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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
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**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF  
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Extended forty-fourth session**

**Fuzhou (China) / Online meeting  
16 - 31 July 2021**

**Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda: Reports of the World Heritage Centre and  
the Advisory Bodies**

**5D. World Heritage Convention and Sustainable Development**

**SUMMARY**

In conformity with Decision **43 COM 5C** (Baku, 2019), this document presents the progress made in implementing the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy (WH-SDP) since the 43rd session of the Committee (Baku, 2019).

**Draft Decision: 44 COM 5D, see point XII.**

## I. BACKGROUND

1. By Decision **40 COM 5C** (Istanbul, 2016), the World Heritage Committee welcomed the adoption of the “Policy Document for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention” by the 20th General Assembly of States Parties (Resolution **20 GA 13**; UNESCO, 2015). The text of the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy (hereinafter referred to as “WH-SDP”) can be found at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/>.
2. By Decisions **40 COM 5C**, **41 COM 5C** and **43 COM 5C** the World Heritage Committee welcomed progress made by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies in disseminating the WH-SDP and mainstreaming it into statutory processes, international policies and operational activities. The Committee invited the Secretariat and all stakeholders concerned to identify and make visible the many ways in which the implementation of the World Heritage Convention contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as “SDGs”) and called upon States Parties to ensure that sustainable development principles are mainstreamed into their national processes related to World Heritage. This document considers the progress made by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies since the 43rd session of the Committee (Baku, 2019) to integrate the sustainable development perspective into activities and processes of the Convention, in accordance with the WH-SDP.

## II. WORLD HERITAGE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY (2015)

3. Sustainable development has been mainstreamed into the processes of the World Heritage Convention by integrating sustainable development related concepts, actions, and monitoring as appropriate into the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the World Heritage Policy Compendium, and the third Cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise. The Regional Action Plans developed by the Arab States Region and the Africa Region of the World Heritage Centre (see Documents WHC/21/44.COM/10A and WHC/21/44.COM/10B), include strategic objectives related to sustainable development. In the last three years, relevant SDGs are mainstreamed in the conservation and management of at least 151 World Heritage properties globally, including 39 in Africa and 8 SIDS.
4. The Centre has developed a draft Synergy Table to align the WH-SDP with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UN New Urban Agenda, African Union Agenda 2063, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the UNESCO SIDS Action Plan, *UNESCO Culture|2030 Indicators* (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/culture2030indicators>), and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
5. The Centre also provided substantive inputs to the President of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) inputs for the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) on its review of the SDGs from the perspective of the World Heritage Convention.

## III. ENHANCING ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE (SDG 14, 15)

6. The Secretariats of the 8 key Biodiversity related Conventions, including the World Heritage Convention, have been working closely together through the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity related Conventions, including towards providing inputs for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Details of this are available in Document WHC/21/44.COM/5A (see also <https://www.unep.org/events/workshop/bern-ii-consultation-workshop-biodiversity-related-conventions-post-2020-global;Bern I>; and [Decision 14/30](#)).

7. In line with the World Heritage Convention's recognition of the linkages between nature and culture, the Centre also serves as the Secretariat of *the UNESCO-Greece Melina Mercouri International Prize for the Safeguarding and Management of Cultural Landscapes* to reward outstanding examples of action to safeguard and enhance the world's major cultural landscapes (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscapesprize/>).
8. The Centre and the Advisory Bodies are engaged in dialogue with private sector with a view to ensuring that they refrain from exploring or extracting oil, gas and mineral resources within World Heritage properties and ensuring that operations in areas surrounding them do not threaten their integrity (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/2123>).
9. The protection of the world's forests is crucial for achieving the SDGs and is considered as one of the most cost-effective forms of climate action (UNFCCC). The Centre has been particularly active in the Congo Basin's forests through the Central Africa World Heritage Forest Initiative (CAWHFI). Between 2016 and 2020, funding from the European Union enabled CAWHFI to strengthen surveillance of a transboundary area of more than 225,000 km<sup>2</sup>. In addition, CAWHFI provided technical support to the Congolese and Gabonese authorities for the preparation of nomination files for the Odzala-Kokoua Forest Landscape (Congo) and Ivindo National Park (Gabon), respectively. An example for marine World Heritage sites is the [Resilient Reefs Initiative](#) (see also Document WHC/21/44.COM/7C).
10. A variety of different workshops were organized globally with the support of the UNESCO Category 2 Centres, for example, the National Consultative Workshop, "Nature Based Solutions for Climate Resilience", was held on 5 August 2019 in New Delhi with the objective to create a platform for collaboration between the multidisciplinary stakeholders for a resilient future of Indian and Asian Mangroves.
11. Natural disasters have impacted World Heritage properties during the reporting period – forest fires in Australia, Brazil and Ethiopia, fires in Japan and Uganda, earthquake in Croatia, to name a few. Each time, the Centre and the Advisory Bodies have reacted quickly to provide support as needed. The Centre also provides technical and financial support for properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger. For example, with the support of Norway, activities are being implemented in support of 8 natural World Heritage properties in Africa which are inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Properties located in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) also received support, for example East Rennell (Solomon Islands) and Nan Madol (Federated States of Micronesia), in view of improving sustainable livelihoods of communities and building site management capacity. Four properties received Emergency International Assistance from June 2019-June 2021, while 5 properties have been supported by the Rapid Response Facility during the same period and 2 more applications are currently being processed.

#### **IV. FURTHERING CLIMATE ACTION WITH WORLD HERITAGE (SDG 13)**

12. A more detailed report on this topic is contained in Document WHC/21/44.COM/7C.
13. Natural and cultural World Heritage should be regarded as both shared assets that need to be safeguarded from the effects of climate change, such as biodiversity (World Heritage sites cover over 360 million ha of land and sea across the globe, in all ecosystems), and as transversal resources for climate mitigation and adaptation. World Heritage sites can serve as laboratories to pilot effective pathways towards climate change adaptation, using multidisciplinary approaches, including the knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities living in and around World Heritage properties.
14. A report of the World Heritage Marine Programme, *Custodians of the globe's blue carbon assets*, was launched in March 2021 (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/2258> and also Document WHC/21/44.COM 7C).

15. Ningaloo Coast (Australia) was the first site to hire a Chief Resilience Officer and design a climate adaptation strategy. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have shown how important it is for UNESCO marine World Heritage sites not to be dependent on only one industry.
16. A collaborative research study funded in the last two years via a project of Japan (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies) on “Plausible alternative futures of Island mangroves in the Asia-Pacific: Scenario-based analysis and quantification of mangrove ecosystem services in coastal hazard mitigation and climate change adaptation in Andaman Island, India”, represents a promising example for climate action. Another example lies in the Urban Heritage Climate Observatory (UHCO) further detailed in Document WHC/21/44.COM 7C.

## **V. ENABLING POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES (SDG 1, 8, 12)**

17. The conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage has tremendous potential to address many of the key sustainable development challenges facing the poorest and most vulnerable, including by providing shelter, access to food, water and other means of livelihood as well as stable and decent employment. In addition, well-preserved heritage is an essential component to the dignity and resilience of disadvantaged communities, notably in disasters situations and other complex emergencies. The Centre’s initiatives have helped revitalise income-generating handicrafts and building techniques linked to the conservation of heritage sites among local communities in Pakistan (Makli, Lahore), Bangladesh (Paharpur), and Sri Lanka (Kandy, Anuradhapura).
18. Grant-making programmes that address conservation and sustainable development needs for communities are ongoing in Maloti-Drakensberg Park (Lesotho/South Africa) and Okavango Delta (Botswana) with the support of the governments of Flanders, Norway and the Netherlands. With the support of the Government of Norway, UNESCO promotes community conservation activities around natural World Heritage sites in Africa, which address the socio-economic needs of local communities (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/partners/381>). Supporting conflict mitigation in Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/974/>), legal mining zones are identified outside the reserve to create positive incentives to artisanal miners from the reserve and a cooperative is established for widows of eco-guards killed on duty and other women’s groups. In Lake Malawi National Park (Malawi), communities are empowered to co-manage the lake’s fisheries sustainably by enforcing by-laws on fishing, with a positive impact on lake’s biodiversity and local livelihoods (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/1048/>).
19. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on World Heritage and responses by the Secretariat is further detailed in Document WHC/21/44.COM/INF.5A.2. Thanks to the Government of Japan, a global project has been launched to explore strategies to support local livelihoods including digital solutions with a view to supporting the recovery of World Heritage sites in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
20. The UNESCO Sustainable Tourism Pledge, in partnership with Expedia Group, focuses on promoting sustainable tourism and heritage conservation. The pledge takes an industry-first approach to environmental and cultural protection, requiring hotel operators to introduce firm measures to eliminate single-use plastics and promote local culture. Starting in Thailand, where over 500 hotels have already committed, the Pledge is expanding globally in 2021 developing a more environmentally and socially conscious global travel market in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The initiative is a key pillar of UNESCO’s strategy in response to this crisis that addresses the immediate socio-economic impacts on tourism and heritage,

accelerating the recovery to protect livelihoods and safeguard heritage (see [www.unescosustainable.travel](http://www.unescosustainable.travel)).

21. In response to the collateral damage to the World Heritage properties of Old City of Sana'a, Historic Town of Zabid, and Old Walled City of Shibam (Yemen) due to conflict, UNESCO, in partnership with the European Union, has a project ongoing since 2018 to cooperate with local partners to provide emergency relief assistance, safeguard heritage, and foster sustainable cultural development through the initiative "Cash for Work: Promoting livelihood opportunities for urban youth in Yemen." (see <https://en.unesco.org/doha/cashforworkyemen>).

## VI. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND SETTLEMENTS (SDG 11)

22. Regarding sustainable cities and settlements (SDG 11), the 10th World Urban Forum convened by UN-HABITAT in February 2020 held in Abu Dhabi, focused on "Cities of Opportunities: Connecting Culture and Innovation" where the Centre provided key note speeches and interventions (see <https://wuf.unhabitat.org/node/145>).
23. The 40th General Conference of UNESCO reaffirmed the importance of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL Recommendation) in the context of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the New Urban Agenda. Further details on the activities of the Centre and Advisory Bodies with regard to the thematic programme on World Heritage Cities Programme are available in Document WHC/21/44.COM/5A (see also <https://whc.unesco.org/document/173593>), and on Urban Pressures and the HUL Recommendation in Document WHC/21/44.COM/7 (see also <https://whc.unesco.org/document/175173>).
24. A workshop organized in November 2020 with Ukrainian authorities on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the inscription of "Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (Ukraine)", brought together site managers, national focal points, and experts to identify good practices for integrating urban heritage conservation with sustainable urban development (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/2231>).
25. The Centre and the Advisory Bodies along with the Category 2 Centres and the Field Offices have provided technical assistance for the conservation and management of especially challenging issues around urban heritage including for the preparation of management plans. World Heritage International Assistance has also supported the preparation of several management plans and other urban conservation efforts.
26. The UNESCO Cities Platform that brings together more than 6 different programmes on cities across the different sectors, including the World Heritage Cities, has undertaken some initiatives specifically to raise awareness of UNESCO's multidisciplinary approach to sustainable development in cities, including a World Cities Day event in October 2020 focused on local communities (see <https://events.unesco.org/event?id=2930567777&lang=1033>).
27. Efforts were made to mainstream heritage conservation into urban development towards sustainable cities in line with the HUL Recommendation and Resolution **40 GC 90**. The Centre, as a Knowledge Partner, contributed to the Union for the Mediterranean's "Strategic Urban Development Action Plan 2040 for Sustainable Cities and Communities", with protecting World Heritage properties in its key objectives and organized also in collaboration with the Union for the Mediterranean, an international conference on adaptive reuse and regeneration for sustainable World Heritage cities in the Euro-Mediterranean region.
28. In overall, 90% of the Centre's projects directly contributed to the achievement of SDG 11.4. From June 2019 to March 2021 \$22.9 million was obligated and spent towards this end.

## **VII. ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS (GOAL 4)**

29. A large number of capacity building, education, and awareness-raising activities were carried out by the Centre, UNESCO Field Offices, the UNESCO Category 2 Centres, and the Advisory Bodies. These included capacity-building to promote transboundary and transnational conservation, in the framework of the Periodic Reporting Exercise, and courses on conservation and management organized with universities. Details of each of the activities can be found in Documents WHC/21/44.COM/5A and Document WHC/21/44.COM/6.

## **VIII. PROMOTING SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EMPOWERING LOCAL COMMUNITIES INCLUDING YOUTH, WOMEN, AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (GOAL 5, 10)**

30. Numerous activities in the framework of World Heritage management worldwide have successfully contributed to the involvement of local communities in several properties' management and their long-term aspirations for sustainable development, particularly in times of crisis and in conflict and post-conflict situations, when it fosters mutual recognition, tolerance and respect among different communities.
31. A series of webinars was initiated (May-July 2020) to support and build the capacities of the World Heritage Volunteers (WHV) during the COVID-19 pandemic and following the postponement of the 2020 Campaign to 2021. The WHV 2020-2021 campaign is currently ongoing and will carry out over 50 WHV projects at 50 sites.
32. The World Heritage Young Professionals Fora serve as platforms for intercultural learning and exchange. The Arab World Heritage Young Professionals Forum held in Tunis (Tunisia, December 2019), for example, engaged the participants towards peacebuilding and Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through the protection, preservation, and promotion of World Heritage that was later followed up by 5 youth-led projects towards peacebuilding and heritage. However, during 2020, these activities were impeded by the pandemic and restrictions on travel. The Centre is implementing 61 projects with an operational strategy on youth constituting a total of 42% of the total workplan allocation from June 2019 to June 2021.
33. The Operational Guidelines were updated in 2019 to considerably strengthen it with regard to the application of the free, prior and informed consent in World Heritage processes. It explicitly recognizes Indigenous Peoples as stakeholders and rights-holders in the identification, nomination, management, protection and presentation of World Heritage, in line with a human rights-based approach. Furthermore, traditional and Indigenous Knowledge held by Indigenous Peoples are now described in the Operational Guidelines as possible contribution to the conservation and management of World Heritage properties.
34. The Centre is presently contributing, in the framework of an intersectoral and interdisciplinary approach, to the *Global Action Plan of the International Decade for Indigenous Languages (2022-2032)*, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2019. Regular consultations with the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on World Heritage (IIFPFWH) have taken place during the period concerned, on conservation and management matters, the impact and challenges related to the COVID-19 crisis, as well as on the possible ways to better monitor the presence and involvement of Indigenous Peoples in World heritage properties (see [www.iifpwh.org](http://www.iifpwh.org)).
35. Following the update of the Operational Guidelines adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019), a number of provisions have been introduced to enhance gender equality within the diverse processes of the World Heritage Convention with a view to ensure gender-balanced participation. Gender-balanced participation within the properties' management is prescribed, as is the use of gender-neutral language in the

preparation of Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, as well as gender-balanced representation of professionals and specialists at all levels. Direct involvement of women in World Heritage conservation is growing gradually, whether as site managers (24% of them being women), custodians, rangers or heads of heritage offices. For example, in the World Heritage property of Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta (Pakistan), a traditional tile-making atelier was set up, serving as a training centre for women from the surrounding villages, bringing local women a sense of pride in addition to socio-economic benefits. 95% of the projects ongoing or recently completed led by the Centre include a perspective on gender following considerations outlined in UNESCO's Gender Equality Action Plan II and 67% are intended to be gender-sensitive dedicating 10% to 30% of their budget to gender equality.

## **IX. PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY AND FACILITATING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (GOAL 16, 17)**

36. Implementation of the World Heritage Convention builds on international cooperation to address global inequalities and enhance protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage through International Assistance, transboundary projects, and technical assistance provided through several UNESCO Funds-in-Trust.
37. International Assistance under the World Heritage Convention provides financial assistance to States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in order to help them protect the cultural and natural heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List or on the List of World Heritage in Danger. States Parties submitted 130 International Assistance requests for funding from the World Heritage Fund in 2018-2020 of which 66 were approved, including 57% from the Africa region and 7% from SIDS. In all regions, most of the funded projects concern management activities or conservation works. In parallel, 8 Emergency Assistance requests were approved in 2018-2020 including two for fire-fighting at Simien Mountains (Ethiopia) and Kasubi Tombs (Uganda).
38. The World Heritage Convention has proved to be a powerful tool to strengthen international cooperation on shared heritage resources. For example, after over 10 years of cooperation between Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and since the inscription in 2014 of the Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System, a serial transboundary cultural itinerary, these six States Parties have consolidated the participatory management structure for this complex and innovative property establishing joint conservation and monitoring strategies focused on community participation (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/qhapagnan/>).
39. Technical assistance has been provided through UNESCO Funds-in-Trusts. For example, with the support of the Government of Norway, various projects aimed at supporting the conservation of natural and cultural World Heritage sites in the Africa region have been launched for the improvement of the state of conservation including increased participation of civil society, women and youth (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/partners/381>).
40. The World Heritage Programme for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) ensures the sustainable development of World Heritage properties in SIDS. For example, Comoros is carrying out a project for "Capacity-building in Sustainable Tourism Development and Management for World Heritage in the Comoros" with the UNESCO Nairobi Office, financed by the Netherlands Funds-in-Trust to UNESCO (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1556/>), and an online national workshop for Barbados "Capacity-building on sustainable tourism strategies for "The Industrial Heritage of Barbados: The Story of Sugar and Rum" (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1554/>) was carried out in October 2020, thanks to the support from the Japanese Funds-in-Trust.

## X. MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING OF CULTURE IN THE 2030 AGENDA

41. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) has released the first set of data for Indicator 11.4.1 related to the 'total per capita expenditure on preservation' of cultural and natural heritage for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda 2030 (see <http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/sustainable-development-goal-11-4>).
42. UNESCO's Culture Sector has launched pilot implementation of the *UNESCO Culture|2030 Indicators*, Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda, starting in early 2021 with select countries and cities with the generous support of donors (AECID, Sida and DG-DEVCO) (see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/culture2030indicators/>). Following an international online expert workshop in June 2020, 45 experts from 27 countries participated, a global Expert Facility was established. The implementation of the World Heritage Convention contributes significantly to several of the SDGs and the World Heritage Periodic Reporting Exercise contributes to the construction of some of the *Culture|2030 Indicators*.
43. The Centre has also collaborated with UN-HABITAT for the inclusion of cultural heritage and the *Culture|2030 Indicators* into the Urban Monitoring Framework they are developing, as the indicators for sustainable cities.
44. Following **Decision 43 COM 5C**, the Centre, with the inputs of the Advisory Bodies, has developed draft tools to support implementation of the WH-SDP by States Parties, including *World Heritage Sustainable Development Preliminary Health-Check* for a quick assessment of the sustainability status or 'profile' of World Heritage properties, and the *World Heritage Project Sustainability Check* for an initial assessment of the impact of proposed projects and interventions on sustainable development in and around World Heritage properties to allow adjustments in the design of policies and projects in favor of sustainable development.
45. Also following **Decision 43 COM 5C**, *World Heritage Canopy* has been developed as a digital platform of innovative and good practices for heritage-based solutions for sustainable futures (see <http://whc.unesco.org/en/canopy>). The first phase of the good practices relates to sustainable cities and settlements.
46. The ICOMOS Sustainable Development Goals Working Group has released the *Heritage and the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors* to illustrate the potential of harnessing heritage for sustainable development.

## XI. KEY CHALLENGES FOR WORLD HERITAGE SITES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

47. The unprecedented crisis arising from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has had, and continues to have, major impacts on World Heritage properties globally. Detailed reporting is available in Document WHC/21/44.COM/INF.5A.2.

## XII. DRAFT DECISION

### **Draft Decision: 44 COM 5D**



The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/21/44.COM/5D,
2. Recalling Decision **43 COM 5C** adopted at its 43rd session (Baku, 2019), as well as Resolution **20 GA 13** adopted by the General Assembly at its 20th session (UNESCO, 2015),
3. Welcomes the follow-up activities and the progress made so far in mainstreaming the “Policy Document for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention” (WH-SDP) into the activities of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and into the texts and processes of the Convention, including the Operational Guidelines, Periodic Reporting, and the Policy Compendium;
4. Takes note of the draft Synergies Table developed by the World Heritage Centre in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies reflecting interlinkages between the WH-SDP, the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and other major global agreements and invites States Parties undertaking activities towards the 2030 Agenda or other major global agreements to build on these synergies to enhance the contribution of the World Heritage Convention to further sustainable development ;
5. Also takes note of the tools developed including ‘World Heritage Canopy: Heritage solutions for sustainable futures,’ and the drafts of the World Heritage Sustainable Development Preliminary Health-Check, and the World Heritage Project Sustainability Check and encourages States Parties to support their future development and pilot implementation ;
6. Requests the World Heritage Centre to continue to pursue, within the available resources, the development of activities including policies, tools, guidance, and communication towards operationalising the WH-SDP supporting States Parties in its implementation including with mitigation and adaptation strategies to climate change and protect the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties;
7. Also requests the States Parties to take a systematic and holistic approach to mainstreaming the WH-SDP into their national and local policies, processes, and initiatives related to the implementation of the Convention and to development in and around World Heritage properties;
8. Calls on States Parties and other potential partners to contribute financially or through in-kind support to activities towards mainstreaming and operationalising the WH-SDP including the development of tools and guidance and their pilot implementation;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies, to present a progress report in this regard at its 46th session.