ICOMOS and IUCN web sites.

As a desk exercise, all advice provided is subject to consideration through a full evaluation, including
an evaluation mission, should a nomination be submitted.

The relevant final Preliminary Assessment Reports will be made available to the ICOMOS and IUCN
World Heritage Panels should a potential nominated property that has been assessed become the subject
of a full Advisory Body evaluation in future nomination processes.

BA. THE ICOMOS PROCEDURE FOR THE EVALUATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

In carrying out its evaluation of nominations of cultural properties ICOMOS (the International Council
of Monuments and Sites) is guided by the Operational Guidelines; (see Paragraph 148).

Once new nominations have been checked for completeness by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre,
the nomination dossiers that are deemed as complete are delivered to ICOMOS, where they are handled
by the ICOMOS World Heritage Unit. From this point, dialogue and consultation with the nominating
States Parties may begin and will continue throughout the evaluation process. ICOMOS will use its best
endeavours to allocate its available resources equitably, efficiently and effectively to maximise the
opportunity for dialogue with all nominating States Parties.

The ICOMOS evaluation process involves the following stages as illustrated in figure 1:

1. Requests for further information

When it has identified that further information or clarification of existing information is needed,
ICOMOS starts a dialogue with States Parties in order to explore ways to meet the needs. This may
involve letters, face-to face meetings, teleconferences or other forms of communication as agreed
between ICOMOS and the State Party concerned.

2. Desk Reviews

Each nomination is assessed by up to ten experts who are knowledgeable about the property in its geo-
cultural context and who advise on the proposed “Outstanding Universal Value” of the nominated
property. This is essentially a “library” exercise undertaken by specialist academics within the
membership of ICOMOS, its National and International Committees, or by individuals within many
other specialist networks or institutions with which it is linked.

3. On site missions

These are carried out by experts who have practical experience of the management, conservation, and
authenticity aspects of individual properties. The process of selecting these experts makes full use of the
ICOMOS network. The advice of International Scientific Committees and individual members is sought,
as is that of specialist bodies with whom ICOMOS has partnership agreements, such as The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH), the International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), and the International Committee for the Documentation and Conservation of Monuments and Sites of the Modern Movement (DoCoMoMo).

In selecting experts to carry out on-site missions, the policy of ICOMOS is wherever possible to choose someone from the region in which the nominated property is located. Such experts are required to be experienced in heritage management and conservation of the type of property concerned: they are not necessarily high academic experts. They are expected to be able to talk to site managers on a basis of professional equality and to make informed assessments of management plans, conservation practices, visitor handling, etc. They are provided with detailed briefings, which include copies of the relevant information from the dossiers. The dates and programmes of their visits are agreed in consultation with States Parties, who are requested to ensure that ICOMOS evaluation missions are given a low profile so far as the media are concerned. ICOMOS experts submit their reports in confidence on practical aspects of the properties concerned, and may also comment in their reports on other aspects of the nomination.

3bis. Other sources of information

Other relevant institutions, such as UNESCO Chairs, universities and research institutes may also be consulted during the evaluation process, and listed, as appropriate, in the evaluation report.

4. Review by the ICOMOS Panel

The ICOMOS World Heritage Panel comprises individual ICOMOS members who collectively represent all regions of the world and possess a wide range of relevant cultural heritage skills and experience. Some of these members serve on the Panel for a fixed term while others are appointed for one year only according to the characteristics of the nominated properties to be examined. ICOMOS will include within its Panel membership some experts who have past experience as members of States Parties delegations, but who are no longer serving as members of the World Heritage Committee. These experts will serve in a personal and professional capacity.

The Panel meets twice, first in December and then in March. At the first meeting, the Panel evaluates each nomination, based on the reports of Desk experts and of the site missions.

The Panel aims to reach its recommendations on nominations by consensus.

The first Panel may come to final collective recommendations on some nominations while for others further dialogue with States Parties may be agreed related to the need for more information or the need for adjustments to the approach of the nomination. In cases where the Panel has concluded that the nomination has no potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value, ICOMOS will contact States Parties at this stage. A short interim report for each nomination, in one of the two working languages of the Convention, outlining the status and any issues relevant to the evaluation process, and any further requests for supplementary information, will be provided in January to the nominating States Parties and copied to the World Heritage Centre for distribution to the Chair of the World Heritage Committee.

The second Panel undertakes further evaluation of nominations for which a recommendation has not yet been reached based on the receipt of further information or the outcome of dialogue with States Parties. The Panel then agrees the remaining collective recommendations. Following the second Panel meeting, the text of all evaluations is finalised and sent to the World Heritage Centre for distribution to the Chair of the World Heritage Committee.

The ICOMOS evaluations provide an assessment of Outstanding Universal Value, including the applicability of the criteria and the requirements of integrity and authenticity, assessment of the adequacy of legislative protection, management, and the state of conservation, and finally draft recommendations to the World Heritage Committee with respect to inscription.
THE IUCN PROCEDURE FOR THE EVALUATION OF NATURAL PROPERTIES

1. In carrying out its evaluation of nominations of natural properties, IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) is guided by the Operational Guidelines (see Paragraph 148). The evaluation process (see Figure 2) involves five elements:

   (i) **Data Assembly.** Following receipt of the nomination dossier from the World Heritage Centre, a standardised analysis is compiled on the property using the World Database on Protected Areas and other IUCN global databases and thematic studies. This may include comparative analyses on biodiversity values undertaken in partnership with the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). Key findings of data analysis are the subject of dialogue with the State Party during the evaluation mission, and at other stages of the process.

   (ii) **External Review.** The nomination is sent for desk review to independent experts knowledgeable about the property and/or the values that are the subject of the nomination, who are primarily members of IUCN's specialist Commissions and networks, or expert members of partner organisations of IUCN. The documents used to guide IUCN desk reviews are publicly available on the IUCN website: www.iucn.org/worldheritage.

   (iii) **Evaluation mission to the property.** One or two appropriately qualified IUCN experts visit each nominated property to clarify details about the area, to evaluate site management and to discuss the nomination with relevant authorities and stakeholders. IUCN experts, selected for their global perspective on conservation and natural history as well as their knowledge of the Convention, are usually experienced members of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas. (This field inspection is undertaken jointly with ICOMOS in certain situations - see Part C below). The format of IUCN field evaluation mission reports is publicly available on the IUCN website: www.iucn.org/worldheritage.

   (iv) **Other sources of information.** IUCN also consults additional literature and may receive comments from local NGOs, communities, indigenous peoples and other interested parties in the nomination. Where relevant IUCN will also coordinate with other international conservation instruments such as the Ramsar Convention, the Man and Biosphere Programme and the Global Geoparks Network, and will consult with universities and research institutes as appropriate.

   (v) **IUCN World Heritage Panel Review.** The IUCN World Heritage Panel is established by the Director General of IUCN to provide high quality and independent technical and scientific advice to IUCN on its work as an Advisory Body to the World Heritage Committee and strategic advice to IUCN’s work on World Heritage throughout the IUCN Programme. Specific Tasks of the World Heritage Panel are to conduct a rigorous evaluation of all nominations of natural and mixed properties to the World Heritage List, leading to a panel recommendation on the IUCN position in relation to each new nomination, in line with the requirements established in the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention. The Panel also provides comment where relevant to ICOMOS in relation to nominations of cultural landscapes to the World Heritage List. The Panel normally meets at least twice in the evaluation process, once in December (year 1) and a second meeting in March/April (year 2);

   The members of the Panel comprise senior IUCN staff, IUCN Commission members and external experts selected for their high level of experience and recognised leading expertise and knowledge relevant to IUCN’s work on World Heritage, including a balance of particular thematic and/or regional perspectives. It includes some experts who have past experience as members of State Party delegations, but are not current serving members of the World Heritage Committee. These experts will serve in a personal and professional capacity. The IUCN World Heritage Panel reviews all field evaluation reports (and normally hears direct feedback from the mission team), reviewers' comments, the UNEP-WCMC and other analyses and all other background material before finalising the text of the IUCN evaluation report for each nominated property. The membership, terms of reference and working methods of the IUCN World
Heritage Panel are publicly available on the IUCN website, and are provided to the World Heritage Committee.

Each evaluation report presents a concise summary of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the property nominated, a global comparative analysis with other similar sites (including both World Heritage properties and other protected areas) and a review of integrity and management issues. It concludes with the assessment of the applicability of the criteria, and a clear recommendation to the World Heritage Committee. The names of all experts involved in the evaluation process are included in the final evaluation report, except in the case of reviewers who have provided confidential reviews.

IUCN undertakes dialogue with the nominating States Party/ies at all stages of the nomination process. IUCN will use its best endeavours to allocate its available resources equitably, efficiently and effectively, to maximise the opportunities for dialogue with all nominating States Parties. Dialogue starts early in the evaluation process and intensifies after the meeting of the IUCN World Heritage Panel in December, and includes the following:

i) Prior to the evaluation mission, IUCN may request additional information on questions in the nomination document that require clarification, and will always contact the State Party to prepare for the evaluation mission.

ii) During the evaluation mission the IUCN mission team is able to undertake in-depth discussions on site with representatives of the State Party and with stakeholders.

iii) After the evaluation mission, IUCN may discuss issues that have been identified by the mission team, and request further information from the State Party as required.

iv) After IUCN’s first World Heritage Panel meeting, normally held in December, IUCN will discuss issues raised by the Panel, and request further information from the State Party as required. A short interim report outlining the status, and any issues relevant to the evaluation, and detailing any requests for supplementary information, in one of the two working languages of the Convention, is sent to the nominating State Party/ies, and copied to the World Heritage Centre, for transmission to the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee. Dialogue and consultation takes place either through teleconference and/or face-to-face meetings, as mutually agreed.

IUCN takes into account in its evaluation all information that is officially submitted by the State Party in writing to the World Heritage Centre by the specified deadline (see paragraph 148 of the Operational Guidelines). However, at all of the above stages any stakeholder in the nomination is also at liberty to contact IUCN to provide information if they wish.

IUCN also always considers fully all past decisions of the World Heritage Committee relevant to the nomination, such as in cases of nominations that have been previously referred or deferred by the Committee, or where the Committee has taken any position in relation to issues of policy.

In the case of renominations, extensions and boundary modifications to an existing World Heritage property, IUCN also considers all matters regarding the state of conservation of that property that have been previously reported to the World Heritage Committee. IUCN may also consider bringing to the attention of the Committee, through the state of conservation reporting process, any significant matters regarding the state of conservation of that property, when such are identified for the first time during the evaluation process.

**Biogeographic classification systems as a basis for comparison**

2. In the evaluations, IUCN uses biogeographic classification systems such as Udvardy’s “Biogeographical Provinces of the World” (1975) and the more recent terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecoregions of the world as a central element of its approach to the global comparative analysis. These systems provide an
objective means of comparing nominated properties with sites of similar climatic and ecological conditions.

3. It is stressed, however, that these biogeographical classification systems are used as a measure for comparison only and do not imply that World Heritage properties are to be selected solely on this basis, nor that the representation of all such classification systems is the basis for the selection process. The guiding principle is that World Heritage properties must be of Outstanding Universal Value.

**Systems to identify priority areas for conservation**

4. IUCN also uses systems which identify priority areas for conservation such as the World Wide Fund for Nature's (WWF) Global 200 Ecoregions, WWF/IUCN's Centres of Plant Diversity, Conservation International's Biodiversity Hotspots and High-Biodiversity Wilderness Areas, Birdlife International's Endemic Bird Areas and Important Bird Areas, and other Key Biodiversity Areas such as Alliance for Zero Extinction sites. These systems provide additional information on the significance of the nominated properties for biodiversity conservation; however it is not assumed that all such sites should be included on the World Heritage List. The guiding principle is that World Heritage properties must be of Outstanding Universal Value.

**Systems to evaluate properties for earth science value**

5. In evaluating properties which have been nominated for their geological value, IUCN consults with a range of specialised organisations such as the UNESCO Earth Sciences Division, International Association of Geomorphologists, the International Union of Speleology and the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

**Additional reference publications used in the evaluation process**

6. The evaluation process also includes consideration of key reference publications on the world's protected areas published by IUCN and a range of international conservation organisations. These documents together provide system-wide overviews which allow comparison of the conservation importance of protected areas throughout the world. IUCN has also undertaken a range of thematic studies to identify gaps in natural World Heritage coverage and properties of World Heritage potential. These can be viewed on the IUCN website at www.iucn.org/worldheritage.

IUCN also draws upon references specific to the nominated properties in order to gain insights into site values and conservation issues.

**Evaluation of Cultural Landscapes (see also Annex 3)**

7. IUCN has an interest in many cultural properties, especially those nominated as cultural landscapes. For that reason, it will on occasion participate in joint field inspections to nominated cultural landscapes with ICOMOS (see Part C below).

8. In accordance with the natural qualities of certain cultural landscapes identified in Annex 3, Paragraph 11, IUCN's evaluation is concerned with the following factors:

   (i) Conservation of natural and semi-natural systems, and of wild species of fauna and flora
   (ii) Conservation of biodiversity within sustainable use systems (farming, traditional fisheries, forestry);
   (iii) Sustainable land and water use;
   (iv) Enhancement of scenic beauty;
   (v) Ex-situ collections, such as botanic gardens or arboreta;
   (vi) Outstanding examples of humanity's inter-relationship with nature;
   (vii) Historically significant discoveries
The following table sets each of the above list in the context of the categories of cultural landscapes in Annex 3, thereby indicating where each consideration is most likely to occur (the absence of a consideration does not mean that it will never occur, only that this is unlikely):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Landscape type (see also Annex 3)</th>
<th>Natural considerations most likely to be relevant (see Paragraph 16 above)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Designed landscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organically evolving landscape - continuous</td>
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<td>Organically evolving landscape - fossil</td>
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<td>Associative landscape</td>
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FIGURE 2: SUMMARY OF IUCN EVALUATION PROCEDURE

IUCN REPORT TO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

IUCN Second World Heritage Panel

Additional information may be provided by States Parties and by stakeholders

IUCN World Heritage Panel

IUCN World Heritage Programme

Desk Reviews and Comparative Analyses

Additional information may be provided by States Parties and by stakeholders

Field Evaluation, including extensive consultations with stakeholders

IUCN Commissions and Members

Associated Scientific Partners

IUCN Regional Offices and Programmes

Consultation with ICOMOS and WHC as required

IUCN World Heritage Programme

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Nomination dossiers
D.C. ADVISORY BODY COLLABORATION

Nominations of mixed properties

1. Properties that are nominated under both natural and cultural criteria entail a joint IUCN and ICOMOS mission to the nominated property. Following the mission, IUCN and ICOMOS prepare separate evaluation reports of the property under the relevant criteria (see above), and harmonise and coordinate their evaluations to the extent possible.

Cultural Landscapes

2. Properties nominated as Cultural Landscapes are evaluated by ICOMOS under criteria (i) - (vi) (see Paragraph 77 of the Operational Guidelines). IUCN may provide advice when relevant on the natural values and the conservation and management of the nominated property, and addresses any questions that are raised by ICOMOS. In some cases, a joint mission is required.

Linkages between nature and culture

3. As most properties nominated to the World Heritage List include aspects of management related to the interaction of nature and culture, IUCN and ICOMOS, to the extent possible, discuss any such interactions during their evaluation processes.
The Format for Periodic Reporting is available at https://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting

Further guidance on Periodic Reporting can be found in Section V of the *Operational Guidelines*

In order to facilitate management of information, States Parties are requested to submit reports, in English or French, in electronic as well as in printed form to:

**UNESCO World Heritage Centre**
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
E-mail through: https://whc.unesco.org/en/contacts
PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

This Annex presents an outline of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire. The full questionnaire can be accessed at https://whc.unesco.org/en/periodicreporting/.

General Requirements

- Information should be as precise, specific and concise as possible. It should be quantified where possible and fully referenced. Opportunities for comment are provided in each chapter.
- Expressions of opinion should be supported by reference to the authority on which they are made and the verifiable facts which support them.

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

Section I requests that the State Party provide information or validate existing information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field (Article 29.1 of the World Heritage Convention).

1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 lists the name of the State Party and the year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention and seeks information on the groups and institutions involved in the preparation of Section I of the report.

2. SYNERGIES WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS, PROGRAMMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Chapter 2 aims to gather information on existing and potential synergies between Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as other UNESCO conventions, programmes, and recommendations. The State Party is also invited to provide information on the extent to which it has implemented relevant policies adopted by the World Heritage Committee.

3. TENTATIVE LIST

Chapter 3 aims to gather information on the process of preparing the tentative list, the tools and guidance used, potential synergies with other conventions of properties on the tentative list as well as the sustainability of the process in line with the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy (2015).

4. NOMINATIONS

Chapter 4 aims to gather information on the process of nominating properties for inscription on the World Heritage List, the tools and guidance used, as well as the sustainability of the process in line with the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy (2015).

5. GENERAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 5 aims to gather information on the legal framework for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and/or natural heritage and its effectiveness.
6. INVENTORIES/LISTS/REGISTERS OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Chapter 6 aims to gather information on the status of inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage of national significance and the processes used to compile them.

7. STATUS OF SERVICES FOR PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND PRESENTATION

Chapter 7 aims to gather information on services within the territories of the State Party for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and on cooperation between the stakeholders involved.

8. FINANCIAL STATUS AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Chapter 8 aims to gather information on the availability and adequacy of financial resources for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

9. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 9 aims to gather information on capacity building in heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management, in line with World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011).

10. POLICY AND RESOURCING OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Chapter 10 aims to gather information on specific legislation, policies and measures for the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage.

11. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND FUNDRAISING

Chapter 11 aims to gather information on the cooperation with other States Parties in the field of cultural and natural heritage.

12. EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND AWARENESS BUILDING

Chapter 12 aims to gather information on steps taken to raise the awareness of decision-makers, property owners and the general public, and in particular the youth, about the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

13. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Chapter 13 automatically generates the main conclusions under each of the items of Section I based on the answers provided in the questionnaire. States Parties should also provide information about the actions they have taken regarding their implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

14. GOOD PRACTICES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Chapter 14 offers the opportunity to provide an example of a good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management implemented at national level.

15. ASSESSMENT OF THE PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE

Chapter 15 assesses the format, content and process of the Periodic Reporting exercise, including the degree to which it meets the objectives of Periodic Reporting, how the data generated is used and the training and guidance available to respondents.
SECTION II:
STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Section II gathers information on the implementation of the Convention at site-level and must be completed for each individual World Heritage property. The preparation of this report should involve those who are responsible for the day-to-day management of the property. For transboundary properties, it is recommended that reports be prepared jointly by or with close collaboration between the agencies concerned.

1. WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY DATA

Chapter 1 requires that information be provided or existing information validated with regards to the basic data of the property (name, year of inscription, geographic coordinates, maps, social media presence), and also gathers information on the organizations or entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the report.

2. OTHER CONVENTIONS/PROGRAMMES UNDER WHICH THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY IS PROTECTED

Chapter 2 gathers information relating to synergies with other conventions and programmes (UNESCO and others) relevant to the property and on the extent of cooperation and integration existing between these conventions and programmes (where applicable).

3. STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE AND DEFINING OF ATTRIBUTES

Chapter 3 gathers information on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), their current condition and the trend in that condition since the last cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

Chapter 4 gathers information on the range of factors that are currently affecting or have strong potential to affect the property, both positively and negatively.

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

Chapter 5 gathers information on practical issues of management, and the effectiveness of protection, management and monitoring of the property and its Outstanding Universal Value.

6. FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Chapter 6 gathers information on the sources of funding available, the adequacy of budget for management needs, as well as the availability of human resources and levels of capacity building at the property.

7. SCIENTIFIC STUDIES AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

Chapter 7 gathers information on the adequacy of available knowledge (both scientific and traditional) regarding the values and attributes of the World Heritage property and the existence of research programmes directed towards management needs and/or the improvement of the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value.

8. EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND AWARENESS BUILDING

Chapter 8 gathers information on the existence and effectiveness of heritage education and awareness programmes at the property as well as general services dedicated to education, information, interpretation and awareness building.

9. VISITOR MANAGEMENT

Chapter 9 gathers information on tourism activities and visitor management at the property.
10. MONITORING

Chapter 10 gathers information on the existence of monitoring programmes and indicators for the property as well as on the implementation of property-related Committee Decisions (where applicable).

11. IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY MANAGEMENT NEEDS

Chapter 11 automatically lists all the management needs requiring further action which have been highlighted in this Section of the Periodic Report.

12. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Chapter 12 highlights the most important positive and negative factors (up to ten of each) which have been highlighted in this Section of the Periodic Report.

13. IMPACT OF WORLD HERITAGE STATUS

Chapter 13 gathers information regarding the impact of World Heritage status in relation to various topics, with a particular focus on the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy (2015).

14. GOOD PRACTICES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Chapter 14 offers the opportunity to provide an example of a good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation and preservation implemented at the property level.

15. ASSESSMENT OF THE PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE

Chapter 15 assesses the format, content and process of the Periodic Reporting exercise, including how the data generated is used and the training and guidance available to respondents.
The International Assistance request form is available at: https://whc.unesco.org/en/intassistance, and can be filled out online.

Further guidance on International Assistance can be found in Section VII of the Operational Guidelines.

See attached Explanatory Notes on completing this Request form.

The original signed version of the completed International Assistance request form should be sent in English or French to:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France

E-mail: wh-intassistance@unesco.org
1. STATE PARTY

____________________________

2. TITLE OF PROJECT

____________________________

____________________________

____________________________

3. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Emergency Assistance</th>
<th>Preparatory Assistance</th>
<th>Conservation and management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. PROJECT LOCATION:

a) Will the project be implemented at a World Heritage property?

□ - yes □ - no

If yes, give the name of the property

____________________________

b) Will the project include a field component?

□ - yes □ - no

If yes, where and how?

____________________________

____________________________

c) If the project is being implemented at a World Heritage property, indicate whether it will also benefit other World Heritage properties, and if so, which ones and how?

____________________________
5. **TIMEFRAME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT**  
(indicate whether estimated or fixed)

Dates: ________________________________________________

Duration: _____________________________________________

6. **THE PROJECT IS:**

- □ - local
- □ - national
- □ - sub-regional involving a few States Parties from a region
- □ - regional involving most States Parties from a region
- □ - international involving States Parties from different regions

If the project is national, sub-regional, regional or international, please indicate the countries/properties which will participate/benefit from the project:

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

7. **JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT**

a) Explain why this project is needed  
   (for Emergency Assistance, please fill in item 8 below instead).

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

b) List all supporting documents submitted, if applicable.

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
8. **FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ONLY**
   
a) Describe the actual or potential threat/danger affecting the property
   
   __________________________________________________________
   
   b) Indicate how it might affect the property’s Outstanding Universal Value
   
   __________________________________________________________
   
   c) Explain how the proposed project will address the threat/danger
   
   __________________________________________________________

9. **OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**
   
   Clearly set out the specific objectives of the project

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS**
   
a) Clearly state the results expected from the project
   
   __________________________________________________________
   
   b) Define the indicators and means of verification which can be used to assess the achievements of these results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
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</table>
11. WORK PLAN (including specific activities and timetable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe (in months)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
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<td>Activity</td>
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<td>Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

12. EVALUATION AND REPORTING
(to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre within three months after the project is completed)

13. PROFILES OF SPECIALISTS, TRAINERS, TECHNICIANS AND/OR SKILLED LABOUR, IF THE PROJECT FORESEES THE PARTICIPATION OF SUCH PEOPLE
(if the identity of the specialists, trainers, technicians, and/or skilled labourers is already known, please state their names and include a brief CV if possible)

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

14. KEY TARGET AUDIENCES, INCLUDING PROFILES OF TRAINEES / PARTICIPANTS, IF THE PROJECT FORESEES THE PARTICIPATION OF SUCH PEOPLE

________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________
15. **BUDGET BREAKDOWN**

a) Provide, in the following table (in United States dollars), a detailed breakdown of costs of the individual elements of the project including, if possible, unit costs and show how these will be shared between the different funding sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items (choose items as applicable to the project)</th>
<th>Detail US$ (for applicable items)</th>
<th>State Party Funds US$</th>
<th>Amount requested to the World Heritage Fund US$</th>
<th>Other sources US$</th>
<th>Total US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• venue</td>
<td>US$ __ / day for __ days = US$ __</td>
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<td>• office expenses</td>
<td>US$ __</td>
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<td>• secretarial assistance</td>
<td>US$ __ / day for __ days - US$ __</td>
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<td>• translation</td>
<td>US$ __ / page for __ pages = US$</td>
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<td>• simultaneous interpretation</td>
<td>US$ __ / hour for __ hours = US$</td>
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<td>• audiovisual equipment</td>
<td>US$ __ / day for __ days = US$ __</td>
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<td>• other</td>
<td>US$ __</td>
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<td><strong>Personnel / consultancy service (fees)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• international expert</td>
<td>US$ __ / week for __ weeks = US$ __</td>
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<td>• national expert</td>
<td>US$ __ / week for __ weeks = US$ __</td>
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<td>• coordinator</td>
<td>US$ __ / week for __ weeks = US$ __</td>
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<td>• other</td>
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<td>• domestic travel costs</td>
<td>US$ __</td>
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<td>• other</td>
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<td><strong>Daily subsistence allowance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• accommodation</td>
<td>US$ __ / day for __ persons = US$ __</td>
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<tr>
<td>• board</td>
<td>US$ __ / day for __ persons = US$ __</td>
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<td><strong>Equipment</strong></td>
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<td>• ......</td>
<td>US$ __ / unit for __ units =</td>
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<td>• ......</td>
<td>US$ __ / unit for __ units =</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Evaluation, Reporting and Publication</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• evaluation</td>
<td>US$ __</td>
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<td>• editing, layout</td>
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<td>• printing</td>
<td>US$ __</td>
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<td>• distribution</td>
<td>US$ __</td>
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<td>• other</td>
<td>US$ __</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• visas</td>
<td>US$ __ for __ participants = US$ __</td>
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<td>• other</td>
<td>US$ __</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
b) Specify whether or not resources from the State Party or other sources are already available or when they are likely to become available.

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

16. **IN KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE STATE PARTY AND OTHER AGENCIES**

a) National agency(ies)

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

b) Other bi/multi-lateral organizations, donors, etc

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

17. **AGENCY(IES) RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT**

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

18. **SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF STATE PARTY**

Full name  _____________________________________________________
Title  _____________________________________________________
Date  _____________________________________________________

19. **ANNEXES**

_______ (number of annexes attached to the request)
## EXPLANATORY NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE APPLICATION FORM</th>
<th>EXPLANATORY NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. STATE PARTY</strong></td>
<td>Name of the State Party presenting the International Assistance request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. TITLE OF THE PROJECT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</strong></td>
<td>See Paragraph 241 of the Operational Guidelines for details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Preparatory Assistance</th>
<th>Conservation and Management*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Please note that “Conservation and Management” now includes the previous categories:
  - Training, Research Assistance
  - Technical Cooperation
  - Assistance for education, information and awareness raising

- Preparation of a nomination file for a mixed property:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Preparatory Assistance</th>
<th>Conservation and Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Emergency assistance request following a tropical storm which affected a protected forest area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Preparatory Assistance</th>
<th>Conservation and Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**4. PROJECT LOCATION**
a) Will the project be implemented at a World Heritage property?
   □ - yes □ - no
   If yes, give the name of the property

b) Will the project include a field component?
   □ - yes □ - no
   If yes, where and how?

c) If the project is being implemented at a World Heritage property, indicate whether it will also benefit other World Heritage properties, and if so which ones and how?

5. **TIMEFRAME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT**
   (indicate whether estimated or fixed)

   Indicate the proposed starting date for the project as well as its duration.

6. **THE PROJECT IS:**

   □ local
   □ national
   □ sub-regional involving a few States Parties from a region
   □ regional involving most States Parties from a region
   □ international involving States Parties from different regions

   If the project is national, sub-regional, regional or international, please indicate the countries/properties which will participate/benefit from the project.

   If other countries benefit from the project, please state whether their support for the project has been obtained.
   Also note if a transboundary property is involved.

7. **JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT**

   a) Explain why the project is needed
      (for Emergency Assistance, please fill in item 8 below instead)

      Set out the problems or issues to be discussed/addressed. This should include, where appropriate, the degree of urgency of the activities to be undertaken where appropriate.

      If relevant, give details, in no more than 2 pages, of ascertained or potential threat to the property(ies).

      Explain how the project contributes to the implementation of:
- decisions of the World Heritage Committee;
- recommendations of international expert missions undertaken at the request of the Committee, Chairperson or UNESCO;
- recommendations of the Advisory Bodies;
- recommendations of UNESCO World Heritage Centre or other UNESCO Divisions;
- management plans for the property;
- recommendations from previous activities supported by the World Heritage Fund.

Clearly indicate which documents you are referring to (World Heritage Committee’s decision number, Mission dates, etc…)

| b) | List all supporting documents submitted, if applicable. | Whenever possible, support the justification with documentary evidence, such as reports, photographs, slides, maps, etc... |

### 8. FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ONLY

#### a) Describe the actual or potential threat/danger affecting the property

Emergency Assistance funds will not be automatically granted after a major disaster has occurred. This type of assistance will be provided only in cases when an *imminent* danger related to a natural or human-made disaster is threatening the overall Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage property and its authenticity and/or integrity, to prevent or at least significantly mitigate its possible negative impact on the property.

Emergency Assistance may also be provided to assess whether or not imminent danger is present, for example as a result of a major disaster.

When, on the contrary, due to a disaster, a certain loss of heritage has already taken place, but there is no more imminent threat or risk that needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency, other forms of assistance would appear to be more appropriate (e.g. conservation and management assistance).

#### b) Indicate how it might affect the property’s Outstanding Universal Value

In establishing priorities for granting Emergency Assistance, consideration will be given to whether the threat/danger to be addressed has the potential, if not mitigated, to affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the
International Assistance Request Form

World Heritage property and its authenticity and/or integrity.

c) Explain how the proposed project will address the threat/danger

Proposals for funding under the Emergency Assistance programme should set out how the scope of the project and its activities will assess the threat/danger to the World Heritage property and show how it will be effectively mitigated.

9. **OBJECTIVE(S) OF THE PROJECT**

Clearly set out the specific objectives of the project

What are the objectives you want to achieve through the implementation of this particular project?

10. **EXPECTED RESULTS**

a) Clearly state the results expected from the project proposed.

The expected results should be concrete and measurable. Each expected result will be measured by a set of indicators (see Paragraph 10b).

b) Define the indicators and means of verification which can be used to assess the achievements of these results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
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</table>

Indicators are used to measure the results achieved and to determine the progress towards the objective of the project. They are based on the expected results defined in Paragraph 10, and will serve as the base for the evaluation of the project after its completion.

These indicators should be objective, measurable and expressed in quantifiable terms such as numeric values, or percentages.

For example:

**Preparatory Assistance**

**Objective:**

To prepare a complete nomination file for submission to the World Heritage Centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The completed nomination file submitted to the World Heritage Centre by 1 February 20xx.</td>
<td>• Nomination submitted by the deadline</td>
<td>• Postal record of sending the file • Report from WHC to the State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The completed management plan to be submitted</td>
<td>• Management plan submitted by the deadline</td>
<td>• Postal record of sending the file • Report from WHC to the State Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emergency Assistance

Objective:
To stabilize the structure of a building that has just been damaged due to flooding or an earthquake.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The structure of the building would have been stabilized | • Emergency structural problems identified  
• Plans for emergency works finalized  
• Temporary stabilization measures carried out | • Report of a structural engineer on the emergency state of the structure  
• Costed proposal for emergency works to be carried out  
• Final report of the stabilization work implemented |

Conservation and Management Assistance

Objective:
To improve management at a property inscribed on the World Heritage List with special attention to community involvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Plans for further conservation work would have been developed for future implementation | • Overall structural analysis carried out  
• Costed plans for further necessary conservation work prepared | • Report of a structural engineer on the overall state of conservation of the structure  
• Costed proposal for necessary conservation works to be carried out |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| An integrated management plan for the property | • Setting up of a management planning team for the development of the management plan with participants from the necessary sectors including the local community  
• Completion of a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property  
• Analysis of the conservation and management problems affecting the property  
• Existence of clear objectives and strategies for achieving them | • Monthly reports of the management planning team meetings  
• Discussion papers produced by team members of each of the key issues faced in the management of the property  
• Final management plan document |
| A management committee including some members of the local community | • Appointment of members of the management committee including at least two members of the local community  
• At least 3 regular monthly meetings of the Management Committee | • Statutes and rules of procedure for the Management Committee approved by appropriate authorities  
• Monthly reports of the Management Committee |
| Management plan approved with appropriate legal status | • Approval by the local government authority | • Decree placed in the “National Gazette” establishing the management plan as a local regulation. |
11. **WORK PLAN**
   (including specific activities and timetable)

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<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe (in months)</th>
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Describe the work plan of the activity(ies) to be undertaken with specific reference to the expected results mentioned in Paragraph 10 above. Indicate dates, duration of each activity. For meetings and training activities, tentative programmes should be provided including the themes, issues and problems to be discussed.

For example:

**For Expected Result No. 1:**

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<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
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</table>

**For Expected Result No. 2:**

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<th>Activities</th>
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<td>Activity</td>
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<td>Activity</td>
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</table>

12. **EVALUATION AND REPORTING**
   (to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre within three months after the implementation of the project is completed)

**Final Report:**

The final report should be prepared by the authority/person in charge of the implementation of the project.

The final report should be structured according to the expected results defined in Paragraph 10.

**Evaluation:**

The evaluation should focus on the results achieved and their impact on (for example):

- the inscription of a property on the World Heritage List following a preparatory assistance,
- the Periodic Report and the State of conservation,
- the removal of a property from the List of World Heritage in danger following an emergency assistance,
- the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, including its Strategic Objectives (“5Cs”) and other strategies (e.g. Global Strategy, …),
- the national and/or local institutions,
- the capacity building of local staff,
- the awareness raising of the general public,
- the participants to the project,
- attracting other resources,
- etc…

Indicate who will be responsible for the evaluation of the project.

### 13. Profiles of Specialists, Trainers, Technicians and/or Skilled Labour, if the Project Foresees the Participation of Such People

(If the identity of the specialists, trainers, technicians, and/or skilled labourers is already known, please state their names and include a brief CV if possible)

Indicate the precise field of specialization and the work to be undertaken by each specialist as well as the duration required. The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies are available to recommend resource persons / trainers, should the State(s) Party(ies) concerned so request.

Please include the names of any specialists, if already known, who will be taking part in the project and send a short CV if possible as an annex to the request form.

### 14. Key Target Audiences, Including Profiles of Trainees / Participants, if the Project Foresees the Participation of Such People

Indicate the target groups and beneficiaries of the project, their professions, institutions, or field(s) of specialization.

### 15. Budget Breakdown

#### a) Provide, in the following table (in United States dollars), a detailed breakdown of costs of the individual elements of the project including, if possible, unit costs and show how these will be shared between the different funding sources:

Indicate in the table the breakdown of all expenses related to the project, also indicating the cost-sharing between the various donors (State Party, World Heritage Fund, others).

#### i) Organization

Items within this section could include the cost of a venue, office expenses, secretarial assistance, translation, simultaneous interpretation, audio-visual equipment, or other
| (ii) Personnel and Consultancy Services | Items within this section could include the cost of international experts, national experts, a local or international coordinator, or other personnel necessary for the successful implementation of the project. |
| (iii) Travel | Items within this section could include the cost of international or domestic travel necessary for the successful implementation of the project. |
| (iv) Daily Subsistence Allowance | Items within this section could include the cost of accommodation, meals, and incidentals necessary for the successful implementation of the project. |
| (v) Equipment | Items within this section could include any equipment necessary for the successful implementation of the project. |
| (vi) Evaluation, Reporting and Publication | Items within this section could include the cost of evaluation, reporting, editing and layout, printing, distribution, and other costs necessary for the successful implementation of the project. |
| (vii) Miscellaneous | Items within this section could include the cost of visas or other small costs that are necessary for the successful implementation of the project. |

b) Specify whether or not resources from the State Party or other sources are already available or when they are likely to become available

If the resources are not already available, indicate whether they will be before the beginning of the project.

16. **IN KIND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE STATE PARTY AND OTHER AGENCIES**

| a) National agency(ies) | Specify in detail |
| b) Other bi/multi-lateral organizations, donors, etc | Specify in detail |

17. **AGENCY(IES) RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT**

Please provide the name, title, address and all contact details of the person/agency(ies) who will be responsible for the implementation of the project as well as those of any other participating agencies.

Please, indicate whether the legislative and administrative commitment of the State Party is available for the project (see Paragraph 239d of the Operational Guidelines).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF STATE PARTY</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Full name</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Title</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>ANNEXES</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In this section, list the number of annexes attached to the request and titles of each annex.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Process of submission for International Assistance requests for Conservation & Management Assistance and Preparatory Assistance above US$5,000

Deadline for submission: 31 October

Request incomplete and/or unsigned => next cycle

Request complete and signed => 1st Panel (January)

Recommendation: Positive or negative

- Submission to the Chairperson (from US$5,001 to US$30,000)
- Inclusion in the Committee document on IA (above US$30,000)

For submission to the 2nd panel (held at least 8 weeks before the Committee session) – Deadline for submission: at least 2 weeks before the 2nd panel

Deadline respected => examination by the 2nd panel (held at least 8 weeks before the Committee session)

Recommendation: Positive or negative

- Submission to the Chairperson (from US$5,001 to US$30,000)
- Inclusion in the Committee document on IA (above US$30,000)

No submission to the 2nd panel – Deadline for receiving the additional information:
- at least 8 weeks before the Committee session (above US$30,000)
- before 31 October (from US$5,001 to US$30,000)

Deadline not respected => Examination by the panel of a next cycle

Recommendation: For revision

For submission to a next panel – Deadline for submission: 31 October

No submission to a next panel – Deadline for receiving the additional information:
- at least 6 weeks before the Committee session (above US$30,000)
- before 31 October (from US$5,001 to US$30,000)

Deadline not respected => Examination by the panel of a next cycle

Deadline for completeness: 30 November

Recommendation: For revision

Submission to the Chairperson (from US$5,001 to US$30,000)
Inclusion in the Committee document on IA (above US$30,000)
EVALUATION CRITERIA
FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS

The following considerations are to be taken into account by the Advisory Bodies, World Heritage Centre, and the relevant Decision-maker (the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Committee or the Director of the World Heritage Centre) when assessing International Assistance requests.

These items do not constitute a checklist, and not every item will be applicable to every International Assistance Request. Rather the appropriate items are to be considered together in an integrated manner in making balanced judgments concerning the appropriateness of allocating the limited financial support available through the World Heritage Fund.

A. Eligibility

1. Is the State Party in arrears for payment of its contribution to the World Heritage Fund?
2. Is the request coming from an authorized organization/institution of the State Party?

B. Priority considerations

3. Is the request from a State Party on the list of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Low Income Economies (LIEs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) or post-conflict countries?
4. Is the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger?
5. Does the request further one or more of the Strategic Objectives of the World Heritage Committee (Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building, and Communication)?
6. Does the request respond to needs identified through the Periodic Reporting process at the property and/or regional levels?
7. Is the request linked to a regional or sub-regional capacity building programme?
8. Is there a capacity building aspect to the activity (no matter what type of assistance sought)?
9. Will the lessons learned from the activity provide benefits to the larger World Heritage system?

C. Considerations linked to the specific content of the proposed activity

10. Are the objectives of the request clearly stated and achievable?
11. Is there a clear work plan for achieving the results, including a timeline for its implementation? Is the work plan reasonable?
12. Does the agency/organization responsible for implementing the proposal have the capacity to do so, and is there a responsible person identified for ongoing contacts?
13. Are the professionals proposed to be used (whether national or international) qualified to carry out the work being requested? Are there clear terms of reference for them, including adequate period of their involvement?
14. Is the involvement of all relevant parties taken into account in the proposal (for example stakeholders, other institutions, etc.)?
15. Are the technical requirements clearly expressed and are they reasonable?
16. Is there a clear plan for reporting the results and for continued monitoring, including appropriate indicators for success?
17. Is there a commitment of the State Party for appropriate follow-up after the activity is completed?

D. Budgetary / Financial considerations

18. Is the overall budget reasonable for the work that is proposed to be carried out?
19. Is the budget detailed sufficiently to ensure that the unit costs are reasonable and in line with local costs and/or UNESCO norms and rules as appropriate?
20. Does the request act as a catalyst (multiplier) for other funding (are other sources of funding, either cash or in-kind clearly specified)?

E. Considerations for specific types of International Assistance

a) Emergency Assistance Requests

21. Does the threat or disaster covered by the request conform to the definition of an emergency within the Operational Guidelines (unexpected phenomena)?
22. Can the proposed intervention be carried out with reasonable safety for those involved with its implementation?
23. Does the intervention respond to the most critical issues related to the protection/conservation of the property?

b) Preparatory Assistance Requests

For requests for preparation of nomination files

24. Is the property on the State Party’s Tentative List?
25. Does the State Party already have properties inscribed on the World Heritage List? If yes, how many?
26. Is the type of property proposed for World Heritage listing un-represented or under-represented in the World Heritage List?
27. Is sufficient attention paid to necessary elements, such as the preparation of the management plan, comparative analysis, Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, mapping, etc.?
28. Is sufficient attention given to community involvement?

For requests for preparation of Tentative Lists

29. Is the process designed to include all the necessary stakeholders and points of view?
30. Are both natural and cultural heritage professionals proposed to be involved?
31. Is the State Party new to the World Heritage Convention?
32. If the request is for harmonization of Tentative Lists, are representatives from all the necessary States Parties in the region or sub-region involved?

For requests for preparation of other types of assistance

33. If the request is for the preparation of a request for other assistance, is the need for the eventual request well documented?
c) Conservation and Management Assistance Requests

For requests for conservation work or the preparation of a management plan

34. Is the property on the World Heritage List?
35. Is the work being proposed a priority for protecting or safeguarding the property?
36. Does the work being proposed conform to best practice?

For requests for training activities

37. Is it clearly related to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention?
38. Does it take place on a World Heritage property or involve a visit/case study of a World Heritage property?
39. Does it involve those responsible for conservation at a World Heritage property as trainees or resource persons?
40. Does it respond to well-defined training needs?
41. Are the training methods appropriate to ensure that the learning objectives will be met?
42. Does it strengthen a local and/or regional training institution?
43. Is it linked with practical applications in the field?
44. Is there a provision for disseminating results and related training materials to other organizations in the World Heritage system?

For requests related to scientific research

45. Can it be demonstrated that the subject matter is of a priority nature for better protection and safeguarding of World Heritage properties?
46. Can it be demonstrated that the results will be concrete and applicable widely within the World Heritage system?

For requests for educational or awareness activities

47. Will it help make the World Heritage Convention better known or create a stronger interest in it amongst the target audience?
48. Will it create a greater awareness of the different issues related to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention?
49. Will it promote more involvement in World Heritage Convention related activities?
50. Will it be a means of exchanging experiences or stimulate joint educational and information programmes, especially amongst school children?
51. Will it produce appropriate awareness materials for the promotion of the World Heritage Convention for use by the target audience?
STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE


The retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be submitted either in English or in French. An electronic version (Word or .pdf format) should also be submitted.

A Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should respect the following format (2 A4 pages max):

a) Brief synthesis
b) Justification for Criteria
c) Statement of integrity (for all sites)
d) Statement of Authenticity (for sites under criteria i-vi)
e) Requirements for protection and management

Deadline

1 February\textsuperscript{28} of the year preceding the one in which the approval of the Committee is requested.

\textsuperscript{28} If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday.
MODIFICATIONS TO WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

MINOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE BOUNDARIES OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Boundary modifications should serve better identification of World Heritage properties and enhance protection of their Outstanding Universal Value.

A proposal for a minor boundary modification, submitted by the State Party concerned, is subject to the review of the relevant Advisory Body(ies) and to the approval of the World Heritage Committee.

A proposal for a minor boundary modification can be approved, not approved, or referred by the World Heritage Committee.

**Documentation requested**

1) **Area of the property (in hectares):** please indicate a) the area of the property as inscribed and b) the area of the property as proposed to be modified (or the area of the proposed buffer zone). (Note that reductions can be considered as minor modifications only under exceptional circumstances).

2) **Description of the modification:** please provide a written description of the proposed change to the boundary of the property (or a written description of the proposed buffer zone).

3) **Justification for the modification:** please provide a brief summary of the reasons why the boundaries of the property should be modified (or why a buffer zone is needed), with particular emphasis on how such modification will improve the conservation and/or protection of the property.

4) **Contribution to the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value:** please indicate how the proposed change (or the proposed buffer zone) will contribute to the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

5) **Implications for legal protection:** please indicate the implications of the proposed change for the legal protection of the property. In the case of a proposed addition, or of the creation of a buffer zone, please provide information on the legal protection in place for the area to be added and a copy of relevant laws and regulations.

6) **Implications for management arrangements:** please indicate the implications of the proposed change for the management arrangements of the property. In the case of a proposed addition, or of the creation of a buffer zone, please provide information on the management arrangements in place for the area to be added.

7) **Maps:** please submit two maps, one clearly showing both delimitations of the property (original and proposed revision) and the other showing only the proposed revision. In the case of the creation of a buffer zone, please submit a map showing both the inscribed property and the proposed buffer zone.

Please make sure that the maps:

- are either topographic or cadastral;
- are presented at a scale which is appropriate to the size in hectares of the property and sufficient to clearly show the detail of the current boundary and the proposed changes (and, in any case, the largest available and practical scale);
- have the title and the legend/key in English or French (if this is not possible, please attach a translation);
- mark the boundaries of the property (current and proposed revision) through a clearly visible line that can be distinguished from other features on the maps;
- bear a clearly labeled coordinate grid (or coordinate ticks);
- clearly refer (in the title and in the legend) to the boundary of the World Heritage property (and to the buffer zone of the World Heritage property, if applicable). Please clearly distinguish the boundary of the World Heritage property from any other protected area boundaries.

8) **Additional information**: In the case of a proposed addition, please submit some photographs of the area to be added that provide information on its key values and conditions of authenticity/integrity.

Any other relevant document can be submitted such as thematic maps (e.g. vegetation maps), summaries of scientific information concerning the values of the area to be added (e.g. species lists), and supporting bibliographies.

The above-mentioned documentation should be submitted in English or French in two identical copies (three for mixed properties). An electronic version (the maps in formats such as .jpg, .tif, .pdf) should also be submitted.

**Deadline**

1 February\(^{29}\) of the year in which the approval of the Committee is requested.

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\(^{29}\) If 1 February falls on a weekend, the nomination must be received by 17h00 GMT the preceding Friday
FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the Operational Guidelines)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES):

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY’S EVALUATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation</th>
<th>Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)</th>
<th>Proposed correction by the State Party</th>
<th>Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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- The Factual Errors submission form, as well as an example of such a completed form, are available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at https://whc.unesco.org/en/factualerrors.
- Further guidance on the submission of Factual Errors can be found in Paragraph 150 of the Operational Guidelines.
- States Parties are requested to immediately submit this information in electronic format or by e-mail to wh-nominations@unesco.org.

The original signed version of the completed Factual Errors submission form should be received in English or French by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, at the following address: 7 place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France, no later than 14 days before the opening of the session of the Committee.

---

30 For nominations of mixed sites, if there are errors in both the Evaluations of the Advisory Bodies, separate forms should be submitted for each Advisory Body indicating which Advisory Body's Evaluation each submission is referring to.
FORMAT FOR THE SUBMISSION OF
STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORTS
BY THE STATES PARTIES

(in compliance with Paragraph 169 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

Name of World Heritage property (State(s) Party(ies)) (Identification number)

1. Executive Summary of the report
   [Note: each of the sections described below should be summarized. The maximum length of the executive summary is 1 page.]

2. Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee
   [Note: The State(s) Party(ies) is/are requested to address the most recent Decision of the World Heritage Committee for this property, paragraph by paragraph.]

   If the property is inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger

   Please also provide detailed information on the following:

   a) Progress achieved in implementing the corrective measures adopted by the World Heritage Committee
      [Note: please address each corrective measure individually, providing factual information, including exact dates, figures, etc.]
      If needed, please describe the success factors or difficulties in implementing each of the corrective measures identified

   b) Is the timeframe for implementing the corrective measures suitable? If not, please propose an alternative timeframe and an explanation why this alternative timeframe is required.

   c) Progress achieved towards the Desired state of conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger (DSOCR)

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property’s Outstanding Universal Value
   [Note: this includes conservation issues which are not mentioned in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee or in any information request from the World Heritage Centre]

4. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

5. Public access to the state of conservation report
   [Note: this report will be uploaded for public access on the World Heritage Centre’s State of conservation Information System (https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc). Should your State Party request that the full report should not be uploaded, only the 1-page executive summary provided in point (1.) above will be uploaded for public access].

6. Signature of the Authority
TABLE OF USES
OF THE WORLD HERITAGE EMBLEM

This table was prepared on the basis of Chapter VIII of the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention and the Directives Concerning the Use of the Name, Acronym, Logo and Internet Domain Names of UNESCO (Resolution 34C/86).

Reminder concerning the authority and delegation of authority for the use of the World Heritage Emblem according to Chapter VIII of the Operational Guidelines:

Para. 262:
"The World Heritage Committee is responsible for determining the use of the World Heritage Emblem and for making policy prescriptions regarding how it may be used."

Para. 276:
"National authorities may grant the use of the Emblem to a national entity, provided that the project, whether national or international, involves only World Heritage properties located on the same national territory. National authorities’ decision should be guided by the Guidelines and Principles."

Para. 278:
Any other request must be addressed to the Director of the World Heritage Centre, who has the authority to grant the use of the Emblem in accordance with the Guidelines and Principles.

For cases not covered, or not sufficiently covered, by the Guidelines and Principles and by the Table of Uses, the Director refers the matter to the Chairperson who, in the most difficult cases, might wish to refer the matter to the Committee for final decision.

Reminder concerning the use of the linked logo and of the stand alone Emblem:

Para. 262:
Since the adoption by the UNESCO General Conference in October 2007 of the Directives concerning the Use of the Name, Acronym, Logo and Internet Domain Names of UNESCO, it is strongly encouraged to use the World Heritage Emblem as part of a linked logo block accompanied by UNESCO’s logo, whenever feasible. The use of the World Heritage Emblem alone remains however possible, in line with the present Guidelines and with the Table of Uses (Annex 14 of the Guidelines).
Reminder concerning the graphic charter:

The graphic charter of the UNESCO logo is available here:

According to the Preamble of Chapter VIII of the Operational Guidelines, the stand alone World Heritage Emblem can be used in any colour or size.

The logos are provided by the authorizing entities (as detailed in the following table) in digital format which cannot be modified by the users in any way.

It is obligatory to submit the draft layout of the intended use to the authorizing entity for validation before production.

Definition of commercial use:

The sale of goods or services bearing the name, acronym, logo and/or Internet domain name of UNESCO combined with the World Heritage Emblem chiefly for profit shall be regarded as “commercial use” for the purpose of the Operational Guidelines. Such use must be expressly authorized by the Director-General, under a specific contractual arrangement (definition adapted from UNESCO Logo Directives 2007. Art III.2.1.3)
### WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses and purposes</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Authorization</th>
<th>Graphic illustrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Heritage Centre - WHC (for international content)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Type of Logo the WHC can use</strong></td>
<td><strong>Use of the Logo by the WHC is authorized by</strong></td>
<td><strong>Type of Logo the WHC can authorize</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Publications</td>
<td>UNESCO/World Heritage Convention logo</td>
<td>Statutory use</td>
<td>State Party hosting a Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Communication materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Website, social media, apps, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Working documents</td>
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<td>5) Communication products (such as T-shirts, bags, umbrellas), for special events</td>
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<td>6) Stationery</td>
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<th>Authorization</th>
<th>Graphic illustrations</th>
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<td>2) State Party hosting a Committee</td>
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<td>Uses</td>
<td>Authorization</td>
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<td>4) Communication products such as T-shirts, bags, umbrellas (non-merchandising, exceptionally for special events)</td>
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<td>Statutory use</td>
<td>World Heritage site management authority</td>
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<td>2) Communication products as a graphic element or when space is limited</td>
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<td>1 - National Commission (continued)</td>
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<td>Organizing authority</td>
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<td>Patronage for World Heritage related one-off events (ex: conferences, publications or audio-visual production activity on national or local level)</td>
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<td>Organizing entities</td>
<td>UNESCO/World Heritage logo with text “Under the patronage of the National Commission of xxx for UNESCO”</td>
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<td>UNESCO/World Heritage logo with text “With the support of the xxx National Commission for UNESCO”, or “In cooperation with the xxx National Commission for UNESCO”, or “In partnership with the xxx National Commission for UNESCO”</td>
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<td>4) Communication products (such as T-shirts, bags, umbrellas) non-merchandising, for special events</td>
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<td>5) Stationery</td>
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**Annex 14**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Use of the World Heritage Emblem</th>
<th>Statutory use</th>
<th>World Heritage site management authority</th>
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<td>World Heritage site management authority</td>
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<td>World Heritage site management authority</td>
<td>World Heritage Emblem</td>
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<td>5)</td>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>Statutory use</td>
<td>World Heritage site management authority</td>
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<td>Authorization</td>
<td>Graphic illustrations</td>
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<td><strong>2 - Agency - designated national authority</strong>&lt;br&gt;(continued)</td>
<td><strong>Type of Logo the agency can use</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Agency can authorize the use of the Logo to</strong></td>
<td><strong>Type of Logo the agency can authorize</strong></td>
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<td>National Commission or World Heritage Centre</td>
<td>World Heritage site management authority</td>
<td>UNESCO/World Heritage logo in full or simplified with site's name underneath</td>
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<td>UNESCO/World Heritage logo with text “World Heritage in... [Country name]”</td>
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## Table of Uses of the World Heritage Emblem

### Annex 14 - WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

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<th>Authorization</th>
<th>Graphic illustrations</th>
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<td>National Commission or World Heritage Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) Communication materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Website, social media, apps, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Communication products (such as T-shirts, bags, umbrellas) non-merchandising, for special events</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) Stationery</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6) Plaque, flag, banner</td>
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Possibility to replace “Inscribed on the World Heritage List in” by “World Heritage since”
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<td>National Commission or agency or World Heritage Centre</td>
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<td>2) Communication materials</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Website, social media, apps, etc. when space is limited</td>
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<td>4) Communication products (T-shirts, bags, umbrellas, key-rings, pens etc.) non-merchandising, for special events</td>
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<td>5) Plaque, flag, banner</td>
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<td>Uses</td>
<td>Authorization</td>
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<td>World Heritage site Management Authority (continued)</td>
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<td>National Commission or World Heritage Centre</td>
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<td>National Commission or World Heritage Centre</td>
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Text under the name of the site is optional. Possibility to replace "inscribed on the World Heritage List in" by "World Heritage since"
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<td><strong>Use of the Logo by the WH site is authorized by</strong></td>
<td><strong>WH site can authorize the Logo for</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>World Heritage Emblem</td>
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Possibility to replace:

“inscribed on the World Heritage List in” by “World Heritage since”
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<td>Use of the Logo by the WH site is authorized by</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Website, social media, apps, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Communication products (T-shirts, bags, umbrellas, key-rings, pens etc.) non-merchandising, for special events</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) Stationery</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) Plaque, flag, banner</td>
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Specific case: serial sites or very large sites including several/ various elements/monuments/places
### WORLD HERITAGE ADVISORY BODIES

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<th>Uses and purposes</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Authorization</th>
<th>Graphic illustrations</th>
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### PATRONAGE

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<td>Logo to be authorized</td>
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<td>Organizing authorities</td>
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</table>

![Logo illustration](image)
UPSTREAM PROCESS REQUEST FORMAT

1. **State(s) Party(ies)**

2. **Object of the advice requested from the World Heritage Centre or the Advisory Bodies**
   (Please tick the corresponding box)
   - [ ] Development, revision or harmonization of Tentative List(s)
   - [ ] Potential future nomination – If applicable, name of the site(s)

3. **Brief description of the site** (summary of factual information and qualities of the site, if applicable)

4. **Expected time frame for the realization of the Upstream Process**

5. **Would a site visit be necessary?**  [ ] Yes  [ ] No

6. **Availability of funds to implement the request**
   (Please indicate how you intend to cover the costs related to the implementation of the Upstream Process request. Please also indicate whether you plan to apply for assistance from the World Heritage Fund, if eligible (International Assistance mechanism or Advisory Missions budget line), or from another funding source).

7. **Any additional information you may wish to provide**

8. **Contact information of the responsible authorities** (name, title, e-mail, telephone)

9. **Signature on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)**

The original signed version of the completed Upstream Process request form should be sent in English or French to:

**UNESCO World Heritage Centre**
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Telephone: +33 (0)1 45 68 11 36
E-mail: wh-upstream@unesco.org
**SELECT WORLD HERITAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY**

WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE DOCUMENTS DATABASE


The UNESCO World Heritage Centre "Official Records" searchable online document collection permits the retrieval of information contained in the reports of the World Heritage Committee and General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention.

**BASIC TEXTS**

https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext

https://whc.unesco.org/en/ga/

https://whc.unesco.org/en/financialregulations/

https://whc.unesco.org/en/committee

https://whc.unesco.org/en/basictexts/

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