

Distribution limited

WHC-2000/CONF.203/6
Paris, 13 November 2000
Original : English/French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE

BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-fourth extraordinary session
Cairns, Australia
23 - 24 November 2000

Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda: Feasibility study on the proposed system of sub-committees

SUMMARY

At the request of the Special Session of the Bureau (Budapest, 2 - 4 October 2000) this feasibility study was prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with representatives of the following States Parties: Australia, Belgium, Benin, Hungary and the United Kingdom. The feasibility study presents:

- I. BACKGROUND
- II. OBJECTIVES
- III. ESTIMATED COSTS OF DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR A PROPOSED SUB-COMMITTEE SYSTEM
- IV. PROPOSED DATE FOR INTRODUCTION OF NEW SYSTEM AND POSSIBLE TRANSITION ARRANGEMENTS

Action required: The Bureau is requested to examine the feasibility study and recommend to the 24th session of the World Heritage Committee what changes should be made to the existing Bureau and Committee system to meet the following 4 objectives:

- Objective 1* Facilitate the work of the World Heritage Centre,
Objective 2 Facilitate the work of the World Heritage Committee and allow it to devote more time to general policy discussions for the implementation of the Convention,
Objective 3 Improve the prior examination of various issues submitted to the Committee, and
Objective 4 Increase representation of States Parties in the work of the Committee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BACKGROUND

II. OBJECTIVES

- Objective 1 Facilitate the work of the World Heritage Centre,
Objective 2 Facilitate the work of the World Heritage Committee and allow it to devote more time to general policy discussions for the implementation of the Convention,
Objective 3 Improve the prior examination of various issues submitted to the Committee, and
Objective 4 Increase representation of States Parties in the work of the Committee.

III. ESTIMATED COSTS OF DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR A PROPOSED SUB-COMMITTEE SYSTEM

IV. PROPOSED DATE FOR INTRODUCTION OF NEW SYSTEM AND POSSIBLE TRANSITION ARRANGEMENTS

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 Options examined in the feasibility study

FIGURE 2 Option 1 Existing calendar and cycle includes 1 extraordinary session of the World Heritage Committee and 2 extraordinary sessions of the Bureau each biennium

FIGURE 3 Option 2 Keep the Bureau (or have sub-committees) but change to an April/June cycle and abolish extraordinary sessions of the World Heritage Committee and Bureau

FIGURE 4 Estimated costs of different options for a proposed sub-committee system

ANNEXES

ANNEX I Extract from Report of the Rapporteur of the Special Session of the Special Session of the Bureau, Budapest, 2-4 October 2000

ANNEX II Table showing Total Number of Participants 1978 – 2000 in the ordinary sessions of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

ANNEX III Graph showing Total Number of Participants 1978 – 2000 in the ordinary sessions of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

I. BACKGROUND

At its 24th session in June 2000, the Bureau discussed the recommendation made by the Task Force for the Implementation of the Convention¹ to establish a sub-committee system for the examination of state of conservation, nominations, budget etc.

The Bureau agreed that prior to suggesting the creation of sub-committees to the Committee, details, including the relationship with the Bureau and the Committee, be examined further. The Bureau recommended that an assessment be made, with the Secretariat, as to the cost implications of the creation of the sub-committees².

The United Kingdom presented an initial proposal of 5 sub-committees and a revised proposal of 3 sub-committees to the Special Session of the Bureau (Budapest, 2-4 October 2000)³.

The Special Session of the Bureau requested the Secretariat, with the help of the States Parties nominated by the Chair (Australia, Belgium, Benin, Hungary and United Kingdom), to prepare a paper for discussion at the Cairns meeting of the World Heritage Bureau and Committee on the feasibility and implications of a sub-committee system. The feasibility study was requested in order to evaluate the organizational and cost implications of the proposed reform of the Bureau and Committee system.

An extract from the Report of the Rapporteur of the Special Session of the Bureau⁴ is included in this document as Annex I. The extract includes the Terms of Reference for this feasibility study.

At a meeting organized by the Secretariat with representatives of Australia, Belgium, Benin, Hungary and the United Kingdom on 30 October 2000, a draft of the feasibility study was discussed and the parameters of the study were further defined. In the interest of keeping the feasibility study as concise as possible, it was decided that the following options for introducing a sub-committee system, compared to maintaining or adapting the existing system of the Bureau and Committee, would be examined (**Figure 1**).

¹ Recommendation 1.2.1 of the Task Force (WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.10) states:

The Task Force on Implementation to continue work after the Bureau meeting in order to develop concrete proposals for a subcommittee system, to start functioning in 2001 and replace the present system of Bureau/Committee (Note: some consider should start in 2002). The Task Force to report on proposals to the Committee in November 2000.

The sub-committees are intended to free the Committee from detailed administration and to allow more time on strategic direction and to follow focussed and practical work programs and responsibilities, as delegated by the Committee (WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.7).

² WHC-2000/CONF.204/2, section VI

³ WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.6 (SPE)

⁴ WHC-2000/CONF.204/3

FIGURE 1: Option examined in the feasibility study

OPTION	LENGTH OF MEETING	EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS	NUMBER OF BUREAU MEMBERS
OPTIONS FOR MEETINGS OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE			
OPTION A - Existing system of the Bureau	6-day ordinary session (June/July at UNESCO Headquarters)	2-day extraordinary session (November in host country)	7
OPTION B – Modification of existing system of the Bureau	6-day ordinary session (April at UNESCO Headquarters)	None	7
OPTIONS FOR MEETINGS OF 3 SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE			
OPTION	LENGTH OF MEETING	COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN EACH SUB-COMMITTEE	NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN EACH SUB-COMMITTEE
OPTION C1	5 DAYS IN PARALLEL	7	6
OPTION C2	5 DAYS IN PARALLEL	7	4
OPTION C3	5 DAYS IN PARALLEL	7	2
OPTION D1	8 DAYS CONSECUTIVELY AND NOT IN PARALLEL	7	6
OPTION D2	8 DAYS CONSECUTIVELY AND NOT IN PARALLEL	7	4
OPTION D3	8 DAYS CONSECUTIVELY AND NOT IN PARALLEL	7	2

II. OBJECTIVES

As mentioned above, the idea of a system of sub-committees, to function instead of the Bureau, was expressed by the Task Force on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention⁵.

The objectives pursued by the Task Force were the following:

- Objective 1 Facilitate the work of the World Heritage Centre**
- Objective 2 Facilitate the work of the World Heritage Committee and allow it to devote more time to general policy discussions for the implementation of the Convention**
- Objective 3 Improve the prior examination of various issues submitted to the Committee**

Furthermore, a proposal from the United Kingdom presented to the Special Session of the Bureau commented that the introduction of a system of sub-committees could also “offer the chance to involve a somewhat wider range of States Parties in consideration of the detailed work associated with the Convention, thus addressing another of the concerns expressed at the General Assembly meeting in October 1999.”

This therefore becomes the fourth objective:

- Objective 4 Increase representation of States Parties in the work of the Committee**

This feasibility study examines whether, to achieve these 4 objectives, a system of sub-committees would be more effective than if the existing Bureau/Committee system was retained.

⁵ WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.7

Objective 1 – Facilitate the work of the World Heritage Centre

– to be achieved through the rearranging of the meeting calendar, *either by maintaining the Bureau, or by replacing it with sub-committees.*

The existing calendar and cycle of the sessions of the Committee and Bureau (June/November) are presented in **Figure 2** (see also **Option A in Figure 1 and Figure 4**).

The many disadvantages of the existing calendar and cycle are also shown in **Figure 2**.

A proposed change to the calendar and cycle of the sessions of the Committee or Bureau (or proposed sub-committees) (April/June) is presented in **Figure 3** (see also **Option B in Figure 1 and Figure 4**).

The many advantages of an April/June calendar and cycle are also shown in **Figure 3**.

The rearranging of the calendar would comprise the holding of the annual meeting of the Committee around 20 June, preceded by the meeting of either the Bureau, or the sub-committees, towards the end of April-beginning May. This revised calendar would eliminate a meeting, as the Bureau or the sub-committees would only meet once a year, rather than the two present meetings of the Bureau. In the year when the General Assembly is held, the Secretariat would have about four months between the Committee and the General Assembly to prepare for it, based on the decisions of the Committee.

Action required: Whether or not a system of sub-committees is introduced, the Bureau may wish to recommend to the Committee that it:

- Revise the calendar and cycle of meetings from June/November to April/June
- Abolish the extraordinary sessions of the Bureau and Committee

Objective 2 – Facilitate the work of the Committee

– could be achieved by the Bureau or sub-committees reporting to the Committee, after prior examination of questions in the following manner:

Items A, which have been the subject of a consensus (in the Bureau or the sub-committees) and that the Committee can adopt without debate (but that any member of the Committee may always request discussion thereupon);

Items B, which require discussion by the Committee.

This lightening of the work of the Committee could be achieved either in the present configuration of the Bureau/Committee, the Bureau being open to participation by all States Parties in an observer capacity;

Or, in the configuration of sub-committees/Committee, each sub-committee comprising members (and perhaps non-members) of the Committee and open to the participation of all States Parties in an observer capacity.

For work efficiency, be it in the Bureau or in sub-committees, it is very important that the Chairperson of the session clearly enforces the rules concerning interventions by observers⁶. This is particularly the case given the dramatic rise in the participation at the Bureau over recent years (see **Annex II and Annex III**). For example, in 1999, the July Bureau session was attended by 279 people and the November/December Committee session by 252 people.

Action required: Whether or not a system of sub-committees is introduced, the Bureau may wish to recommend to the Committee that it:

- Introduce Item A and B decision-making (Item A: items which are the subject of consensus for adoption and, Item B: items requiring discussion by the Committee)
- Enforce Rule 22.2 of Committee's *Rules of Procedure* to limit the time allowed to each speaker

⁶ Rule 22.2 of the *Rules of Procedure* of the Committee states that:

"The presiding officer may limit the time allowed to each speaker if the circumstances make this desirable"

Objective 3 – improve the examination of issues

– may be achieved by a system of sub-committees, open to all States Parties in an observer capacity, working either,

in parallel (see Option C in Figure 1 and Figure 4), each sub-committee thus devoting a whole week to the examination of the issues entrusted to it

or,

consecutively (see Option D in Figure 1 and Figure 4).

Why introduce sub-committees?

The proposal from the United Kingdom commented that one of the justifications for introducing a system of sub-committees was that,

“it offers the opportunity to permit detailed consideration of a range of issues to be undertaken without the time pressures which necessarily impinge on a Committee meeting and thus free the Committee’s time for consideration of more strategic matters.”⁷

Strategic issues deriving from the sub-committees could be transmitted to the Committee through the Chairs of the sub-committees.

Options for introducing a system of 5 or 3 sub-committees

The original proposal for the establishment of sub-committees submitted by the United Kingdom⁸ suggested 5 sub-committees:

1. Policy and Strategic issues (including the Global Strategy)
2. Nominations
3. State of Conservation Reports
4. Budget
5. World Heritage Fund/International Assistance.

The revised proposal from the United Kingdom (see **Annex I**) suggested 3 sub-committees:

1. Nominations
2. State of Conservation Reports
3. Budget.

⁷ WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.6 (SPE), paragraph 2

⁸ WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.6 (SPE), paragraph 4

The feasibility study only examines options for introducing a system of 3 sub-committees (see **Options C and D in Figure 1 and Figure 4**).

Options for the proposed sub-committees to meet consecutively or in parallel

There are 3 reasons why it would be preferable for the proposed sub-committees to meet consecutively rather than in parallel:

1. to ensure adequate servicing by Secretariat (it would be difficult for the Secretariat to provide coverage of 3 sub-committees meeting in parallel)
2. participation by small State Party delegations (it would be difficult for small or single member delegations of States Parties to participate in 3 sub-committees meeting in parallel)
3. to reduce interpretation costs

Duration of sub-committee meetings

Option C in Figure 1 and Figure 4 refers to 3 sub-committees meeting for 5 days in parallel. It may not be necessary for all 3 sub-committees to meet for this length of time (particularly that dealing with the budget).

Option D in Figure 1 and Figure 4 refers to 3 sub-committees meeting consecutively for a total of 8 days. This could involve a number of configurations – for example, 3 days for nominations, 3 days for state of conservation, 1 day for the budget and a 1 day “wrap up” session or adoption of the report(s).

Timing of the proposed sub-committee sessions

In the interests of efficiency, the sub-committees could meet 8 weeks prior to the Committee. This would:

1. ensure immediacy of sub-committee recommendations
2. allow 2 weeks for the reports of the sub-committees to be finalized (the practice of adopting the report at the end of the session, as is the case with the ordinary session of the Bureau, could be reconsidered) and dispatched to Committee members 6 weeks in advance of the Committee session

Action required: The Bureau may wish to recommend to the Committee that it:

- Introduce a system of 3 sub-committees to meet consecutively in April, 8 weeks prior to the Committee session in June.

Objective 4 – Increase representation of States Parties in the work of the Committee

– *may be achieved by involving Committee and non-Committee members in the work of the proposed sub-committees (see Options C and D in Figure 1 and Figure 4) and/or through other measures to be considered by the 24th session of the Committee⁹, namely:*

1. reduction in term of office of members of the World Heritage Committee
2. discouragement of consecutive terms by States Parties
3. enhanced involvement of, and rotation within, all regions in the work of the Committee
4. increase in members of the Committee
5. distribution of a fixed number of seats to groups of States Parties, while leaving a number of seats open for election on a free basis.

Membership of sub-committees

The United Kingdom proposed that each sub-committee could be constituted of a mixture of Committee and non-Committee members (with “a majority of Committee members on each sub-committee, while allowing the opportunity for wider participation by a group of non-committee countries in the preparation of Committee business”)¹⁰.

As requested by the Special Session of the Bureau, Options C and D (see **Figure 1 and Figure 4**) are broken into 6 separate options (C1, C2, C3 and D1, D2, D3) depending on the number of Committee members and non-Committee members proposed for the sub-committees (namely 7 + 6, 7 + 4 or 7 + 2).

Election/nomination of non-Committee members of proposed sub-committees

The modalities and criteria for the election/nomination of non-Committee members of the sub-committees (eg. introduction of a quota system in their membership) require further examination.

One option would be to elect or nominate by regional groupings.

Another option would be for States Parties with no World Heritage sites or who are under-represented on the World Heritage List to be given preferential membership.

Alternatively, “Members Elect” (as discussed by the Working Group on Equitable Representation of the Committee¹¹) could participate in the work of the sub-

⁹ see WHC-2000/CONF.204/6

¹⁰ see WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.6, paragraph 6

¹¹ see WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.9, paragraph 9

committees. The comparative status of non-Committee members of the sub-committees compared to Committee members would have to be determined.

Action required: Whether or not a system of sub-committees is introduced, the Bureau may wish to recommend to the Committee that it:

- Maintain open sessions of the Committee to allow all non-Committee States Parties to attend as observers if they wish

If a sub-committee system is to be introduced, the Bureau may wish to recommend to the Committee that it:

- Include a proportion of non-Committee members (eg “Members Elect”) in the work of the sub-committees
- Have sub-committee sessions open to allow all non-Committee States Parties to attend as observers if they wish

ESTIMATED COSTS OF DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR A PROPOSED SUB-COMMITTEE SYSTEM

The estimated costs of the different options for a proposed sub-committee system are shown in **Figure 4**.

Estimated interpretation costs for parallel sessions of 3 sub-committees are significantly higher per day than for consecutive sessions of 3 sub-committees.

“One-off costs” related directly and solely to the implementation of a sub-committee system would result from Secretariat staff time expended to ensure smooth transition from the existing Bureau and Committee system and cycle to the new system and cycle. This would primarily involve informing all States Parties of the changed system.

Whilst the direct and support costs incurred by the Secretariat are shown in **Figure 4**, the direct and support costs that might be incurred by States Parties and advisory bodies are yet to be determined. However, it can be assumed that with a reduction in the number and duration of statutory meeting sessions there may be direct and indirect savings to both States Parties and the advisory bodies.

If parallel sessions of sub-committees were implemented some States Parties would need to increase the number of experts attending to ensure participation in all 3 proposed sub-committees. This would not be the case for consecutive sessions of the proposed sub-committees.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW SYSTEM AND POSSIBLE TRANSITION ARRANGEMENTS

The Task Force on the Implementation of the Convention suggested that a new system of sub-committees should start functioning in 2001 and replace the present system of the Bureau. However, the Task Force also noted that some States Parties considered that the new system should only start to function in 2002¹².

The proposal made by the United Kingdom suggested that the 24th session of the Committee request that the proposed new system be further developed during 2001 for consideration and decision at the General Assembly in October 2001¹³.

Prior to implementation, relevant sections of the General Assembly and Committee *Rules of Procedure* and *Operational Guidelines* would need to be revised (e.g. possible changed election procedures, changed budget cycle, deadlines for international assistance, nominations and state of conservation monitoring reports).

It has been recommended on several occasions that the budget of the World Heritage Fund be harmonized as a biennial budget with the UNESCO Regular Programme¹⁴. It is currently an annual budget despite the fact that Paragraph 2.1 of the *Financial Regulations for the World Heritage Fund* "states that the financial period of the Fund shall be two consecutive calendar years coinciding with the financial period of the Regular Budget of UNESCO". A biennial budget could, in theory, be introduced in 2002. For a biennial budget cycle to be introduced, systems and policies would need to be in place to ensure that the Fund did not drop below the expected amount, particularly in the second year of the biennium.

In the first year of implementation there would be a Committee session in November/December of Year 1 followed by a Bureau session (or sub-committees) only 4 months later in April of Year 2. Therefore, in the first year the agenda for the Bureau and Committee could therefore be quite light allowing for time to discuss strategic planning issues.

The advisory bodies would need to agree on any changes to the timing of the nomination, state of conservation, international assistance and budget cycles as all would impact the provision of their technical advice to the World Heritage Committee.

Furthermore, the United Kingdom suggested that the new system should be reviewed after 4 years in operation to show whether as a result of its introduction, the work of the Committee has been able to proceed more efficiently¹⁵.

¹² see WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.7

¹³ see WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.6 (SPE), paragraph 12

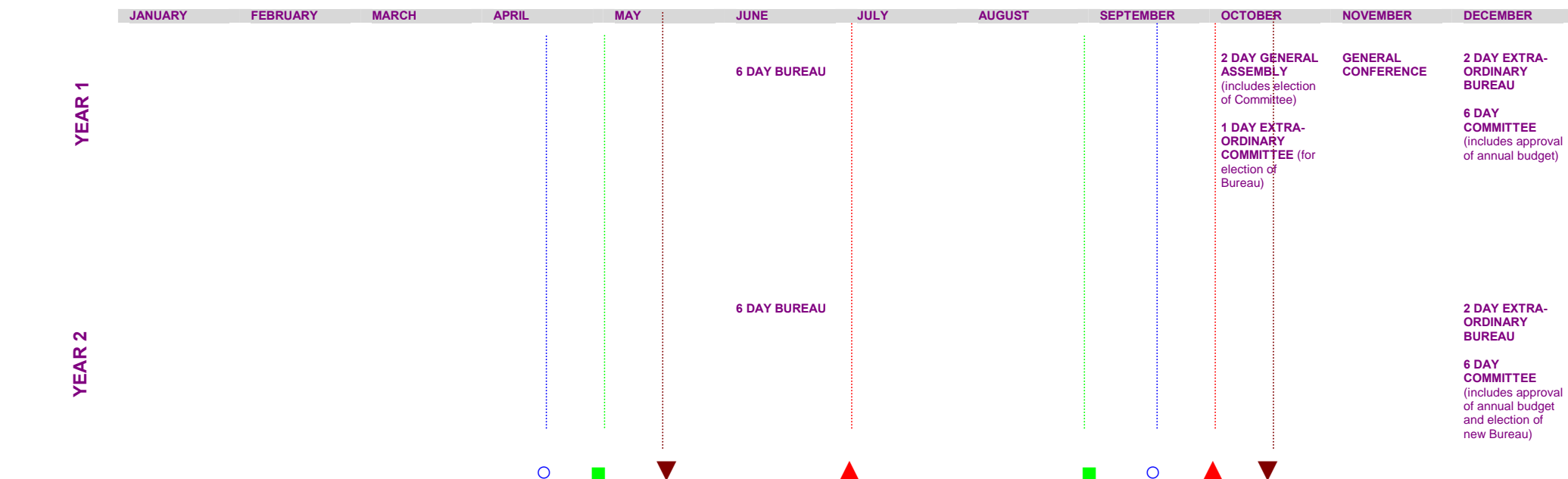
¹⁴ Recommendation 2.7.7 of the Task Force on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention:
"The Committee should move to a biennial budgeting for the World Heritage Fund to harmonize with the UNESCO budget cycle" (WHC-2000/CONF.204/INF.7).

¹⁵ see WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.6 (SPE), paragraph 13

Action required: The Bureau may wish to recommend to the Committee that it:

- Decide on the date of implementation (2001 or 2002) of any changes to the calendar and cycle of the Bureau (or sub-committees) and the Committee
- Introduce a biennial budget for the World Heritage Fund to harmonize with the UNESCO budget cycle
- Review any changes to the calendar, cycle and meetings of the Bureau (or sub-committees) and the Committee after they have been in operation for 4 years.

FIGURE 1: EXISTING CALENDAR AND CYCLE INCLUDES 1 EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE AND 2 EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS OF THE BUREAU EACH BIENNIUM



Deadlines

○ STATE OF CONSERVATION (15 APRIL AND 15 SEPTEMBER)

■ INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE (1 MAY AND 1 SEPTEMBER)

▲ NOMINATIONS (1 JULY AND 1 OCTOBER)

▼ COMMITTEE AND BUREAU DOCUMENTS TO BE DISPATCHED 6 WEEKS PRIOR TO MEETING

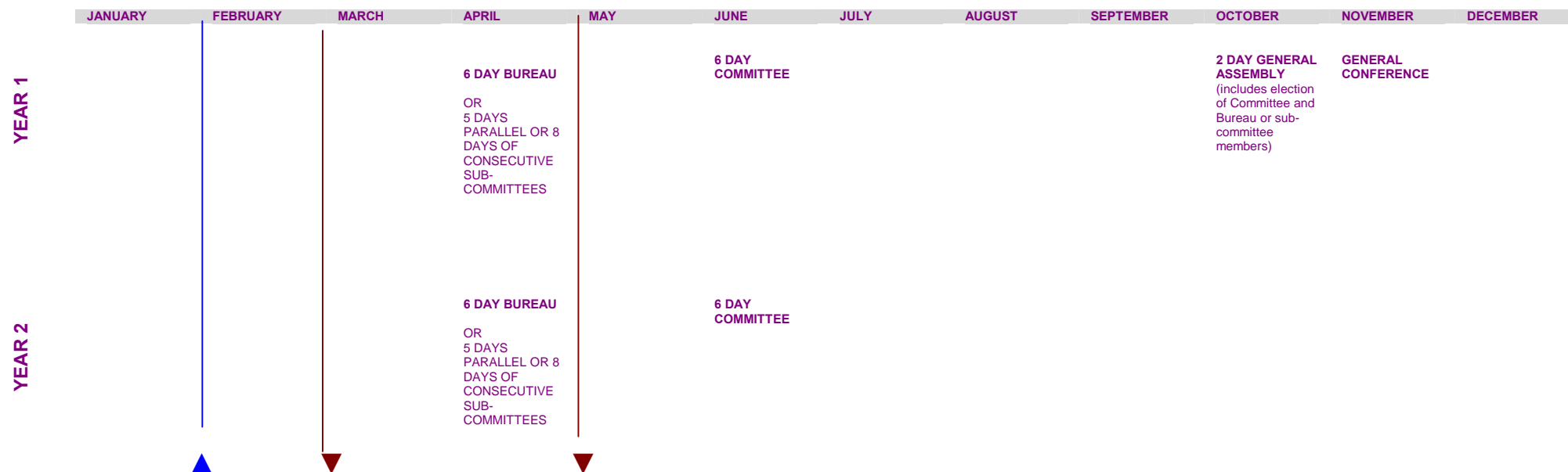
Advantages

- The existing cycle has been in operation for many years and is quite well known

Disadvantages

- 6 statutory meetings in Year 1, and 3 in Year 2 – total of 9 statutory meetings in a biennium
- Nominations received at the same time as Bureau meeting creating unmanageable workload at that time for the Secretariat
- Only 3 months of the year (January – March) are free of preparations for organization of statutory meetings
- The extraordinary session of the Committee held immediately after the General Assembly is convened only to elect a new Bureau yet interpretation, documentation etc. still have to be arranged
- Annual budget cycle is in use (although a biennial cycle is referred to in the *Financial Regulations for the World Heritage Fund*)
- There is some repetition and redundancy in having an extraordinary session of the Bureau immediately prior to a Committee session. This is especially the case for state of conservation reporting
- The report of the Committee to the General Conference is approved by the Bureau (and not the Committee itself) in June prior to submission to the General Conference. This problem would be solved if the Committee meeting in Year 2 was a few months in advance of the General Conference.

FIGURE 2: PROPOSED REVISED CALENDAR AND CYCLE TO KEEP THE BUREAU (OR INTRODUCE SUB-COMMITTEES) BUT CHANGE TO AN APRIL/JUNE CYCLE AND ABOLISH EXTRAORDINARY SESSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE AND BUREAU



Deadlines

▲ PROPOSED DEADLINE FOR STATE OF CONSERVATION, INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND NOMINATIONS (1 FEBRUARY)

▼ DOCUMENTS TO BE DISPATCHED 6 WEEKS PRIOR TO MEETING

Advantages

- Reduction in number of statutory meetings for the biennium from 9 to 6
- More months per year free of statutory meetings and available for implementation
- An 8-week separation between the Bureau and Committee sessions would bring greater immediacy to the recommendations of the Bureau to the Committee thus removing the necessity for an extraordinary session of the Bureau
- In the first year of implementation there would be a Committee session in November/December of Year 1 followed by a Bureau session (or sub-committees) only 4 months later in April of Year 2 – in the first year the agenda for the Bureau and Committee could therefore be quite light allowing for time to discuss strategic planning issues
- All deadlines for international assistance, nominations and state of conservation could be streamlined. It is proposed that 1 February be the common deadline. The length of the nomination cycle would therefore be maintained at 18 months (Note: IUCN has proposed a 2-year cycle for nominations).

FIGURE 4 : ESTIMATED COSTS OF DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR A PROPOSED SUBCOMMITTEE SYSTEM

ESTIMATED COSTS	SOURCE OF FUNDS RP – REGULAR PROGRAMME WHF – WORLD HERITAGE FUND	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C			OPTION D		
		PRESENT SYSTEM (7 Bureau members) 6 day Ordinary Session and 2-day extraordinary sessions of the Bureau	Modification of the present system of the Bureau (7 members) 6-day ordinary Session and no extraordinary session	3 sub committees meeting in parallel once a year for 5 days at UNESCO HQ in Paris			3 subcommittees meeting consecutively and not in parallel for 8 days once a year at UNESCO HQ in Paris		
			OPTION C1	OPTION C2	OPTION C3	OPTION D1	OPTION D2	OPTION D3	
			TOTAL OF 13 MEMBERS OF EACH SUB-COMMITTEE	TOTAL OF 11 MEMBERS OF EACH SUB-COMMITTEE	TOTAL OF 9 MEMBERS OF EACH SUB-COMMITTEE	TOTAL OF 13 MEMBERS OF EACH SUB-COMMITTEE	TOTAL OF 11 MEMBERS OF EACH SUB-COMMITTEE	TOTAL OF 9 MEMBERS OF EACH SUB-COMMITTEE	
		(7 members of the Committee and 6 non-members of the Committee)	(7 members of the Committee and 4 non-members of the Committee)	(7 members of the Committee and 2 non-members of the Committee)	(7 members of the Committee and 6 non-members of the Committee)	(7 members of the Committee and 4 non-members of the Committee)	(7 members of the Committee and 2 non-members of the Committee)		
TOTAL ESTIMATED DIRECT COSTS		53 500	43 100	100 680	91 400	82 100	107 700	97 400	87 100
[1] Travel and per diem	WHF	11 800	11 800	59 280	50 200	41 100	66 300	56 100	45 900
Translation	RP	16 200	12 200	10 200	10 200	10 200	16 300	16 300	16 300
Interpreation	RP	11 500	8,600	21 600	21 600	21 600	11 500	11 500	11 500
Overtime	RP	6 000	4 500	3 800	3 800	3 800	6 100	6 100	6 100
Hospitality	RP	3 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Documentation	RP	5 000	4 000	3 800	3 600	3 400	5 500	5 400	5 300
<p>[1] It is foreseen that the travel and per diem costs of one third of sub-committee members would be paid by the World Heritage Fund (see para. 133 and 134 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>) . This estimation is based on the hypothesis that each participant will be attending all three sub-committees; cost for travel: US\$ 3,300; per diem Paris : US\$180</p> <p>NOTE: The estimated indirect costs are virtually the same for all options (approximately US\$ 387,000)</p>									

**EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR OF THE SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE BUREAU BUDAPEST, 2-4 OCTOBER 2000**

**III. (A) STATUTORY MEETINGS, STRATEGIC PLANNING, THE
PROPOSAL FOR A SUB-COMMITTEE SYSTEM AND EQUITABLE
REPRESENTATION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

Proposed sub-committees

III.2 The Chairperson recalled that the Task Force chaired by Dr C. Cameron (Canada) had recommended the establishment of sub-committees to replace the system of the Bureau in the preparation of the work of the Committee (issue 1.2 in WHC-2000/CONF.202/3 (SPE)). The ensuing debate focused on the initial United Kingdom proposal (WHC-2000/CONF.202/INF.6 (SPE)) of five sub-committees (SC1: policy and strategic issues, SC2: nominations, SC3: state of conservation, SC4: budget and SC 5: World Heritage Fund and international assistance) and the revised United Kingdom proposal resulting from discussions with the Secretariat (SC1: nominations, SC2: state of conservation, SC3: budget, World Heritage Fund and international assistance) (see Annex VI). The following points emerged:

- Article 10(3) of the *World Heritage Convention* states that “The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions”,
- need to preserve the authority of the Committee as defined in the Convention, hence each sub-committee should have Committee members as a majority,
- need to maximize opportunities for participation of non-Committee States Parties hence addressing concerns of the Working Group on Equitable Representation in the Committee,
- need to ensure adequate consideration of issues, hence giving time for the Committee to address strategic matters,
- need to reduce volume of documents to be considered by the Committee,
- need for Secretariat support to each sub-committee,
- General Assembly approval not necessary but endorsement desirable,
- need for cost/benefit analysis (quantitative and qualitative) for any proposal.

Conclusion: it was recognized that, allowing for the possible retention of the existing Committee and Bureau system and before acceptance of the principle of the sub-committee system, a feasibility study is needed for consideration by the Bureau at its twenty-fourth extraordinary session in Cairns, and for precise recommendations to go to the Committee. It was agreed that the deadline for the Centre to submit feasibility study to the Committee would be two weeks prior to the session.

Resolution:

“The Special Session of the Bureau requests the Secretariat, with the help of the States Parties nominated by the Chair (Australia, Belgium, Benin, Hungary and United Kingdom), to prepare a paper for discussion at the Cairns meeting of the World Heritage Bureau and Committee on the feasibility and implications of the introduction of a sub-committee system. The paper should reflect the key elements of the discussion of this issue at the Special Session of the Bureau. In setting out the options the paper should draw on the following:

- Any change should clearly be an improvement to the present system,
- The financial and human resource implications of the options put forward should be clearly set out,

- A sub-committee system should seek to involve to the fullest extent practicable, States Parties not members of the Committee.”

The Bureau adopted the resolution and agreed that a feasibility study should analyse alternative models and transition arrangements for a sub-committee system to achieve the following objectives:

- Reduce the extent of documentation being considered by the Committee,
- Manage the Committee agenda to allow greater time to focus on strategic issues,
- Maximise opportunities for the participation of States Parties not members of the Committee,
- Reduce the level of costs and time investment in the present Committee-Bureau system,
- A more effective cycle for elections, nominations and inscriptions

Terms of reference for the Feasibility Study on the proposed sub-committee system:

It was agreed that simulations on external costs (direct costs, eg. travel/per diem, etc) and internal costs (indirect costs, eg. human resources, documentation etc) would be determined, for costing purposes only, on the basis of the following hypothetical assumptions and with reference to Paragraphs 133 and 134 of the *Operational Guidelines* ("Participation of experts from developing countries"):

- three sub-committees,
- meet once a year, consecutively and not simultaneously at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (Option A: 5 working days, Option B: 8 working days in total for the three sub-committees in total).
- cost estimate to be based on several options on number of Committee members and non-Committee States Parties (Option A: $7 + 6 = 13 \times 3$, Option B: $7 + 4 = 11 \times 3$, Option C: $7 + 2 = 9 \times 3$)
- one-third of sub-committee members to come from LDCs (Least Developed Countries)

In addition, the feasibility study should identify:

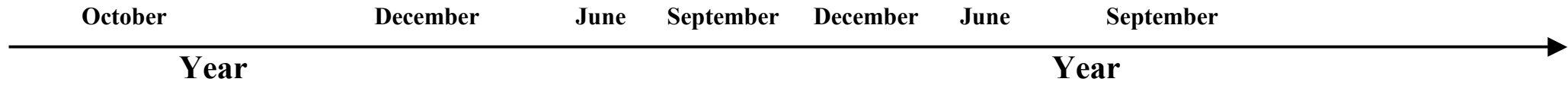
- “one-off costs” related directly and solely to the implementation of a sub-committee system,
- optimum schedule (cycle) for the sessions of the sub-committees and the Committee bearing in mind that the biennial General Assembly session must take place during the UNESCO General Conference,
- revisions necessary to deadlines and cycles for submission/evaluation of new nominations, international assistance, state of conservation,
- impact on States Parties, advisory bodies and the Secretariat (direct cost and support costs).

Pending issues requiring further consideration:

- modalities and criteria in the election/nomination of non-Committee members of the sub-committee (eg. introduction of a quota system in their membership - Option A: by regional groupings, Option B: States Parties with no World Heritage sites or under-represented – harmonize with recommendations of the Working Group on Equitable Representation in the Committee),
- comparative status of non-Committee members of the sub-committees,
- roles of the Advisory Bodies

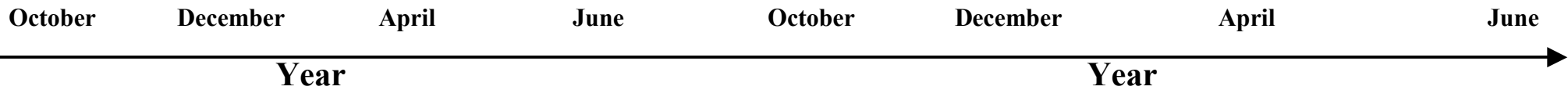
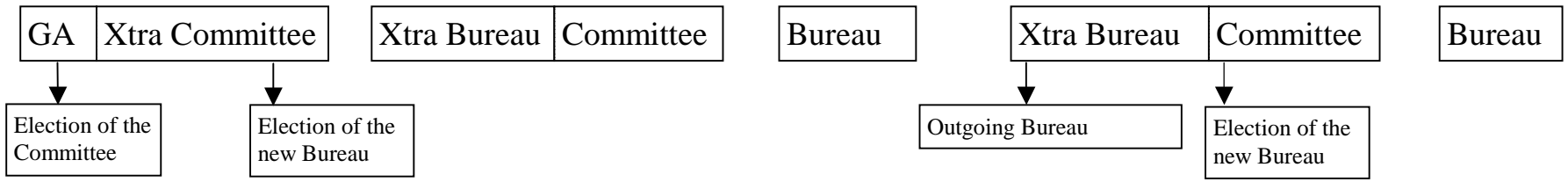
- division of responsibilities of each sub-committee,
- biennial budget of the World Heritage Fund to harmonize with the UNESCO Regular Programme,
- two-year cycle for evaluation of new nominations (as proposed by IUCN).

**PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR A SUB-COMMITTEE SYSTEM
(ANNEX VI of the Report of the Rapporteur (Special Session, Budapest))**



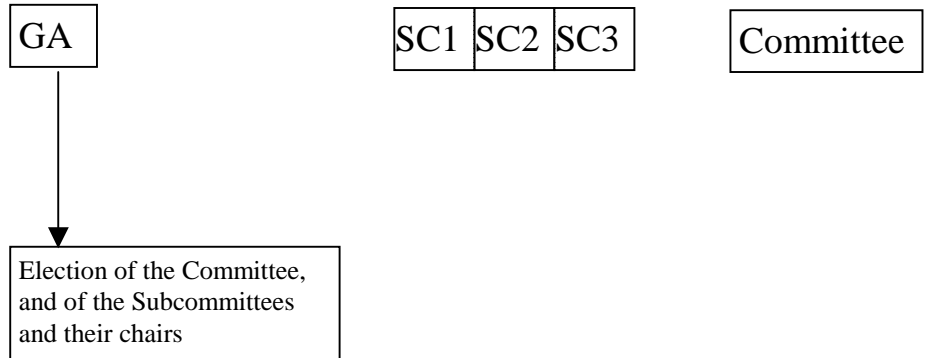
Present Situation

GENERAL CONFERENCE



Revised UK Proposal -- (Committee in June)

GENERAL CONFERENCE



Legend
 SC= Sub-Committee
 SC1: Nominations
 SC2: State of Conservation
 SC3: Budget and Fund
 GA= General Assembly

ANNEX II: Table showing total Number of Participants 1978 – 2000 in the Ordinary Sessions of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

Session	Year	Members of the Bureau Represented	Observer Countries (party or not to the Convention)	IGOs and NGOs	Representatives from IGOs & NGOs	Advisory Bodies	Grand Total No. of Participants
1	1978	6				3	16
2	1979	6				3	21
3	1979	5				3	16
4	1980	6	1			2	19
5	1981	5	2	1	2	2	22
6	1982	7	5	1	2	3	35
7	1983	7	6			3	33
8	1984	7	4			3	30
9	1985	7	7			3	34
10	1986	7	6	1	1	3	36
11	1987	7	11			3	46
12	1988	7	14			3	62
13	1989	7	5			3	39
14	1990	7	14	1	1	3	55
15	1991	7	12	1	2	3	55
16	1992	7	20			3	76
17	1993	7	21	2	2	3	76
18	1994	7	27	1	2	4	94
19	1995	7	46	2	2	3	153
20	1996	7	33	2	3	3	160
21	1997	7	43	1	3	3	159
22	1998	7	40	2	3	3	189
23	1999	7	49	16	23	4	279
24	2000	7	52	10	17	4	267

Note: In 1999, 252 participants attended the twenty-third session of the World Heritage Committee in Marrakesh

ANNEX III: Graph showing total Number of Participants 1978 – 2000 in the ordinary sessions of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

