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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

30th Anniversary
(1972-2002)

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-sixth session

Budapest, Hungary
24 - 29 June 2002

Item 18 of the Provisional Agenda: Revision of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*: 3rd Draft annotated revised *Operational Guidelines* prepared by the March 2002 Drafting Group

SUMMARY

This document presents the **3rd Draft annotated revised *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*** prepared by the March 2002 Drafting Group for the revision of the *Operational Guidelines* held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France from 18-22 March 2002.

This document should be read in conjunction with document **WHC-02/CONF.202/14A Report of the March 2002 Drafting Group**.

Legal/policy issues are identified in the notes to this document and in the report of the March 2002 Drafting Group (indicated in bold, italics and underlined in document WHC-02/CONF.202/14A).

Action required:

The Committee is requested to:

- (i) review the proposed revisions to the *Operational Guidelines*; and
- (ii) decide whether the proposed revisions (including decisions required on legal/policy issues) can be approved by the 26th session of the Committee for immediate implementation or whether a further process is required for the finalization of the revised *Operational Guidelines*.

NOTES

The 3rd Draft Annotated Revisions of the *Operational Guidelines* were prepared at the Drafting Group meeting held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, 18-22 March 2002, using the 2nd draft annotated revisions (November 2001) and comments from States Parties and the Advisory Bodies in response to Circular Letter No. 16 (CL/WHC.16/01) of 21 December 2001.

The 1st and 2nd Draft Annotated Revisions, Circular Letters and all responses from States Parties are available on the World Heritage Centre's website at <http://whc.unesco.org/opgu/> . Should members of the Committee encounter any difficulties in accessing this website, please contact the World Heritage Centre.

Following the meeting of the Drafting Group (March 2002), the Centre circulated a draft version of the 3rd Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines* to the experts and Advisory Bodies for their final comments. All editorial comments were directly integrated into the document. Comments which may require further discussion were included in the notes column on the right hand side of each page.

In order to maintain the overall integrity of the content of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and past decisions of the Committee, the 3rd draft Annotated Revisions of the *Operational Guidelines* were checked against the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* for any omissions. In the notes column of this document, the Centre has noted any omissions from the 1999 *Operational Guidelines* for further consideration and possible reinstatement.

The Centre has also endeavoured to ensure a clearer presentation using consistent language and cross-referencing where appropriate.

The following methodology was used to indicate new text, sources, footnotes and legal/policy issues:

KEY	
Bold	indicates new text (for the annexes only)
Notes	indicate the source of the text. All notes will be removed in the final revised <i>Operational Guidelines</i>
Footnote	footnote that will remain in the final revised <i>Operational Guidelines</i>
[Text in square brackets]	text where the October 2001 Drafting Group identified legal/ policy issues requiring the discussion and decision of the World Heritage Committee. These are noted as LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

The World Heritage Centre wishes to acknowledge the kind offer of the Delegation of Belgium, amongst others, who have expressed their availability to assist in the finalisation of the French version of the revised *Operational Guidelines*. At the time of completion of this document, there has not been sufficient time, nor the availability of human resources in the Centre, to pursue this generous offer.

**3RD DRAFT ANNOTATED
REVISIONS – MARCH 2002**

***Operational Guidelines for the
Implementation of the
World Heritage Convention***

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANISATION**

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



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE

DISCLAIMER

Nothing in this document shall be construed to nullify or otherwise negatively affect the current *Operational Guidelines* (WHC.99/2 March 1999) or any past actions of the World Heritage Committee or its Bureau. Furthermore, any proposed changes to the *Operational Guidelines* identified in this document will not become operational until adopted by the World Heritage Committee.

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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WWW/INTERNET RESOURCES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GLOSSARY¹

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¹ The glossary to the revised *Operational Guidelines* will be prepared by the World Heritage Centre following adoption of the revisions by the World Heritage Committee and will include for example the definition of biodiversity included in paragraph 44(vii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.

² The index to the revised *Operational Guidelines* will be prepared by the World Heritage Centre following adoption of the revisions by the World Heritage Committee.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

DoCoMoMo	International Committee for the Documentation and Conservation of Monuments and Sites of the Modern Movement
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNP	Gross National Product
Ha	Hectares
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IFLA	International Federation of Landscape Architects
IUCN	World Conservation Union (formerly the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)
IUGS	International Union of Geological Sciences
MAB	Man and the Biosphere programme of UNESCO
MS Word	Microsoft Word
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PDF	Portable Document Format
TICCIH	International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (Describes a rectangular system of map coordinates based on the metric system. Coordinates given for nominations should be given in either UTM coordinates or Geographic Latitude/Longitude coordinates)
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP)
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

I. INTRODUCTION³

Notes

I.A Purpose of the *Operational Guidelines*

Principles and Procedures to Guide the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

I.A.1 These *Operational Guidelines* have been prepared for the purpose of providing information on the principles and procedures for establishing the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger and for granting international assistance under the World Heritage Fund. These *Guidelines* also provide details on reactive monitoring, periodic reporting, site management and other issues which relate to the implementation of the *Convention*.

Text originates from Paragraph 4 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and Paragraph 2 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

In the final stage of preparation of this document, the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and this 3rd draft revised version were compared. The Committee is requested to note that some or all elements of paragraphs 122-125 (on the World Heritage Fund) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* may need to be reinstated.

The World Heritage Centre proposes the following alternative text:

These *Operational Guidelines* have been prepared for the purpose of providing information on the principles and procedures for establishing the World Heritage List, the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties, for granting international assistance under the World Heritage Fund and for the mobilisation of national and international support in favour of the *World Heritage Convention*.

I.A.2 The *Operational Guidelines* are periodically reviewed and revised to reflect the decisions of the World Heritage Committee.

Footnote: 1992 Strategic Orientations in WHC-92/CONF.002/12 Annex II.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Users and Target Audiences of the *Operational Guidelines*

I.A.3 The key users and target audiences of the *Operational Guidelines* are:

Canterbury expert meeting 2000 (WHC-2000/CONF.202/9) recommended that new text be added.

- (i) the States Parties to the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, hereinafter referred to as "the *Convention*";
- (ii) partners and stakeholders in site management;

Text originates from paragraph 1 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines* November 2001.

Text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

³ The 3rd Draft Annotated Revisions of the *Operational Guidelines* were prepared by the World Heritage Centre using the comments from States Parties and the Advisory Bodies in response to Circular Letter no. 16 (CL/WHC.16/01) of 21 December 2001. Additional amendments were made following meetings with the Advisory Bodies in February and March 2002 and by the Drafting Group on 18 - 22 March 2002.

- (iii) the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, hereinafter referred to as the World Heritage Committee;
- (iv) the Advisory Bodies
 - the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM);
 - the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS); and
 - IUCN - the World Conservation Union, formerly the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
- (v) the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as Secretariat.

I.B Introduction to the *World Heritage Convention*

Purpose

I.B.1 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 that heritage, because of their exceptional qualities, can be considered to be of "outstanding universal value" and as such worthy of special protection against the dangers which increasingly threaten them.

Footnote: Cultural and natural heritage are defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the *World Heritage Convention* (see Annex 1). Paragraph I.C.3 of these Guidelines defines "outstanding universal value".

Text originates from Paragraph 1 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 7 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines* November 2001.

I.B.2 In an attempt to remedy this perilous situation and to ensure, as far as possible, the proper identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the world's irreplaceable heritage, the Member States of UNESCO adopted the *World Heritage Convention* in 1972. The *Convention* complements heritage conservation programmes at the international, regional, sub-regional and national levels and provides for the establishment of a "World Heritage Committee" and a "World Heritage Fund". Both the Committee and the Fund have been in operation since 1976.

Footnote: See Article 8(1) and 15(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Annex 1 was proposed by the Drafting Group in October 2001.

Text originates from paragraph 2 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 4 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines* November 2001.

I.B.3 Since the adoption of the *World Heritage Convention* in 1972, the international community has embraced the concept of "sustainable development". The protection of the natural and cultural heritage is a significant contribution to sustainability.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

On 30 April 2002, the expert from Egypt who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that the following words be inserted at the end of the last sentence: whereby in terms of world heritage, only rational development that does not harm the outstanding universal value of the property should be allowed.

General Principles

Text originates from paragraph 5 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

I.B.4 The following general principles guide the implementation of the *Convention*:

(i) The *Convention* provides for the protection of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value;

Footnote: See Articles 1 and 2 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 6(1) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 5(i) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

The March 2002 Drafting Group requested that this text be included.

(ii) The criteria and qualifying conditions for the inclusion of properties in 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;

Footnote: See Article 11(5) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text adapted from 2nd sentence of Paragraph 6(i) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 5(ii) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

(iii) The *Convention* is not intended to provide for the protection of all properties of great interest, importance or value, but only for a select list of the most outstanding of these from an international viewpoint. It is not to be assumed that a property of national and/or regional importance will automatically be included in the World Heritage List;

Text originates from paragraph 6(i) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 5(i) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

The March 2002 Drafting Group requested that this text be maintained.

(iv) Nominations presented to the Committee shall demonstrate the full commitment of the State Party to preserve the heritage concerned, within its means. Evidence shall take the form of appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures adopted and proposed to protect the property and its values;

Footnote: See Paragraphs II.C.19-24 of these Guidelines, Annex 6 and Article 5(d) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

The World Heritage Centre suggests that the last word "values" be replaced by "outstanding universal value".

On 2 May 2002, the expert from the United Kingdom who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting stated that "while the Committee can only concern itself with outstanding universal value, the site manager needs to concern him/herself with the holistic management of the site. The State Party's provisions therefore need to deal with all aspects of the site's values".

Text originates from paragraph 6 (v) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 5(iii) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

- (v) All efforts shall be made to maintain a reasonable balance between cultural and natural heritage on the World Heritage List;

Text originates from paragraph 6(iii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 5(iv) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

- (vi) No formal limit is imposed on the total number of properties to be included in the World Heritage List;

Text originates from paragraph 6(iv) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 5(v) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

- (vii) In order to promote the establishment of a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List, the Committee invites States Parties 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:

Footnote: Resolution adopted by the 12th General Assembly of States Parties (1999).

Text adapted from paragraph 6(vii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*, and paragraph 5(vi) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with the addition of text from the Resolution of the Twelfth General Assembly 1999 proposed for insertion by the October 2001 Drafting Group. Additional text was added by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- (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.

(viii) The Committee encourages States Parties whose heritage of "outstanding universal value" is under-represented on the World Heritage List, to:

- (a) give priority to the preparation of tentative lists and nominations;
- (b) initiate and consolidate at the regional level, partnerships based on the exchange of technical expertise;
- (c) encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation 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 meetings of the World Heritage Committee.

Footnote: Resolution adopted by the 12th General Assembly of States Parties (1999).

Refer to Section II.B Tentative Lists of these *Guidelines*.

Text adapted from paragraph 6(vii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 5(vii) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

(ix) When a property on the World Heritage List is threatened by serious and specific dangers [the Committee will consider placing it on the List of World Heritage in Danger. When any of the values of the property which justified its inscription in the World Heritage List are destroyed, the Committee will consider deleting it from the World Heritage List.]

Footnote: See Article 11(4) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1). For further information, see Sections III.D and E of these *Guidelines*.

Text originates from paragraph 6(vi) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

The October 2001 Drafting Group did not reach agreement on the wording included within the square brackets. Issue to be further discussed – is there authority under the *Convention* for deletion from the World Heritage List?

In September 2000 Australia recommended the following text: "When a property appearing in the World Heritage list requires major operations for its conservation for which assistance has been requested by the relevant State Party in terms of provisions under the *Convention*, the Committee may place it on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The List may only include properties threatened by serious and specific dangers as outlined in Article 11. Properties may only be listed as in Danger with the agreement of the State Party."

Paragraph 24 of the 1992 Strategic Orientations adopted by the World Heritage Committee in Santa Fe states that "In compliance with Article 11.4 of the *Convention*, the possibility of inscribing a site on the List of World Heritage in Danger, without a prior request from the State concerned, should be included in the *Operational Guidelines*".

This text was not discussed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

The World Heritage Centre suggests replacing the words "When any of the values of the property which justified its inscription in the World Heritage List are destroyed" with "When the outstanding universal value is destroyed".

On 30 April, 2002, the expert from Egypt who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that a new paragraph be inserted advocating the advantages of the *World Heritage Convention* to States Parties in relation to, for instance international recognition, rational development and tourism promotion.

I.C Definition of World Heritage

Definition of World Heritage

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

Footnote: See Articles 1 and 2 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text is unchanged from paragraph 8 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

The October 2001 Drafting Group proposed that in this instance it is important to quote directly from the *Convention*.

Article 1

Text is unchanged from paragraph 23 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 8 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

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

Text is unchanged from paragraph 43 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 8 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

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.

"Outstanding universal value"

Text moved by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.C.2 Articles 1 and 2 of the *Convention* specify that the cultural and natural heritage must be of "outstanding universal value" to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Footnote: See Articles 1, 2 and 11(5) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

See Annex 1 of the report of the Canterbury expert meeting 2000 (WHC-2000/CONF.202/9) where new text was recommended to be developed.

Text proposed by Australia on 11 March 2001.

Text revised by the March 2002 Drafting Group also originates from paragraph 6 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

On 13 May 2002, the expert from South Africa who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that the following text from I.C.3 be moved to the end of I.C.2:
"The Committee defines the criteria for the inclusion of properties on the World Heritage List".

I.C.3 "outstanding universal value" is taken to mean 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 inclusion of properties on the World Heritage List.

Text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (See paragraph 7 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

I.C.4 At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the Committee will agree on a statement of outstanding universal value.

Footnote: For further information, see Sections II.C.2 and II.G of these Guidelines.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

D. Roles and Responsibilities

Ratification of the *World Heritage Convention*

The Canterbury expert meeting 2000 (WHC-2000/CONF.202/9) recommended that this section follow the section on "States Parties". The October 2001 Drafting Group considered it more logical that the "Ratification of the *World Heritage Convention*" came first. The text for new Paragraph I.D.1 derives from the *Convention* as proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group.

I.D.1 States are encouraged to become party to the *Convention*. Model instruments for ratification/acceptance and accession are included as Annex 2 and are also available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and on the web site <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/modelrat.htm>

Text originates from paragraph 9 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, and was moved to this location by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.2 For any new State Party, the *Convention* will enter into force three months after the original instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession is deposited with the Director General of UNESCO.

Footnote: See Article 31 and 32 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 9 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.3 The complete list of States Parties to the *Convention* may be found at <http://whc.unesco.org/wldrat.htm>

Text originates from paragraph 9 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, and was moved to this location by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

States Parties

Footnote: See Rule 8.1 of the *Rules of Procedure*.

I.D.4 States Parties who are not members of the Committee are encouraged to attend the Bureau and Committee sessions as observers.

The Canterbury expert meeting 2000 (WHC-2000/CONF.202/9) recommended that Paragraph 3 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* be inserted here. The October 2001 Drafting Group considered that Paragraph 3 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* is best inserted with reference to the roles of the World Heritage Committee.

I.D.5 States Parties to the *Convention* should provide the World Heritage Centre with the names and addresses of the governmental organization(s) primarily responsible for the implementation of the *Convention*, so that copies of all official correspondence and documents can be sent by the World Heritage Centre to these focal points as appropriate. A list of these addresses are accessible on the World Heritage Centre's web site at <http://whc.unesco.org/sp/>. States Parties are encouraged to publicize this information nationally and ensure that it is up to date.

Text originates from paragraph 126 (b) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with revisions proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group as indicated in paragraph 11 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

On 30 April 2002, the expert from Egypt who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting commented that he would like to reinforce the role of the National Commissions of each State Party as a focal point for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (see paragraph I.D.30-31).

I.D.6 States Parties to the *Convention* are encouraged to convene at regular intervals at the national level, a meeting of those persons responsible for natural and cultural heritage, in order that they may discuss matters pertaining to the implementation of the *Convention*. States Parties may wish to involve representatives of the Advisory Bodies (ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN) and other experts as appropriate.

Text originates from paragraph 126 (c) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with revisions proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group as indicated in paragraph 12 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001. Further amendments were proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Responsibilities of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*

Text originally proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group.

I.D.7 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:

Footnote: See Article 16(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originated from paragraph 13 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

(i) 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 make such requests;

Footnote: See Article 4 and 6(2) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

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

Footnote: See Article 5(a) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

(iii) integrate heritage protection into comprehensive planning programmes;

Footnote: See Article 5(a) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

(iv) set in place services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the heritage;

Footnote: See Article 5(b) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

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

Footnote: See Article 5(c) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

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

Footnote: See Article 5(d) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

(vii) 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;

Footnote: See Article 5(e) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

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

Footnote: See Article 6(3) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

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

Footnote: See Article 11(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1). For further information, see Section II.B of these Guidelines.

- (x) make regular contributions to the World Heritage Fund, the amount of which is determined by the General Assembly;
- Footnote: See Article 16(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).
- Text inserted by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- (xi) consider and encourage the establishment of national, public and private foundations or associations to facilitate donations for the protection of World Heritage;
- Footnote: See Article 17 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).
- Text inserted by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- (xii) give assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organised for the World Heritage Fund;
- Footnote: See Article 18 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).
- Text inserted by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- (xiii) 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 keep the public informed of the dangers threatening this heritage;
- Footnote: See Article 27 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).
- Text inserted by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- (xiv) provide information on the overall implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and state of conservation of properties; and
- Footnote: See Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1). Resolution adopted by the 11th General Assembly of States Parties (1997)
- Text originates from paragraph 13 (x) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.
- (xv) attend meetings of the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau as observers, if not already members.
- Text inserted by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- The World Heritage Centre suggests that elements of paragraph 126(d) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* be included at the end of (xv) as follows:
"...and choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of natural or cultural heritage".

General Assembly of States Parties

- I.D.8** The General Assembly of States Parties to the *Convention* meets during the sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO. It determines the uniform percentage of contributions to the World Heritage Fund applicable to all States Parties and elects members to the World Heritage Committee. The General Assembly receives reports from the World Heritage Committee on its activities.
- Footnote: See Articles 8(1) and 16(1), of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1) and the 1992 Strategic Orientations in WHC-92/CONF.002/12 Annex II.
- Text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 14 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) and amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

World Heritage Committee

In the final stage of preparation of this document, the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and this 3rd draft revised version were compared. The Committee is requested to note that some or all elements of paragraphs 126(e)(i) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* may need to be reinstated in the *Rules of Procedure*.

I.D.9 The Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called the World Heritage Committee is composed of 21 members and normally meets once a year, in June.

Footnote: See Article 8(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 15 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) and further text was proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.10 The Committee manages its meetings according to its *Rules of Procedure*, available at <http://whc.unesco.org/rules.htm>

Footnote: See Article 10(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 129 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 19 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001). This paragraph was moved by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.11 The term of office of Committee members is six years.

Footnote: See Article 9(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1)

Text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.12 In order to ensure equitable representation and rotation of the Committee, States Parties are invited to consider voluntarily reducing their term of office from six to four years.

Footnote: see Article 8(2) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1) and the Resolutions of the 7th (1989), 12th (1999) and 13th (2001) General Assembly of States Parties.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.13 Following a decision taken by the World Heritage Committee at the session that precedes the General Assembly, one or more seats on the Committee may be reserved for States Parties who do not have sites on the World Heritage List.

Footnote: See Rule 13.1 of the *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly of States Parties*, 30 October 2001.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.14 In order to facilitate the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*, the Committee develops Strategic Orientations. The Strategic Orientations are periodically reviewed and revised to express the goals and objectives of the Committee and ensure that new demands placed on World Heritage are addressed effectively.

Footnote: 1992 Strategic Orientations in WHC-92/CONF.002/12 Annex II.

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Note: The World Heritage Centre suggests that the words "demands placed on.." could be replaced by "new threats to..".

I.D.15 The essential functions of the Committee are to:

Text originates from paragraph 3 of the *Operational Guidelines* March 1999, with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 16 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

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

Footnote: See Article 11(2) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

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

Footnote: See Article 11(7) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

(iii) [decide which properties included in the World Heritage List are to be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger;]

Footnote: See Article 11.4 and 11.5 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1). For further information, see Section III.D of these Guidelines.

Amendment to Paragraph 3(iii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group.

Not discussed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

Does inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger require the consent of the State Party?

(iv) 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;

Footnote: See Article 21(1) and 21(3) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1). For further information, see Section IV of these Guidelines.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- (v) determine how the resources of the World Heritage Fund can most advantageously be used to assist States Parties in the protection of their properties of outstanding universal value;

Footnote: See Article 13(6) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 16 (iv) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001. Amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group.

- (vi) seek ways to increase the World Heritage Fund;

Footnote: See Article 13(6) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- [(vii) decide whether a property may be deleted from the World Heritage List];

Footnote: For further information, see Section III.E of these *Guidelines*.

The October 2001 Drafting Group did not reach agreement on the wording included within the square brackets (see paragraph 16(v) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

On 2 May 2002, the representative of IUCN who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that paragraph (vii) would be better placed after paragraph (iii).

- (viii) submit a report on its activities to the General Assembly of States Parties every two years to be noted by the UNESCO General Conference; and

Footnote: See Article 29(3) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1) and the 1992 Strategic Orientations in WHC-92/CONF.002/12 Annex II.

Text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- (ix) review and evaluate periodically the implementation of the *Convention*.

Text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.16 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:

Text originates from paragraph 17 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

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

Text originates from paragraph 5 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the Drafting Group in October 2001 (see paragraph 17 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) and amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

On 13 May 2002, the expert from South Africa who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that point (a) read as follows:

"carefully prepared documentation based on factual information with clear recommendations"

I.D.17 The Committee, deeply concerned with maintaining a balance in the number of experts from the natural and cultural fields, urges that every effort be made by States Parties to choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of cultural or natural heritage.

Footnote: See Article 9(3) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1) and Rule 5.2 of the Rules of Procedure.

Text originates from paragraph 126(d) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 18 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.18 The Committee may constitute sub-committees during its regular sessions to examine selected items of business referred to them to report and make recommendations to the full Committee for action.

Footnote: See Article 10(3) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1) and Rules 20 and 21 of the Rules of Procedure.

Text originates from paragraph 131 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the Drafting Group in October 2001 (see paragraph 20 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

I.D.19 The Committee may at any time invite to its meetings public or private bodies or individuals who would attend as observers to augment the expertise available to it and for consultation on particular issues.

Footnote: See Article 10(2) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1) and Rule 7 of the Rules of Procedure.

Text originates from paragraph 126(f) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the Drafting Group in October 2001 (see paragraph 21 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

Bureau of the World Heritage Committee

I.D.20 The Committee organizes its work by delegating tasks to its Bureau. The Bureau co-ordinates the work of the Committee and fixes the dates, hours and order of business of its meetings. The Bureau consists of the Chairperson, the five Vice-Chairpersons and the Rapporteur. The Vice-Chairpersons and the Rapporteur shall assist the Chairperson in carrying out his/her duties. It is preferable that States Parties appoint cultural and natural experts for the Bureau meetings.

Footnote: Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure.

Text originates from paragraph 126 (e) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with additional text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 24 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) and the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.21 The Bureau normally meets once a year, in April preceding the Committee's session. The Bureau may meet as necessary during the Committee's session.

Text originates from paragraph 132 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* amended to refer to the new cycle of World Heritage statutory meetings as approved by the Committee at its twenty-fourth session (Cairns, 2000). Further amendments were proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 25 of 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

Financial assistance for participation of experts from developing countries

Text moved to this location at the recommendation of the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.22 In order to ensure a fair representation within the Committee of the various geographical and cultural areas, the Committee allocates in its budget a sum intended to cover the cost of participation, in its sessions and sessions of its Bureau, of representatives of less developed countries who are members of the Committee, [and, if the budget allows, less developed countries who are non-members of the Committee], but only for persons who are experts in cultural or natural heritage.

Text originates from paragraph 133 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 22 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

**POLICY ISSUE FOR
DECISION BY THE WORLD
HERITAGE COMMITTEE
IDENTIFIED BY THE MARCH
2002 DRAFTING GROUP.**

On 2 May 2002, the representative of IUCN who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that if the square bracketed text is used, the text should read as follows:

".....less developed countries who are members of the Committee, but only for persons who are experts in cultural or natural heritage. If the budget allows, less developed countries who are non-members of the Committee may also be supported; they too must be experts in cultural or natural heritage."

I.D.23 Requests for assistance to participate in the Bureau and Committee meetings should reach the World Heritage Centre at least four weeks before the session concerned. These requests will be considered within the resources available as decided by the Committee, in decreasing order of GNP income of each member of the Committee, and primarily for one representative from each State. In no event may the Fund finance more than two representatives by State, who must in this case be one expert in the natural and one in the cultural heritage field. If financial resources permit, other requests for assistance to attend will be considered.

Text originates from paragraph 134 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 23 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001). Amendments were also proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee

Text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraphs 26-30 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

I.D.24 The Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee are the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and IUCN - the World Conservation Union.

I.D.25 The roles of the Advisory Bodies are to:

(i) assist the World Heritage Centre in the preparation of the Committee and Bureau's documentation, the agenda of its meetings and the implementation of the Committee's decisions;

Footnote: See Article 14.2 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 27(iii) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with amendments made by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

(ii) attend meetings of the World Heritage Committee and the Bureau in an advisory capacity;

Footnote: See Article 8.3 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 27(iv) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

(iii) assist with the development and implementation of the Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List, the Global Training Strategy, the Periodic Reporting, and continuing efforts to strengthen the effective use of the World Heritage Fund; and

(iv) advise in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in the field of their expertise;

Footnote: See Article 13.7 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.26 ICCROM 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. Its specific role in relation to the *Convention* includes: being the priority partner in training for cultural heritage, monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage properties of cultural value, and reviewing requests for international assistance submitted by States Parties.

Text originates from paragraph 28 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended slightly at recommendation of the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.27 ICOMOS is a non-governmental organization with headquarters in Paris, 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). Its specific role 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 properties of cultural value, and reviewing requests for international assistance submitted by States Parties.

Text originates from paragraph 29 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended slightly at recommendation of the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.28 IUCN – The World Conservation Union was founded in 1948 and brings together national governments, NGOs, and scientists in a worldwide partnership. 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. IUCN has its headquarters in Gland, Switzerland. IUCN's specific role 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 properties of natural value, reviewing requests for international assistance submitted by States Parties, and providing input and support for capacity building activities.

Text originates from paragraph 30 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended slightly at the recommendation of the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Other Organizations

I.D.29 The Committee may call on other international and non-governmental organizations to assist in the implementation of its programmes and projects.

Footnote: See Article 13.7 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 34 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was moved to this location by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Partners in the protection of World Heritage

I.D.30 Partners in the protection of World Heritage are those individuals and other stakeholders, especially local communities, governmental, non-governmental and private organizations who have an interest and involvement in the management of a World Heritage property. [Partners may be consulted by the Committee and the World Heritage Centre on specific matters pursuant to Article 10.2 of the *Convention*.]

Footnote: 1992 Strategic Orientations in WHC-92/CONF.002/12 Annex II.

New text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 32 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) with reference to Paragraph 14 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*. Additional amendments were made by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

LEGAL/POLICY DECISION TO BE MADE BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Distinction needs to be made between partners at the property level and fundraising partners.

On 2 May 2002, the expert from the United Kingdom who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting expressed his concern that enquiries from partners go directly to the site managers rather than through the relevant national authorities.

I.D.31 A partnership approach to nomination, management and monitoring provides a significant contribution to the protection of World Heritage properties and the implementation of the *Convention*.

Text originates from paragraph 32 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was moved to this location by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

After the Drafting Group meeting, the experts from Egypt (30 April, 2002) and the United Kingdom (2 May, 2002) who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that a new paragraph be added as follows:

All activities proposed by partners involved in the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* must be conducted in consultation with the "National authorities" (suggested by the expert from the United Kingdom) / "National Commission" (suggested by the expert from Egypt) of the State Party in whose territory the property is located.

Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee

The Canterbury expert meeting 2000 (WHC-2000/CONF.202/9) recommended that new text be developed by referring to the World Heritage Centre and other sectors and field offices of UNESCO.

I.D.32 The World Heritage Committee is assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO. The Secretariat is the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, established in 1992 specifically for this purpose. The World Heritage Centre co-operates with the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies. The World Heritage Centre works in close co-operation with the Sectors and Field Offices of UNESCO. The World Heritage Centre's main tasks in the implementation of the *Convention* are:

Footnote: See Article 14 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 31 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

- a) the organization of the meetings of the General Assembly, Committee and Bureau;

Footnote: See Article 14.2 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1)

- b) the implementation of decisions of the World Heritage Committee and resolutions of the General Assembly; New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- c) the receipt, registration, and archiving of nominations to the World Heritage List; On 2 May 2002 the expert from the United Kingdom suggested that these points from (a) to (j) be reordered from general points to specific.
- d) the co-ordination of studies and activities as part of the Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List;
- e) the organization of the Periodic Reporting and reactive monitoring processes;
- f) the co-ordination of International Assistance;
- g) the mobilisation of extra-budgetary resources for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties; New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- h) assistance in the implementation of the Committee's programmes and projects; New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group
- i) the promotion of World Heritage and the *Convention*; and
- j) the dissemination of information to States Parties, the public and the Advisory Bodies.

I.D.33 These activities follow the Strategic Orientations expressed by the World Heritage Committee and are conducted in close co-operation with the Advisory Bodies.

Footnote: See Article 14.2 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1) and the 1992 Strategic Orientations in WHC-92/CONF.002/12 Annex II.

New text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 31 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

Other Conventions and Recommendations

Amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 33 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) and the March 2002 Drafting Groups.

I.D.34 The World Heritage Committee has recognized the collective interest that would be advanced by closer coordination of its work with UNESCO Recommendations and programmes.

I.D.35 The World Heritage Centre will ensure appropriate coordination and information-sharing between the Committee and other Conventions, programmes and international organizations related to the conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

Text originates from paragraph 139 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 35 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

I.D.36 The Committee may invite representatives of the intergovernmental bodies under related *Conventions* to attend its meetings as observers. The World Heritage Centre may appoint a representative to observe meetings of the other intergovernmental bodies upon receipt of an invitation.

Text originates from paragraph 139 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 33 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001). Amendments were also made by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

I.D.37 A list of relevant international conservation instruments and relevant UNESCO Recommendations and programmes are available at <http://whc.unesco.org/>

Footnote: See Article 13(7) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST	Notes
<p>II.A The Global Strategy for a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List</p> <p>II.A.1 The “Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List” was initially developed with reference to cultural heritage. At the request of the World Heritage Committee, the Global Strategy was subsequently expanded to also include reference to natural heritage and heritage of combined cultural and natural value.</p> <p>II.A.2 The Global Strategy takes the form of an action programme designed to identify the major gaps in the World Heritage List relating to types of properties, themes, regions of the world, cultures, periods, and biogeographical provinces. It does this by encouraging more countries to become States Parties to the <i>Convention</i> and to develop tentative lists, harmonise them, and to prepare nominations of properties from categories and regions currently not well represented on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>II.A.3 States Parties and the Advisory Bodies are encouraged to participate in the implementation of the Global Strategy in co-operation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and other partners. Regional and thematic Global Strategy meetings and comparative and thematic studies have been organized for this purpose (see Annex 4).</p>	<p>Footnote: Adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in December 1994.</p> <p>Text presented to the Bureau in 1999 (WHC-99/CONF.204/10) with amendments proposed by the Drafting Group in October 2001 (see paragraph 27 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, November 2001).</p> <p>Text presented to the Bureau in 1999 (WHC-99/CONF.204/10) and incorporated into paragraph 36 and 38 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, November 2001.</p> <p>Text originates from paragraph 36 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, November 2001).</p>
<p>II.B. Tentative Lists</p> <p>II.B.1 The Global Strategy is supported by a continuous process of identification of the heritage by States Parties. The elements of that heritage which States Parties consider to be of outstanding universal value and therefore suitable for nomination for inclusion in the World Heritage List are identified in the Tentative List, an inventory of those properties which each State Party intends to consider for nomination during the following years.</p> <p>II.B.2 Assistance is available to States Parties for the purpose of preparing Tentative Lists (see Section IV – International Assistance and Annex 9).</p>	<p>New text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraphs 40-46 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, November 2001).</p> <p>Footnote: See Article 11 (1) of the World Heritage Convention (Annex 1).</p> <p>Text originates from paragraph 7 of the March 1999 <i>Operational Guidelines</i> and paragraph 40 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, November 2001.</p> <p>Text originates from paragraph 94(b) of the March 1999 <i>Operational Guidelines</i> and paragraph 46 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, November 2001.</p>

- II.B.3** These Tentative Lists, which shall not be considered exhaustive, are a useful planning tool and assist the Committee to develop a representative World Heritage List by enabling a comparison of themes, regions, geo-cultural groupings and bio-geographic provinces for prospective World Heritage properties.
- Footnote: See Article 11(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).**
- Text originates from paragraph 8 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 40 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.
- II.B.4** States Parties are encouraged to prepare their Tentative Lists with the participation of a wide variety of stakeholders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, NGO's and other interested parties. States Parties are encouraged to participate in meetings to harmonize their tentative lists at a regional level. Preparatory Assistance is available from the World Heritage Fund for this purpose (see Section IV and Annex 9).
- Text originates from paragraph 40 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- II.B.5** States Parties shall submit Tentative Lists to the World Heritage Centre, preferably at least one year prior to the submission of any nomination. States Parties are encouraged to re-examine and re-submit their Tentative List at least every ten years.
- Text originates from paragraph 44 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- II.B.6** Nominations will not be considered unless the nominated property has already been included on the State Party's Tentative List.
- Footnote: Decision of the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee, Cairns, December 2000.**
- Text is unchanged from paragraph 41 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and originates from paragraph 7 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
- II.B.7** States Parties are requested to submit their Tentative Lists using a standard format (see Annex 3), in English or French, containing the name of the properties, their geographical location, a brief description of the properties, and justification of their outstanding universal value.
- Text originates from paragraph 8 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 43 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.
- II.B.8** If all information has been provided, the Tentative List will be registered in the World Heritage Centre's Tentative List database and transmitted to the relevant Advisory Body for information. A summary of all Tentative Lists is annually presented to the Committee. When a property on a Tentative List has been inscribed on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Centre will update its database accordingly.
- Text originates from paragraph 45 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Principles for comparative assessment

II.B.9 On the basis of a review of the Tentative Lists (see Section II.B above), the Advisory Bodies, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and States Parties, will carry out comparative analyses of existing and potential World Heritage properties. This will be undertaken on a chronological, geographical, typological and thematic basis. Global overviews of the current representation of existing World Heritage properties will be used to inform new nominations where no comparative analysis has been undertaken, and will assist in developing a representative World Heritage List.

New text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group - see paragraph 39 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Capacity Building for States Parties whose heritage is not represented or under-represented on the World Heritage List

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

II.B.10 As a contribution to the implementation of the Global Strategy, cooperative efforts in capacity-building and training may be necessary to assist States Parties to acquire and/or consolidate their expertise in the preparation and harmonisation of their tentative lists and the preparation of nominations.

Footnote: Decision of the 24th session of the World Heritage Committee (2000).

II.B.11 The Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre will use the opportunity of missions to States Parties to hold regional training workshops to assist States Parties whose heritage is under-represented in the List in the methods of preparation of their tentative list and nominations. Requests by States Parties whose heritage is un-represented or under-represented in the List will be given priority for Preparatory Assistance (see Section IV and Annex 9).

II.C Criteria for the inclusion of properties on the World Heritage List

In the final stage of preparation of this document, the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and this 3rd draft revision were compared. The Committee is requested to note that some or all elements of paragraph 25 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* may need to be reinstated.

II.C.1 States Parties are asked to submit properties which may have outstanding universal value for consideration by the Committee to be placed on the World Heritage List. The Committee will consider a property as having outstanding universal value if the property meets one or more of the 10 criteria found in Paragraph II.C.2. In addition to having been deemed to be of outstanding universal value, a property must also meet the qualifying conditions of authenticity and/or integrity and must have an adequate legal/management protection system to ensure its safeguarding.

Text originates from paragraph 21 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 47 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Criteria for determining outstanding universal value

II.C.2 A property which is nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius; Text originates from paragraph 24(a)(i) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
- (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; Text originates from paragraph 24(a)(ii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared; Text originates from paragraph 24(a)(iii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
- (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; Text originates from paragraph 24(a)(iv) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
- (v) [be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures) especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change]; October 2001 Drafting Group proposed that the interpretation of "land-use" be extended to include sea use.

Amendments to Paragraph 24(a)(v) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group as "Human interaction with the environment" was included in the natural criteria prior to 1992.

The October 2001 Drafting Group proposed amendment reads as follows:

(v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-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;

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- (vi) [be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural)];

Text originates from paragraph 24(a)(vi) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*

POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

The extract below from the 25th session of the Bureau (June 2001 WHC.2001/CONF.205/10) indicates discussions held on the rewording of cultural criterion (vi):

"VI.44 Four possible options for the revised wording of cultural criterion (vi) were proposed by the Chairman as follows:

1. delete the words within parentheses after "exceptional circumstances":

24(a)(vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances ~~and~~ in conjunction ~~with other criteria cultural or natural~~).

2. make all the words in parentheses only relevant to "living traditions":

24(a)(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 (except in the case of living traditions, the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).

3. add the word "preferably" after "exceptional circumstances and..." in parentheses:

24(a)(vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and preferably in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).

4. delete all the wording within parentheses:

24(a)(vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance ~~(the Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).~~

VI.45 Most members of the Bureau were in favour of the fourth option. The Delegates of Canada and Thailand expressed their preference for the third option. The Delegate of Australia noted the need to give weight to the views of Canada and Thailand in the Working Document to be prepared for the next Committee session." (document WHC.2001/CONF.208/INF.13).

- (vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; Text originates from paragraph 44(a)(iii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
- (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; Text originates from paragraph 44(a)(i) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
- (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; Text originates from paragraph 42(a)(ii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
- (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. Text originates from paragraph 44(a)(iv) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.
Note: The World Heritage Centre recommends that "Outstanding Universal Value" be changed to lower case "outstanding universal value".

Qualifying conditions – authenticity and integrity

II.C.3 Properties nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List must satisfy the qualifying conditions of authenticity and/or integrity. These conditions are applied in order to ensure that the significant attributes through which the outstanding universal value of a property are expressed are not compromised and are represented in their entirety by the property at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List.

Footnote: Expert Meeting on Cultural and Natural Heritage (Amsterdam, 1998).

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Test of Authenticity

Text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group see paragraphs 50-54 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) with amendments by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- II.C.4** Properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi) must meet the test of authenticity. Annex 5 provides a practical basis for examining the authenticity of properties of cultural value nominated for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Text originates from paragraph 50 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

On 2 May 2002, the expert from the United Kingdom who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that this text read as follows:

"A "Statement of Authenticity" must be provided for properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi) to justify the authenticity of the property. Annex 5 provides a practical basis ..."

- II.C.5** The ability to understand the values, attributed to the heritage, depends on the degree to which information sources about these values may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, are a requisite bases for assessing all aspects of authenticity.

Footnote: The text in the following paragraphs, whilst deriving from the Nara Document on Authenticity, has been amended to include some of the recommendations of the Expert Meeting on Authenticity and Integrity in an African context (Zimbabwe, 2000) (see Annex 5).

Text originates from paragraph 51 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

On 2 May 2002, the expert from the United Kingdom who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting stated that the language in this paragraph is unclear and could be improved.

- II.C.6** Judgments about values attributed to cultural heritage, as well as the credibility of related information sources, may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. The respect due to all cultures requires that cultural heritage must be considered and judged primarily within the cultural contexts to which it belongs.

Text from paragraph 52 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

- II.C.7** Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the test of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a great variety of attributes including:

Text originates from paragraph 53 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

- 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.

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

II.C.8 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.

Text originates from paragraph 54 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.C.9 When the test of authenticity is considered in preparing a nomination for a property, the States Party should first identify all of the significant attributes of authenticity applicable. The Statement of Authenticity should then assess the degree to which authenticity is present in, or expressed by, each of these significant attributes.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

II.C.10 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.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group and based on paragraph 24(b)(i) of the *Operational Guidelines*, March 1999.

On 3 May 2002, the expert from Canada who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting, referred to the need for this paragraph to be repositioned to relate it to the authenticity discussion held during the Drafting Group meeting

Conditions of Integrity

II.C.11 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 whether or not:

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- the property includes all elements necessary to express its outstanding universal value;
- the property is of adequate size to ensure the complete

representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance;

- the property has been adversely affected by development and/or neglect.

II.C.12 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 values 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.

Footnote: The development of examples of the application of conditions of integrity to properties nominated under criteria i – vi are under development.

At the March 2002 Drafting Group the expert from ICOMOS requested that discussions continue in order to formulate 6 new paragraphs on the text of integrity for properties nominated under criteria I-VI.

II.C.13 For all properties nominated under criteria (vii) to (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. Traditional human activities in natural areas often occur and when sustainable, may complement the natural value of the area.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

II.C.14 In addition, for properties nominated under criteria (vii) to (x), a corresponding condition of integrity has been defined for each criterion.

New text proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

II.C.15 Properties proposed under criterion (vii) should be of outstanding universal value and include areas that are essential for maintaining the beauty of the site. For example, a site whose scenic values depend 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 site.

Text originates from paragraph 44(b)(iii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 56 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.C.16 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.

Text originates from paragraph 44(b)(i) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 57 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.C.17 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.

Text originates from paragraph 44(b)(ii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 58 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.C.18 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 site 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.

Text originates from paragraph 44 (b) (vii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 59 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Text originates from paragraph 44(b)(iv) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.

Legal/Management Requirements

Proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group using elements of Paragraphs 17, 24(b)(i), 44(b)(v)(vi) in the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* (see paragraphs 61-67 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

On 2 May 2002, the expert from the United Kingdom who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that text be inserted which acknowledges that while the World Heritage Committee can only concern itself with attributes of a site contributing to its outstanding universal value, the property manager must be concerned with all aspects of a properties values.

In the final stage of preparation of this document, the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and this 3rd draft revised version were compared. The Committee is requested to note that some elements of paragraphs 44(b)(v) and 44(b)(vi) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* (relating

to operational plans, boundaries that may coincide with existing or proposed protected areas and multiple management zones) may need to be reinstated.

II.C.19 Management of World Heritage properties should ensure that their condition at the time of inscription, will be maintained or enhanced in the future.

Text originates from paragraph 61 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.C.20 All properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional, management and/or traditional protection to ensure the safeguarding of the property. This protection should include adequately delineated boundaries. Similarly States Parties should demonstrate adequate legislative protection at the national, regional, municipal, and/or traditional level for the protection of a nominated property. They should append appropriate texts to the nomination with a clear explanation of the way this legal protection operates to protect the property.

Text originates from paragraph 62 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with an amendment by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

II.C.21 Wherever necessary for the proper conservation of a cultural or natural property, an adequate buffer zone around a property should be provided and should be given the necessary protection. A buffer zone can be defined as an area surrounding the property which has restrictions placed on its use to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the property and important views. 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.

This sentence has been copied from the Explanatory Notes from the existing Nomination Form. Text also originates from Paragraph 17 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and, amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group. (see paragraph 63 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

II.C.22 For natural properties (criteria (vii) – (x)) boundaries should reflect the spatial requirement 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 effect of human encroachments and impacts of resource use outside of the nominated area.

Text originates from paragraph 44b(vi) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 64 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.C.23 Each property should have an appropriate management plan or other management system. States Parties should prepare management plans or document other adequate management systems for each property nominated. The management system should demonstrate effective administrative, contractual, and/or traditional management mechanisms, protection systems, and/or planning controls. An explanation of how these management mechanisms, protection systems and planning controls operate effectively, should also be provided by the States Party in the nomination.

Text originates from paragraph 66 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

II.C.24 In some circumstances (see Annex 6) a management plan or other management system may not be in place at the time when a site is nominated for the consideration of the World Heritage Committee. The State Party concerned should then indicate when such a management plan or system would be put in place, and how it proposes to mobilize the resources required for the preparation and implementation of the new management plan or system.

Text originates from paragraph 44(b)(v) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 67 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Note from IUCN: This has been applied to a number of natural site nominations.

II.D. Nomination of properties for inclusion in the World Heritage List

Format and content of nominations

II.D.1 The standard format included in Annex 6 should be used for the submission of nominations of cultural and natural heritage properties. Annex 4 provides guidance to States Parties in preparing nominations of certain types of properties. Although it is recognized that all properties have specific characteristics, States Parties are required to provide information and documentation on the following items:

Text originates from paragraph 64 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 68 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

1. Identification of the Property
2. Justification for Inscription
3. Description
4. Management
5. Factors Affecting the Site
6. Monitoring
7. Documentation
8. Contact Information
9. Signature on behalf of the State Party

II.D.2 Properties nominated must be of outstanding universal value and therefore should be carefully selected. Nominations must be justified according to one or more of the criteria, meet the test of authenticity and/or integrity and the legal and management requirements outlined in paragraphs II.C.20-25 above. States Parties are requested to present accurate documents, maps and illustrative material to avoid delays in processing, and to ensure the necessary definition of the characteristics and boundaries of the proposed nomination.

Text originates from paragraphs 9 and 10 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 69 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

II.D.3 When nominating properties, the State Party should provide a comparative evaluation of the property in relation to other properties of a similar type, as already required in paragraph II.B.3 with regard to the Tentative Lists.

Text originates from paragraph 12 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 70 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

Procedures and timetable

II.D.4 The procedures and timetable for the processing of nominations are presented in Annex 6 as follows:

Text originates from paragraph 71 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group

- I. Introduction
- II. Nomination cycle
- III. Roles of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau
- IV. Other types of nominations
- V. Format for the nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

On 2 May 2002 the expert from the United Kingdom who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that point IV be changed to "Special forms of nomination".

II.D.5 The deadline for receipt of nominations is 1 February.

Text originates from paragraph 72 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

The World Heritage Centre suggests that the following text be included in II.D.5:
"Only nominations which are full and complete on 1st February will be selected and sent to the Advisory Bodies for evaluation to be examined by the Committee in the following year."

II.E Registration of nominations

II.E.1 On receipt of nominations from States Parties, the World Heritage Centre will acknowledge receipt, check for completeness and register nominations. The Centre will forward complete nominations to ICOMOS and/or IUCN for evaluation. The Centre will request any additional information from the State Party as and when required. The timetable for registration and processing of nominations is detailed in Annex 6.

Text originates from paragraph 74 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.F. Summary guidelines for the evaluation of nominations

II.F.1 The evaluation of whether or not properties nominated by States Parties satisfy the criteria, the test of authenticity and/or the conditions of integrity and legal and management requirements will be carried out by ICOMOS for cultural properties and by IUCN for natural properties. In the case of nominations of cultural properties in the category of 'cultural landscapes', as appropriate, the evaluation will be carried out by ICOMOS in consultation with IUCN. For properties nominated under both cultural and natural criteria, the evaluation will be carried out jointly by ICOMOS and IUCN.

Text originates from paragraph 57 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 75 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

II.F.2 ICOMOS and IUCN are required to:

Text originates from paragraphs 58-61 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraphs 76 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

- (i) be as objective and rigorous as possible in their evaluations;
- (ii) evaluate each property, 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 borders;
- (iii) make comments and recommendations on the authenticity and/or integrity and legal and management provisions for the protection of each property; and
- (iv) present evaluation reports to the Bureau and the World Heritage Committee using visual support as appropriate.

II.F.3 The timetable for the evaluation is detailed in Annex 6. The procedures and format of ICOMOS and IUCN evaluations are described in Annex 7.

Text originates from paragraph 77 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.G Inscription on the World Heritage List

Decision by the World Heritage Committee

- II.G.1** Representatives of a State Party, whether or not a member of the Committee, shall not advocate during the Committee or Bureau session, for the inclusion in the World Heritage List of a property nominated by that State.
- Text originates from paragraph 62 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 78 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001). Further amendments were made by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- II.G.2** The Bureau may defer nominations for substantial changes, or refer nominations back to the State Party for additional information. During the review by the Committee, nominations may be inscribed, deferred, or may be not accepted for inscription on the World Heritage List. These and other terms are explained in Annex 6.
- Text originates from paragraph 79 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group.
- II.G.3** When deciding to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, the Committee, advised by the Advisory Bodies (making reference to the justification provided in the nomination), will agree on a clearly documented statement of outstanding universal value for the property.
- Text originates from paragraph 80 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- II.G.4** The statement of outstanding universal value should include a summary of its determination that the property possesses outstanding universal value, identifying the criteria under which the property was inscribed, and including the assessments of authenticity or integrity of the property and of the management mechanisms in force.
- Text originates from paragraph 80 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with significant amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- II.G.5** The statement of outstanding universal value should be the basis for the future management and protection of the property.
- Text originates from paragraph 80 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.
- II.G.6** The Committee may also make other recommendations concerning the value, management and protection of the property.
- Text originates from paragraph 57 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 81 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001) and significant amendments made by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- II.G.7** The statement of outstanding universal value (including the criteria for which a specific property is included in the World Heritage List) will be set out by the Committee in its reports and publications.
- Text originates from paragraph 63 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 82 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Notification of inscription to the State Party

II.G.8 Following the decision of the World Heritage Committee to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Centre will write to the State Party and site managers providing a map of the area inscribed and the Statement of outstanding universal value (to include the criteria met).

Text originates from paragraph 84 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Publication of the World Heritage List

II.G.9 The World Heritage List will be updated on the Centre's web site following the Committee's decision (<http://whc.unesco.org/heritage.htm>). The World Heritage Centre will publish these lists in print and electronic form every year.

Text originates from paragraph 135 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*, with amendments proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group (see paragraph 86 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

II.G.10 The name of the States Parties having nominated the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List will be presented in the published form of the List under the following heading: "Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the *Convention*".

Text originates from paragraph 136 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 87 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Change of name of a World Heritage property

II.G.11 A State Party may request that the Committee authorize a change of name to a property already inscribed on the World Heritage List. A request for a name change should be received by the World Heritage Centre at least 3 months prior to the meeting of the Committee.

Note from the Secretariat: This provision will confirm a process already in place.

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

II. H Archiving and documentation of nominations

II.H.1 Nominations of those properties inscribed on the World Heritage List by the Committee will be made available for consultation. States Parties are urged to place a copy of the nomination on their own web sites and inform the Centre 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.

Text originates from Paragraph 45 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 88 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

II.H.2 Advisory Body evaluations for each nomination and the decision of the Committee concerning each nomination are available on the World Heritage Centre's web site at: <http://whc.unesco.org/heritage.htm>.

Text originates from paragraph 89 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

This website will be running as of late 2002.

Documentation

II.H.3 The World Heritage Centre ensures that copies of nominations, including copies of maps and relevant supplementary information received from States Parties are archived in hard copy and in electronic format where possible. The Centre also arranges for the archiving of relevant information relating to inscribed properties, including assessment and other documents developed by the Advisory Bodies, any correspondence and reports received from States Parties and correspondence and material from the World Heritage Centre and World Heritage Committee.

Text originates from paragraph 90 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Storage

II.H.4 Archived material will be kept in a form appropriate to long-term storage. Provision will be made for the storage of paper copies and electronic copies, as relevant. Provisions will be made for copies to be provided to States Parties as requested.

Text originates from paragraph 91 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

III. PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Notes

III.A Management of World Heritage Properties

All of the text of section III.A is proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Purpose

III.A.1 The purpose of effective management of a World Heritage property is to ensure the protection of the outstanding universal value of the heritage for present and future generations.

Definition

III.A.2 Effective management involves a planned cycle of long-term and day-to-day actions to protect, conserve and present the World Heritage property.

Sustainable use

III.A.3 World Heritage properties may sustain a variety of actual or proposed uses. Some uses may be essential to the maintenance of a property, for example traditional uses by indigenous peoples. Management should ensure the protection of the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage property. Furthermore, any uses should be ecologically and culturally sustainable. For some properties, human use would not be appropriate.

Effective Management

III.A.4 State Parties are responsible for implementing effective management activities for a World Heritage property. State Parties should do so in close collaboration with property managers, the agency with management authority, and other partners and stakeholders in property management.

Diversity of management systems

III.A.5 Close attention should be given to the development of management systems, designed according to the capacity of the World Heritage property and its cultural and natural context. Management systems may vary according to different cultural perspectives, the type of property, 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. Thus the management system for a particular World Heritage property is dependent on its specific circumstances.

III.A.6 Common elements of a management approach should include:

- a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback;
- a thorough understanding of the property;
- the full involvement of partners and stakeholders;
- the allocation of necessary resources;
- capacity-building; and
- an accountable transparent system showing how a property is to be managed, which is essential.

III.A.7 Any management approach should also include a mechanism for Periodic Reporting on a six year cycle.

Training and Research

III.A.8 Recognizing the high level of skills and multidisciplinary approach necessary for the protection, conservation, and presentation of the World Heritage, the Committee has adopted a Global Training Strategy for World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The primary goal of the Strategy is to ensure that necessary skills are developed to ensure the implementation of the *Convention*, including links to other initiatives such as the Global Strategy for a Representative and Balanced World Heritage List and Periodic Reporting. The Committee will annually review relevant training issues, assess training needs, review annual reports on training initiatives, and make recommendations for future training initiatives.

On 2 May 2002, the representative from ICCROM who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting suggested that this paragraph read as follows:

"....The primary goal of the Global Training 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...."

III.A.9 States Parties are encouraged to ensure that their professionals and specialists at all levels are adequately trained. Towards this end, States Parties are encouraged to develop national training strategies and include regional cooperation for training as part of their strategies.

III.A.10 The Committee will develop and coordinate 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.

Training and Research Assistance is available from the World Heritage Fund (see Section IV and Annex 9).

III.B. Periodic Reporting (see Annex 8)

Definition

III.B.1 According to the procedure established for Periodic Reporting in Annex 8, States Parties should report comprehensively to the World Heritage Committee on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* in their territory, and on the state of conservation of each of their properties. States Parties may request expert advice from the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, which may also (with agreement of the States Parties) commission further expert advice.

Footnote: See Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1) and Resolution of the 11th session of the General Assembly of States Parties (October 1997).

Text originates from paragraphs 69 and 73 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 97 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Objectives

III.B.2 Periodic Reporting serves five main purposes:

- (i) to assess the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the State Party;
- (ii) to support regional co-operation and exchange of information and experience between State Parties;
- (iii) to promote the *Convention* in the various regions of the world;
- (iv) to assess whether the outstanding universal value of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time; and
- (v) to update information about World Heritage properties as a record of the changing state and circumstances of the properties and to improve site management.

Text originates from paragraph 71 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 99 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Format for Periodic Reports

III.B.3 Periodic Reports are divided into two Parts. Part One is the State Party's report on the application of the *Convention* at the national level. Part Two reports on the state of conservation of individual World Heritage properties for each State Party.

Text originates from paragraph 77 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 102 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

III.B.4 To promote regional awareness and co-operation, Periodic Reports are examined on a regional basis by the Committee. To facilitate this, the World Heritage Centre synthesises national reports into Regional State of the World Heritage Reports, making full use of available expertise.

Text originates from paragraph 74 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 103 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Follow Up

III.B.5 The World Heritage Committee reviews annually issues raised in Periodic Reports and advises the States Parties of the regions concerned on matters arising from them. The Committee may request the World Heritage Centre, with the Advisory Bodies, to develop Regional Action Plans for its consideration.

Text originates from paragraph 104 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 and was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

III.C. Reactive Monitoring of the state of conservation of World Heritage properties

In the final stage of preparation of this document, the March 1999 Operational Guidelines and this 3rd draft revision were compared. The Committee is requested to note that some or all elements of paragraph 48, 49, 50(a)-(c), 55 and 56 of the March 1999 Operational Guidelines may need to be reinstated.

Definition

III.C.1 [68. Reactive monitoring is the reporting by the World Heritage Centre, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Bureau and the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat. To this end, the States Parties shall submit to the Committee through the World Heritage Centre, specific reports and impact studies each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken which may have an effect on the state of conservation of the property. Reactive monitoring is foreseen in the procedures for the eventual deletion of properties from the World Heritage List as set out in paras. 48-56. It is also foreseen in reference to properties inscribed, or to be inscribed, on the List of World Heritage in Danger as set out in paras. 86-93.]

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE TO BE DECIDED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

OPTION 1:

The October 2001 Drafting Group did not reach agreement on the wording included within the square brackets. A new draft revised text was proposed by some members of the Drafting Group (based on an earlier draft from Australia) but there was no time to discuss it and reach agreement in plenary session. The proposed draft revised text is as follows:

"Objective

To provide the Bureau and Committee with independent, credible and objective information on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat.

To outline options and opportunities to address issues raised, for consideration by the Bureau and Committee.

Process Description

Process Description

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

123. When the Secretariat receives information regarding a potential significant threat to the World Heritage values of a property from the State Party or any other source, it should verify the source and the contents of the information in consultation with the State Party and it may invite the State Party to provide a response to the information.

124. The Secretariat may also request the competent Advisory Body(s) (ICOMOS, IUCN or ICCROM) to provide a report on the nature and level of the threats. There should be consultation with State Parties in the preparation of this report.

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

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

b) When the Committee decides that the World Heritage are under threat of significant impact but not to the extent that the protection or restoration of the values is impossible, the Committee may decide that the property be maintained on the List, provided that the State Party implements a specified program of action that is agreed with the State Party, or that it should be considered for placement on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Committee may also recommend that technical assistance be provided under the World Heritage Fund for work connected with the restoration of the values, proposing to the State Party to request such assistance, if it has not already done so;

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

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

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

Follow Up

127. The Committee may, on the advice of the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies, continue to request reports on the conditions of properties whose values are considered to be under threat, and the results of any ameliorative actions. States Parties are obliged to provide information to the Secretariat on the current status of any threats and the results of any action taken. Should the threats continue, or the ameliorative actions be unsuccessful, the process for listing in danger may be applied."

OPTION 2:

Australia presented revised text to the March 2002 Drafting Group for information but did not request that it be included in the 3rd draft.

OPTION 3

The March 2002 Drafting Group agreed not to propose amendments to the text on reactive monitoring in square brackets as it was a policy/legal issue for the Committee to discuss.

However, new text for sections III.C.2 - III.C.6 paragraph 126 - 128 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 was proposed by some members of the March 2002 Drafting Group. The Group agreed not to include the text in this 3rd draft.

OPTION 4:

A fourth option, based on option 3, was developed by some members of the March 2002 Drafting Group. Option 4 included text encouraging States Parties to inform the World Heritage Centre of positive conservation outcomes. The text proposed on reactive monitoring in response to activities with potential impact on World Heritage properties, referred only to the role of the Committee and did not refer to the Bureau.

III.D The List of World Heritage in Danger

The October 2001 Drafting Group agreed that there are divergent views concerning the policy/legal issue of whether State Party consent is required before a property can be inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Before finalising the proposed revisions to this section of the *Operational Guidelines* the October 2001 Drafting Group recommended that the World Heritage Committee examine this policy/legal issue.

In this section, alternative texts are proposed in square brackets for discussion and decision by the Committee.

Definition

III.D.1 The List of World Heritage in Danger is a list of those properties inscribed on the World Heritage List threatened by serious and specific, ascertained or potential danger for which major operations to conserve the property are necessary and assistance has been requested.

Footnote: See Article 11(4) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text from paragraph 106 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Objectives

III.D.2 In the case of serious and specific, ascertained or potential danger to the outstanding universal value of a property, the objectives of the process of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger are to:

New text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group.

Text originates from paragraph 108 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

The March 2002 Drafting Group agreed that in all cases the expression outstanding universal value should be singular.

- (i) ascertain the source of the danger and level of threat and/or damage and determine measures needed to address the threat and/or damage,
- (ii) inform and raise awareness, as widely as possible, about the need for assistance to be provided to the property, and
- (iii) quickly mobilise effective assistance to complement the action of the State Party itself.

Footnote: See Article 13(1) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

III.D.3 Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger is an international expression of concern, a call for action and a stimulus for providing support to the State Party in its conservation efforts.

Text originates from paragraph 109 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Process description

III.D.4 The Committee may include a World Heritage property in the List of World Heritage in Danger when the following requirements are met:

Footnote: See Article 11(4) of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 80 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 110 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

In paragraph 80(i) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* the following is stated:

"(i) the property under consideration is on the World Heritage List"

March 2002 Drafting Group noted that this requirement is redundant as all properties considered for inclusion on the List in Danger will already have been inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The Committee may decide that in the case of emergency nominations (see paragraph IV.23 of Annex 6) a property could be simultaneously inscribed on the World Heritage List and List of World Heritage in Danger.

- (i) the outstanding universal value of a property is threatened by serious and specific, ascertained or potential danger and/or major operations are necessary for the conservation of the property;

Footnote: See Section III.D.6-9 Criteria for inclusion of properties in the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Text originates from paragraph 80 (ii) and (iii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 110(ii) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 as amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group. The March 2002 Drafting Group agreed that in all cases the expression outstanding universal value should be singular.

- (ii) assistance under the *Convention* has been requested [by the State Party] 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 inclusion 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].

Text originates from paragraph 80 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*. The October 2001 Drafting Group did not reach agreement on the wording included within the square brackets (see paragraph 110(iii) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

- (iii) [the State Party consents to the inscription of the Site on the List of World Heritage in Danger]

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

The October 2001 Drafting Group did not reach agreement on the wording included within the square brackets. For reference see Articles 6(2), 11(4) and 11(6) of the *World Heritage Convention* (see paragraph 110(iv) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

III.D.5 Both natural and human-made factors may threaten the integrity of World Heritage properties. The threats which would justify inclusion of a World Heritage property on the List of World Heritage in Danger must be amenable to correction, or mitigation by human action. In some cases, the threats to the integrity of a property may be corrected by administrative or legislative action, such as the canceling of a major public works project or the improvement of legal status.

Text originates from paragraph 84 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 111 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Criteria for the inclusion of properties in the List of World Heritage in Danger

Text originates from paragraphs 81 – 83 and 85 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*. Paragraph 84 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* is now included as Paragraph III.D.5 above.

III.D.6 A World Heritage property - as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the *Convention* - can be included 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.

Text originates from paragraph 81 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 120 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, with amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

III.D.7 In the case of cultural heritage:

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

Amendments were proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- (a) serious deterioration of the property;
- (b) significant loss of authenticity of the property;
- (c) important loss of cultural significance of the property.

III.D.8 In the case of natural heritage:

Text originates from paragraph 83 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 122(i) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001

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

Amendments were proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- (a) A serious decline in the population of the endangered species or the other species of outstanding universal value;
- (b) Severe deterioration of the natural beauty and/or scientific value of the property;
- (c) Significant loss of the integrity of the property.

III.D.9 In the case of cultural and natural heritage:

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

- (a) a significant reduction in the degree of its protection through a change in legal status and/or conservation policy;
- (b) threatening effects of development projects;
- (c) the management plan is lacking or inadequate, or not fully implemented.
- (d) outbreak or threat of armed conflict;
- (e) gradual changes due to geological, climatic or other environmental factors.

Text originates from paragraph 82 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 122(ii) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001

Amendments were proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Amendments were proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Text originates from paragraph 83(ii)(d) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.

Text originates from paragraph 82(ii) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.

On 2 May 2002, the representative of IUCN who attended the March 2002 Drafting Group meeting advised that the word "gradual" be deleted.

Decision by the Committee

III.D.10 The Committee will 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 [will require the consent of the State Party concerned]. The Committee will then define the programme of corrective measures to be taken.

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

The October 2001 Drafting Group did not reach agreement on the wording included within the square brackets (see paragraph 115 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Text originates from paragraph 89 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.

Development of a programme for corrective measures

III.D.11 When considering the inclusion of a property in the List of World Heritage in Danger, the Committee will develop, and adopt, as far as possible, in consultation with the State Party concerned, a programme for corrective measures.

New title proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

Text originates from paragraph 86 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 112 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

In the final stage of preparation of this document, the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and this 3rd draft revision were compared. The Committee is requested to note that some or all elements of paragraph 22 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* may need to be reinstated.

III.D.12 In order to develop the programme referred to in the previous paragraph, the Committee will request the World Heritage Centre to ascertain, [as far as possible in cooperation with the State Party concerned], the present condition of the property, the threats to the property and the feasibility of undertaking corrective measures. The Committee may further decide to send a mission of qualified experts from the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Centre or other organizations to visit the property, evaluate the nature and extent of the threats and propose the measures to be taken. In the spirit of the *Convention*, the Committee will seek co-operation of the State Party concerned.

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

The October 2001 Drafting Group did not reach agreement on the wording included within the square brackets.

Text originates from paragraph 87 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 113 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

If 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 World Heritage Centre.

Text originates from paragraph 125 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Supplementary factors

III.D.13 The Committee may wish to bear in mind the following supplementary factors when considering the inclusion of a property in the List of World Heritage in Danger:

Text originates from paragraph 85 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 123 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

- (i) Decisions which affect World Heritage properties are taken by States Parties 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.
- (ii) 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 and rate of its effects and analyzed case by case. Threats may also be of a cumulative nature with unknown consequences.
- (iii) Above all in the case of potential danger to a property, one should consider that:
 - the threat should be appraised according to the normal evolution of the social and economic framework in which the property is situated;
 - it is often impossible to assess certain threats - such as the threat of armed conflict - as to their effect on cultural or natural properties;
 - some threats are not imminent in nature, but can only be anticipated, such as demographic growth.

- (iv) Finally, in its appraisal the Committee should take into account any cause of unexpected origin which endangers a cultural or natural property.

III.D.14 The State Party concerned will be informed of the Committee's decision by the World Heritage Centre. Public notice of the decision will immediately be issued and included on the World Heritage Centre's web site at <http://whc.unesco.org/danglist.htm>.

Footnote: See Article 11(4) of the World Heritage Convention (Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 90 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 116 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

III.D.15 The Committee shall allocate a specific portion of the World Heritage Fund to financing of assistance to World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Footnote: See Article 13(1) of the World Heritage Convention (Annex 1) and Section IV of these Guidelines.

Text originates from paragraph 91 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 117 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

III.D.16 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.

Text originates from paragraph 92 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 118 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

III.D.17 On the basis of these annual reviews, the Committee shall decide, in consultation with the State Party concerned whether:

Text originates from paragraph 93 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 119 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

(i) additional measures are required to conserve the property;

(ii) to remove the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger if the property is no longer under threat;

[(iii) 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 the Outstanding Universal Values which determined its inclusion in the World Heritage List, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 46 to 56 above.]

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

The October 2001 Drafting Group did not reach agreement on the wording included within the square brackets (see paragraph 119(iii) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001).

The March 2002 Drafting Group agreed that in all cases the expression outstanding universal value should be singular and without capital letters.

III.D.18 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.

Text from paragraph 131 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

[III.E. Deletion from the World Heritage List]

LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.

The October 2001 Drafting Group agreed that the deletion of properties from the World Heritage List is a legal/policy issue. The entire section E, Paragraphs 124-134 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 (Paragraphs 46 – 56 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*) was therefore square bracketed.

Before revising this section of the *Operational Guidelines* the October 2001 Drafting Group recommends that the World Heritage Committee examine the following questions: (a) is deletion specifically mentioned in the *Convention*, (b) is there a legal basis/authority under the *Convention* for deletion and, (c) if so, is State Party consent required?

The March 2002 Drafting Group did not discuss the legal/policy issues underpinning this section of the text. However, the Drafting Group requested the Secretariat to prepare a succinct text based on the provisions previously agreed by the World Heritage Committee and already included in the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*. (see III.E.1-III.E.7)

III.E.1 All possible measures should be taken to ensure the conservation of World Heritage properties in order to prevent deletion of any property from the World Heritage List.

Text originates from paragraph 54 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 132 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 - Amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

III.E.2 International assistance from the World Heritage Fund, including Emergency Assistance, is available to States Parties for the conservation of World Heritage properties.

Footnote: See Section IV and Annex 9.

Text originates from Paragraph 122 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* - Amendments proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

III.E.3 The Committee will delete a property from the World Heritage List when there is evidence that the property has deteriorated to the point where it has irretrievably lost the outstanding universal value that determined its inclusion in the List.

Amendments to Paragraphs 124 and 46(a) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 128(c) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 - proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

- III.E.4** When the information available is not sufficient for the Committee to make a fully informed decision, the Committee will request the World Heritage Centre 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, and to report to the Committee on the results of its action. Such measures may include sending a fact-finding mission or the consultation of specialists in consultation with the State Party concerned.
- Amendments to Paragraph 50(d) of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 128(d) of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 - proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- III.E.5.** The Committee will examine all the information available and will take a decision. The Committee will not decide to delete any property from the World Heritage List unless the State Party has been consulted on the question.
- Amendment to Paragraph 51 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 129 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- III.E.6.** The State Party will be informed of the Committee's decision and public notice of the decision will be immediately given by the Committee.
- Amendment to Paragraph 52 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 130 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001 proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.
- III.E.7.** This modification to the World Heritage List will be reflected in the next updated List that is published.
- Footnote: Article 11 of the World Heritage Convention (see Annex 1)**
- Amendment to Paragraph 53 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 131 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001, proposed by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

IV. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Notes

The March 2002 Drafting Group entirely revised this section, following an initial draft by a working group at the Expert Meeting held in Canterbury, United Kingdom in April 2000. The October 2001 Drafting Group did not have time to discuss this section of the *Operational Guidelines*.

IV.A. Purpose of international assistance

IV.A.1 The *World Heritage Convention* provides for international assistance to States Parties for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage located in 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.

Footnote: See Articles 13.1-2 and 19-26 of the *World Heritage Convention* (Annex 1).

Text derives from paragraph 139 of the 2nd Draft Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

IV.B. Principles, priorities and considerations

IV.B.1 Priority is given to international assistance for properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

IV.B.2 The World Heritage Committee co-ordinates and allocates types of international assistance within identified priorities and in response to State Party requests. These types of international assistance, described in Annex 9, in order of priority are:

The World Heritage Centre suggests that the following footnote be included which originates from paragraph 101 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*:

- a. Emergency assistance
- b. Preparatory assistance
- c. Training and research assistance (and on equal order of priority)
- d. Technical co-operation
- e. Assistance for education, information and awareness raising.

Footnote: Requests for support for individual training courses should be submitted on the standard "Application for Fellowship" form available from the World Heritage Centre.

The March 2002 Drafting Group recommends that the name "Training assistance" be changed to "Training and research assistance".

Text derives from paragraph 113 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 146 of the 2nd Draft Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

The March 2002 Drafting Group recommends that the name "Assistance for education, information and promotion" be changed to "Assistance for education, information and awareness raising".

IV.B.3 To support the priorities of the Committee, international assistance is allocated by the Committee for the development of coherent programmes addressing conservation issues of global relevance including programmes of regional and interregional cooperation. These programmes will be reviewed and decided upon by the Committee on a regular basis.

IV.B.4 The following considerations govern the Committee's decisions in granting international assistance:

- (a) Likelihood that the assistance will have a catalytic and multiplier effect ("seed money") and promote financial and technical contributions from other sources;
- (b) Whether the international assistance request is from a State Party which is a Least Developed Country or Low Income Country as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy;
- (c) Urgency of the protective measures to be taken at world heritage properties;
- (d) Legislative, administrative and financial commitment of the recipient State Party to the activity;
- (e) Impact which the activity will have in furthering the priorities decided upon by the Committee, including the Global Strategy for a representative World Heritage List and the Global Training Strategy adopted by the Committee;
- (f) Degree to which the activity responds to needs identified through the analysis of regional Periodic Reports;
- (g) Exemplary value of the activity in respect to scientific research and the development of cost effective conservation techniques;
- (h) Cost of the activity and expected results; and
- (i) Educational value both for the training of experts and for the general public.

Text derives from paragraphs 113 and 114 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 147 of the 2nd Draft Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

IV.C Resourcing and co-ordination

IV.C.1 International assistance is primarily financed from the World Heritage Fund, established under the *World Heritage Convention*. The Committee determines the budget to be allocated as international assistance during its annual session.

Text derives from paragraphs 150-152 of the 2nd Draft Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

IV.C.2 A balance is to be maintained between funds allocated to activities for cultural and natural heritage, which are reviewed and decided on a regular basis by the Committee.

Text originates from paragraph 115 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines*.

IV.C.3 To the extent possible, the World Heritage Fund should be used to mobilize additional funds for international assistance from other sources.

IV.C.4 Distribution of resources from all sources of support for international assistance (including the World Heritage Fund and other sources, such as Funds in Trust) shall be co-ordinated to ensure allocation in conformity with the priorities of the Committee.

IV.D. Eligibility

IV.D.1 Only States Parties who have paid their dues to the World Heritage Fund for the preceding year are eligible to receive international assistance in the following calendar year, with the exception of emergency assistance and training and research assistance

POLICY ISSUE: The March 2002 Drafting Group recommends that exemption of the condition of dues to the World Heritage Fund be removed for the granting of training and research assistance.

Text derives from paragraph 121 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 157 of the 2nd Draft Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

The World Heritage Centre suggests that text from paragraphs 109 and 110 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* be included in this section as follows:

IV.D.2 Representatives of a State Party shall not speak to advocate the approval of an assistance request submitted by that State.

IV.D.3 The Chairperson is not authorized to approve requests submitted by his own country.

IV.E. Application form and its submission

IV.E.1 The application form for international assistance and the deadlines for its submission are presented in Annex 9.

IV.F. Evaluation and approval of requests

IV.F.1 The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies process and evaluate each request in a timely manner, provided that the request submitted by the State Party is complete.

IV.F.2 All requests for international assistance for cultural heritage are evaluated by ICOMOS and ICCROM.

IV.F.3 All requests for international assistance for natural heritage are evaluated by IUCN.

IV.F.4 International assistance requests are approved by the Committee, its Bureau, its Chairperson, or the Director of the World Heritage Centre, depending on the type and amount of international assistance requested, as indicated in Annex 9.

IV.G. Contractual Arrangements

IV.G.1 An agreement is established between UNESCO and the concerned State Party (States Parties) or its/their nominee for the implementation of all approved international assistance in conformity with UNESCO regulations, following the work plan and budget breakdown described in the originally approved request.

Text derives from paragraphs 117 and 118 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* and paragraph 165 of the 2nd Draft Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

IV.G.2 All agreements referred to in IV.G.1 include an evaluation to assess the results of the activity.

IV.H. Evaluation and follow-up

IV.H.1 The Committee will adopt a mechanism for tracking progress, evaluation and follow-up of international assistance, to be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. This mechanism will include monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the international assistance provided within twelve months of the activity's completion. - The results of these evaluations shall be collated and maintained by the World Heritage Centre in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies and examined by the Committee on a regular basis to enable the Committee to evaluate the effectiveness of the international assistance and to redefine the Committee's priorities.

Text derives from paragraph 167 of the 2nd Draft Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

V. MOBILIZATION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT IN FAVOUR OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION*

The Canterbury Drafting Group named section V as: Activities in Support of the *World Heritage Convention*.

V.A. Objectives

Text originates from paragraph 168 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

V.A.1. The objectives of this mobilization are:

- (i) to raise the general public's awareness and appreciation of the need to preserve cultural and natural heritage;
- (ii) to enhance the function of World Heritage in the life of the community;
- (iii) to increase the participation of local and national populations in the protection and presentation of heritage; and
- (iv) to ensure the mobilisation of technical and financial resources for World Heritage.

Footnote: Article 27 of the *World Heritage Convention* (See Annex 1).

Footnote: Article 5(a) of the *World Heritage Convention* (See Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 137 of the *Operational Guidelines*, March 1999.

Footnote: Articles 17 and 27 of the *World Heritage Convention* (See Annex 1).

V.B. Information, awareness-building and education

Information

V.B.1. The World Heritage Centre provides access to publicly available and copyright free information on World Heritage properties and other relevant matters, wherever possible.

Text originates from paragraph 171 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

V.B.2. The World Heritage Centre 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, newsletters, brochures and information kits. In addition, other information materials aimed specifically at the general public are also developed. These information materials are distributed to the public directly or through the national and international networks established by States Parties.

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group and partially originates from paragraph 135 of the *Operational Guidelines*, March 1999.

The World Heritage Centre suggests that "or by World heritage partners" be included at the end of this paragraph.

V.B.3. All material is made available through electronic media such as the World Wide Web and placed, in particular, on the UNESCO World Heritage web site (<http://whc.unesco.org/>). Another web site, linked to the public web site through restricted access, is maintained by the World Heritage Centre and contains specific information targeted at Committee members, other States Parties upon request and Advisory Bodies.

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group and partially originates from paragraph 171 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

V.B.4. Information on issues related to World Heritage can also be found in the libraries and on the web sites of the three Advisory Bodies. More information can be found at www.iccrom.org, www.icomos.org, and www.iucn.org. Links to other useful web sites may be found through the World Heritage web site.

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

V.B.5. The World Heritage Centre maintains two electronic mailing lists: one for Committee members and one for all States Parties, wh-committee@unesco.org and wh-states@unesco.org, respectively. 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 Centre 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.

Text originates from paragraph 174 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

V.B.6. The World Heritage Centre holds regular information meetings at UNESCO Headquarters to inform Delegations and other interested States Parties about the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*.

Text originates from paragraph 175 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Awareness-building

V.B.7. States Parties are encouraged to raise awareness of the need to preserve World Heritage within their own country. In particular, they should try to ensure that World Heritage status is adequately marked and promoted on-site.

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

V.B.8. The World Heritage Centre 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 Centre 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.

Text originates from paragraph 111(a) of the *Operational Guidelines*, March 1999 and paragraph 176 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

Education

V.B.9. The World Heritage Committee encourages and supports the development of educational materials, activities and programmes. States Parties should, wherever possible, encourage the participation of schools, universities, museums and other local and national educational authorities in the development and use of educational activities related to World Heritage.

Footnote: Article 27.2 of the *World Heritage Convention* (See Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 178 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

V.B.10. The World Heritage Centre, in co-operation with the UNESCO Education Sector and other partners, produces and publishes a World Heritage Educational Resource Kit for use in secondary schools around the world.

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

V.C. Mobilization of technical and financial resources in support of the *World Heritage Convention*

V.C.1. States Parties to the *Convention* are invited to provide support to the *World Heritage 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.

Footnote: Article 15(3) of the *World Heritage Convention* (See Annex 1).

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

V.C.2. 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.

Footnote: Article 17 of the *World Heritage Convention* (See Annex 1).

Text originates from paragraph 138 of the *Operational Guidelines*, March 1999 and paragraph 169 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

V.C.3. States Parties are encouraged to participate in international fund-raising campaigns launched by UNESCO and aimed at protecting World Heritage.

Footnote: Article 18 of the *World Heritage Convention* (See Annex 1).

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

V.C.4. The World Heritage Centre provides support in mobilizing financial and technical resources for World Heritage conservation. To this end, the World Heritage Centre develops partnerships with public and private institutions according to the Guidelines issued by the World Heritage Committee and UNESCO regulations.

New text agreed to by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

V.D. Presentation

Footnote: Article 27.1 of the *World Heritage Convention* (See Annex 1).

Use of the World Heritage Emblem and the name, symbol or depiction of World Heritage properties

V.D.1. The World Heritage Emblem symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural heritage. The central square represents the result of human skill and inspiration 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.

Text originates from paragraph 127 of the *Operational Guidelines*, March 1999 and paragraph 179 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

V.D.2. In order to ensure that the Emblem benefits from as much visibility as possible and is used appropriately, specific “Guidelines and Principles for the Use of the World Heritage Emblem” were adopted by the Committee and are attached as Annex 10. States Parties and partners are requested to refer to such guidelines and principles, as well as to the “Users’ Manual for the World Heritage Emblem”, when designing and producing information and promotional materials.

Text originates from paragraph 128 of the *Operational Guidelines* March 1999 and paragraph 179 of the 2nd Draft Annotated Revised *Operational Guidelines*, November 2001.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE
PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session
Paris, 16 November 1972**

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972, at its seventeenth session,

Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

Considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific, and technological resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions,

Considering that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto,

Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,

Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,

Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

I. DEFINITION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose 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 man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point 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.

ARTICLE 3

It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 above.

II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

ARTICLE 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

ARTICLE 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

- (a) to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
- (b) to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

- (c) to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- (d) to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
- (e) to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

ARTICLE 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.
2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.
3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

ARTICLE 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**ARTICLE 8**

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee", is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It shall be composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The number of States members of the Committee shall be increased to 21 as from the date of the ordinary session of the General Conference following the entry into force of this Convention for at least 40 States.
2. Election of members of the Committee shall ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.
3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and

Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

ARTICLE 9

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its third subsequent ordinary session.
2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.
3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

ARTICLE 10

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.
2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.
3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

ARTICLE 11

1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.
2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List," a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.
3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.
4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "list of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and

natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.

5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.
6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.
7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

ARTICLE 12

The fact that a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage has not been included in either of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 shall in no way be construed to mean that it does not have an outstanding universal value for purposes other than those resulting from inclusion in these lists.

ARTICLE 13

1. The World Heritage Committee shall receive and study requests for international assistance formulated by States Parties to this Convention with respect to property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage, situated in their territories, and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the lists mentioned referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11. The purpose of such requests may be to secure the protection, conservation, presentation or rehabilitation of such property.
2. Requests for international assistance under paragraph 1 of this article may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property defined in Articles 1 and 2, when preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified.
3. The Committee shall decide on the action to be taken with regard to these requests, determine where appropriate, the nature and extent of its assistance, and authorize the conclusion, on its behalf, of the necessary arrangements with the government concerned.
4. The Committee shall determine an order of priorities for its operations. It shall in so doing bear in mind the respective importance for the world cultural and natural heritage of the property requiring protection, the need to give international assistance to the property most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and the history of the peoples of the world, the urgency of the work to be done, the resources available to the States on whose territory the threatened property is situated and in particular the extent to which they are able to safeguard such property by their own means.
5. The Committee shall draw up, keep up to date and publicize a list of property for which international assistance has been granted.

6. The Committee shall decide on the use of the resources of the Fund established under Article 15 of this Convention. It shall seek ways of increasing these resources and shall take all useful steps to this end.
7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations having objectives similar to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.
8. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 14

1. The World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and the agenda of its meetings and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.

IV. FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**ARTICLE 15**

1. A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Fund", is hereby established.
2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:
 - (a) compulsory and voluntary contributions made by States Parties to this Convention,
 - (b) Contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
 - (i) other States;
 - (ii) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;
 - (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;
 - (c) any interest due on the resources of the Fund;
 - (d) funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the fund; and

- (e) all other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.
4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project. No political conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

ARTICLE 16

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions, the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States Parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1% of the contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. However, each State referred to in Article 31 or in Article 32 of this Convention may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. A State Party to the Convention which has made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may at any time withdraw the said declaration by notifying the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. However, the withdrawal of the declaration shall not take effect in regard to the compulsory contribution due by the State until the date of the subsequent General Assembly of States parties to the Convention.
4. In order that the Committee may be able to plan its operations effectively, the contributions of States Parties to this Convention which have made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which they should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
5. Any State Party to the Convention which is in arrears with the payment of its compulsory or voluntary contribution for the current year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible as a Member of the World Heritage Committee, although this provision shall not apply to the first election. The terms of office of any such State which is already a member of the Committee shall terminate at the time of the elections provided for in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 17

The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 18

The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15 for this purpose.

V. CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

ARTICLE 19

Any State Party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided for in Article 21 as it has in its possession and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision.

ARTICLE 20

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, sub-paragraph (c) of Article 22 and Article 23, international assistance provided for by this Convention may be granted only to property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee has decided, or may decide, to enter in one of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11.

ARTICLE 21

1. The World Heritage Committee shall define the procedure by which requests to it for international assistance shall be considered and shall specify the content of the request, which should define the operation contemplated, the work that is necessary, the expected cost thereof, the degree of urgency and the reasons why the resources of the State requesting assistance do not allow it to meet all the expenses. Such requests must be supported by experts' reports whenever possible.
2. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reasons of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate, priority consideration by the Committee, which should have a reserve fund at its disposal against such contingencies.
3. Before coming to a decision, the Committee shall carry out such studies and consultations as it deems necessary.

ARTICLE 22

Assistance granted by the World Heritage Fund may take the following forms:

- (a) studies concerning the artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 of this Convention;
- (b) provisions of experts, technicians and skilled labour to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out;
- (c) training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage;
- (d) supply of equipment which the State concerned does not possess or is not in a position to acquire;
- (e) low-interest or interest-free loans which might be repayable on a long-term basis;
- (f) the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

ARTICLE 23

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

ARTICLE 24

International assistance on a large scale shall be preceded by detailed scientific, economic and technical studies. These studies shall draw upon the most advanced techniques for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the natural and cultural heritage and shall be consistent with the objectives of this Convention. The studies shall also seek means of making rational use of the resources available in the State concerned.

ARTICLE 25

As a general rule, only part of the cost of work necessary shall be borne by the international community. The contribution of the State benefiting from international assistance shall constitute a substantial share of the resources devoted to each programme or project, unless its resources do not permit this.

ARTICLE 26

The World Heritage Committee and the recipient State shall define in the agreement they conclude the conditions in which a programme or project for which international assistance under the terms of this Convention is provided, shall be carried out. It shall be the responsibility of the State receiving such international assistance to continue to protect, conserve and present the property so safeguarded, in observance of the conditions laid down by the agreement.

VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES**ARTICLE 27**

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavor by all appropriate means, and in particular by 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.
2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

ARTICLE 28

States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the role played by such assistance.

VII. REPORTS**ARTICLE 29**

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

2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.
3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

VIII. FINAL CLAUSES

ARTICLE 30

This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.

ARTICLE 31

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

ARTICLE 32

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ARTICLE 33

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

ARTICLE 34

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

- (a) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States parties which are not federal States;
- (b) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons that are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

ARTICLE 35

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.
2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

ARTICLE 36

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 32, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, or accession provided for in Articles 31 and 32, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 35.

ARTICLE 37

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.
2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

ARTICLE 38

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Done in Paris, this twenty-third day of November 1972, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the seventeenth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 31 and 32 as well as to the United Nations.

MODEL INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION²

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;

WHEREAS the said Convention is open to *accession* by
under the terms of its Article 32,

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

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

Done atthisday of20..... .

(Seal)

Signature of Head of State,

Prime Minister or

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Note: The original signed version of the completed form should be sent to: Director-General, UNESCO, 7 Place de Fontenoy 75352 - Paris 07 SP France.

² The Model Instruments for Ratification/Acceptance and Accession should be used with reference to paragraphs I.D.1 and I.D.2 of the *Operational Guidelines*. Please note that in accordance with paragraph I.D.2

"for any new State Party, the *Convention* will enter into force three months after the original instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession is deposited with the Director General of UNESCO."

The Model Instruments are available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at the following web site: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/modelrat.htm>



TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION FORMAT



To be completed in either English or French

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 FOR OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

Criteria met [see paragraph II.C.2 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

(Please tick the box corresponding to the proposed criteria and justify the use of each below)

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

Assurances of authenticity or integrity [see paragraphs II.C.4-II.C.18 of the *Operational Guidelines*]:

Comparison with other similar properties:

- Notes:
- The completed Tentative List should be sent to: UNESCO World Heritage Centre, 7 Place de Fontenoy 75352 – Paris 07 SP France or faxed to +33 1 45 68 55 70
 - States Parties are urged to also submit this information electronically, either on diskette or by e-mail to WHTL@unesco.org
 - The Tentative List submission format is available from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and at the following web site: <http://whc.unesco.org/opguanx1.htm>
 - Further guidance on the preparation of Tentative Lists can be found in paragraphs II.B.1-II.B.11 of the *Operational Guidelines*.
 - An example of a completed Tentative List submission can be found at: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/mercuria.pdf>

GUIDELINES ON THE INCLUSION OF SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROPERTIES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST¹

1. This annex provides information on specific types of properties to guide States Parties in preparing nominations of properties for inclusion in the World Heritage List. The following information constitutes guidelines that should be used in association with Section II "Establishment of the World Heritage List" of the *Operational Guidelines*.
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 balanced, representative 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, 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 inclusion 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.

6. It must be stressed that these are definitions and guidelines. They must be used in association with paragraph II.C.2 of the *Operational Guidelines*, which contain the criteria for inclusion of properties on the World Heritage List.

Cultural Landscapes²

Definition

7. Cultural landscapes represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the *Convention*. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal. They should be selected on the basis both of their outstanding universal value and of their 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

¹ Where appropriate the World Heritage Centre has replaced the word "site" with "property" throughout this Annex to ensure consistent language.

² *Operational Guidelines* (1999), paragraphs. 35-42

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.

Categories of Cultural Landscapes

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 inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

Inclusion of Cultural Landscapes on the World Heritage List

11. The extent of a cultural landscape for inclusion on the World Heritage List is relative to its functionality and intelligibility. In any case, the sample selected must be substantial enough to adequately represent the totality of the cultural landscape that it illustrates. The possibility of designating long linear areas which represent culturally significant transport and communication networks should not be excluded.

12. General criteria for conservation 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 II.C.2 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 included. In such cases, their outstanding universal significance³ must be justified under both sets of criteria.

³ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "outstanding universal significance" be changed to "outstanding universal value".

Historic Towns and Town Centres⁴

Definition and Categories

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

- (i) towns which are **no longer inhabited** but which provide unchanged archaeological evidence of the past; 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.

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

(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 inclusion, towns should compel recognition because of their architectural interest and should not be considered only on the intellectual grounds of the role they may have played in the past or their value as historical symbols under criterion (vi) for the inclusion of cultural properties on the World Heritage List (see paragraph II.C.2(vi) of the *Operational Guidelines*). To be eligible for inclusion in the List, the spatial organization, structure, materials, forms and, where possible, functions of a group of buildings should essentially reflect the civilization or succession of civilizations which have prompted the nomination of the property. Four categories can be distinguished:

- (a) Towns which are typical of a specific period or culture, which have been almost wholly preserved and which have remained largely unaffected by subsequent developments. Here the property to be listed is the entire town together with its surroundings, which must also be protected;
- (b) Towns that have evolved along characteristic lines and have preserved, sometimes in the midst of exceptional natural surroundings, spatial arrangements and structures that are typical of the successive stages in their history. Here the clearly defined historic part takes precedence over the contemporary environment;

⁴ *Operational Guidelines* (1999), paragraphs. 27-34

- (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 universal significance⁵ 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 inclusion in the World Heritage List of small or medium-sized urban areas which are in a position to manage any potential growth, rather than the great metropolises, on which sufficiently complete information and documentation cannot readily be provided that would serve as a satisfactory basis for their inclusion in their entirety.

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

Heritage Canals⁶

15. The concept of "canals" is discussed in detail in the Report on the Expert Meeting on Heritage Canals (Canada, September 1994).

Definition

16. 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.

⁵ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "universal significance" be changed to "outstanding universal value".

⁶ Report on the Expert Meeting on Heritage Canals (Canada, September 1994) (WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.10)

Inclusion of Heritage Canals on the World Heritage List

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

(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 Routes⁷

20. 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

21. 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.

22. 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.

Inclusion of Heritage Routes on the World Heritage List

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

- (a) The requirement to hold exceptional universal worth should be recalled.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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*.
- (d) The identification of a heritage route is based on a collection of strengths and tangible elements, testimony to the significance of the route itself.
- (e) The authenticity test is 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.

⁷ Routes as part of Our Cultural Heritage, Report on the Meeting of Experts (Madrid, 24-25 November 1994) (WHC-94/CONF.003/INF.13)

II. REPORTS OF REGIONAL AND THEMATIC EXPERT MEETINGS

24. The World Heritage Committee, in the framework of the Global Strategy for a balanced, representative 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 and its Bureau can be accessed on the web at: <http://whc.unesco.org/req1.asp>⁸.

III. THEMATIC AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES BY THE ADVISORY BODIES

25. To fulfil its 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 sites, include:

Earth's Geological History - A Contextual Framework for Assessment of World Heritage Fossil Site Nominations (September 1996)

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>

Les Théâtres et les Amphithéâtres antiques (1999)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/theatres.htm>

Railways as World Heritage Sites (1999)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/railways.htm>

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)

Rock-Art Sites of Southern Africa (2002)
<http://www.icomos.org/studies/sarockart.htm>

⁸ When accessing the web at: <http://whc.unesco.org/req1.asp>, select the option "subject categories" and choose "Global Strategy" then "Submit Query".

Introduction

This Annex reproduces the Nara Document on Authenticity, drafted by the 45 participants at the Nara Conference on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention, held at Nara, Japan, from 1-6 November 1994, at the invitation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (Government of Japan) and the Nara Prefecture. The Nara Conference was organized in co-operation with UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS.

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

The Nara Document On Authenticity¹

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.

¹ The French translation of the Nara document was presented to the 18th session of the World Heritage Committee (Phuket, 1994) (WHC.94/CONF.003/INF.08). The World Heritage Centre acknowledges that the French translation requires some improvement which will be undertaken during the finalisation of the revision of the *Operational Guidelines*, following the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee.

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 (proposed by H. Stovel)

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 II: 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 one 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.

Guidelines and Format
for the
preparation of nominations
of properties for inclusion on
the World Heritage List

ANNEX 6¹ of the
*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the
World Heritage Convention*



¹ Annex 6 (formerly Annex 7 in the 2nd Draft Annotated revised Operational Guidelines, November 2001) was amended by the March 2002 Drafting Group.

This document is available in electronic form on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre's web site (<http://whc.unesco.org/nominform.doc>). It is also available in paper form and on diskette by request to the World Heritage Centre:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Telephone: +33 (0) 1 45 68 15 71
Fax: +33 (0) 1 45 68 55 70
E-mail: wh-info@unesco.org

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I. INTRODUCTION

I.1. Under the terms of the *World Heritage Convention*, the World Heritage Committee shall establish the World Heritage List. The List includes properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in the *Convention* and which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of criteria it has established. These criteria are included in the *Operational Guidelines* (see paragraph II.C.2).

I.2. Only those nominations received at the World Heritage Centre **before 1 February** will be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee during the following year. States Parties are reminded of the Committee's decision not to examine nominations of properties not included in the State Party's tentative list of cultural and natural properties.

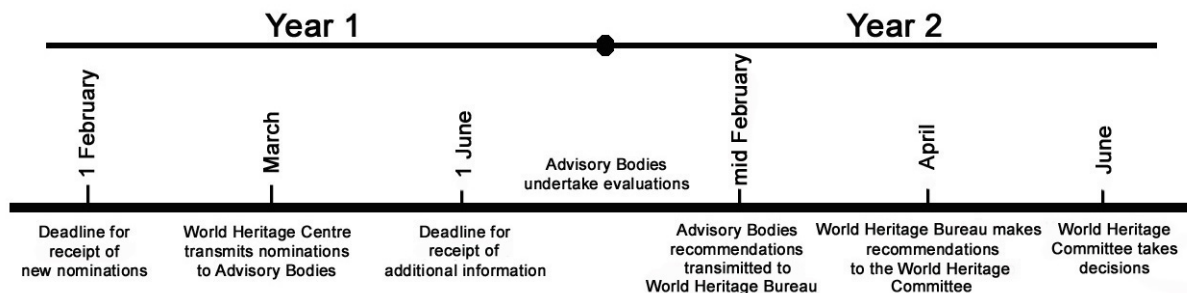
I.3. The nomination should be submitted in English or French, duly signed and transmitted by the UNESCO National Commission, Permanent Delegation of the State Party to UNESCO and/or the appropriate government department or ministry to:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel: +33 (0) 1 4568 1571
Fax: +33 (0) 1 4568 5570
E-mail: wh-register@unesco.org

I.4. The World Heritage Centre will retain all supporting documentation (maps, plans, photographic material, etc.) submitted with the nomination.

I.5. Before States Parties begin to prepare a nomination, their focal point for the preparation of nominations should become familiar with the nomination cycle, which is described below. States Parties are encouraged to contact the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which can provide assistance throughout the nomination process. Preparatory assistance, as described in Annex 9 (paragraph 20), is available for the preparation of nominations. The Centre can also provide assistance in identifying appropriate maps and photographs and the national agencies from which these may be obtained. The Centre can also provide examples of successful nominations, of management and legislative provisions, and guidance for nominating different types of properties, such as Cultural Landscapes, Towns, Canals, and Heritage Routes (see Annex 4) or serial nominations (see paragraph IV.22 below).

II. NOMINATION CYCLE



II.6. States Parties may find it helpful to contact the World Heritage Centre prior to submitting a nomination. A nomination passes through the following cycle between the time of its submission and the decision by the World Heritage Committee. This cycle normally lasts seventeen months between its submission in February of Year 1 and the decision of the Committee in June of Year 2.

Year Month

1 1 1 February

All nominations to be reviewed in the following year must be received from States Parties by the World Heritage Centre by this date (or the next workday, if February 1 falls on a weekend). Nominations that are substantively incomplete in terms of the nomination format adopted by the Committee or submitted as evidence of "intent to nominate" will not be considered.

No changes may be made to the text of a nomination after this date.

1 1 1 February - 1 March

The World Heritage Centre:

- (1) registers each nomination and processes those to be reviewed in the current cycle based on the a priority system decided by the Committee.

Each ordinary session of the Committee will set a maximum number of nominations to be considered at its session two years later.²

- (2) Having selected the nominations to be evaluated by the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Centre thoroughly verifies the contents of each nomination and its accompanying documentation for technical completeness. Only nominations which are full and complete³ on 1 February will be selected and sent to the Advisory Bodies for evaluation to be examined by the Committee in the following year.

² The World Heritage Centre has inserted this text which is based on the decision of the Committee at its 24th session (Cairns, 2000). Alternative wording proposed by IUCN: "At its 24th session in 2000, **in response to** the increasing size of the World Heritage List, the Committee decided **to** set a maximum number of nominations to be considered at its session two years later."

³ A nomination is considered to be "full and complete" if all information requested by the World Heritage Committee in the Nomination Format was submitted in the required number of copies by the 1 February deadline. Nominations which require amendments to the actual text of the nomination (for instance, if no justification is provided, or sections of the nomination have been omitted), are considered "incomplete". If the missing information can be supplied without modification to the nomination text, a nomination is considered "almost complete" and supplementary information will be requested from the State Party.

Year Month

1 2 March

- (1) At a meeting of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, the selected nominations will be reviewed to ascertain those cases in which additional information is required. Missing information will be immediately requested from the State Party by the World Heritage Centre.
- (2) The Centre will then transmit all nominations, provided they are complete, to the appropriate Advisory Body (ICOMOS, IUCN or both).

1 4 1 June

All additional information requested by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies must be received by 1 June. States Parties that expect difficulty with this deadline should consult the Centre well in advance of 1 June.

1-2 4- 13 June - February

The appropriate Advisory Body undertakes an evaluation of each nominated property. This process is based on three components: a scientific assessment of the “outstanding universal value”; an expert mission sent to each property to carry out a field evaluation, concentrating on practical aspects of conservation and management; and a critical review of the nomination. In the final stage, the specialist panels of the respective Advisory Bodies prepare their reports and recommendations for the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee.

The recommendations of the Advisory Bodies are collective and taken in closed session by scientific panels. The reports of field missions represent only one component in the evaluation process and do not necessarily represent the collective view of the Advisory Bodies. They are therefore confidential to the respective panels and should remain so

The Advisory Bodies make their recommendations under three categories:

- (a) properties which are **recommended for inscription** without reservation;
- (b) properties which are **not recommended** for inscription;
- (c) properties which are recommended for **deferral** or **referral**.

2 13 During February

The Centre verifies receipt of the evaluations prepared by the the Advisory Bodies and ensures that the Bureau receive them six weeks in advance of the Bureau session.

Year	Month	
2	15	<p><u>April (Annual session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee)</u></p> <p>The World Heritage Centre presents a status report to the Bureau on the history of the nomination and any subsequent revisions.</p> <p>The appropriate Advisory Body (IUCN and/or ICOMOS) makes its report to the Bureau with visual aids, as required.</p> <p>The Bureau considers the nominations and makes its recommendations to the Committee under the following four categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) properties which it recommends for inscription; (b) properties which it does not recommend for inscription; (c) properties that need to be referred back to the nominating State Party for further information or documentation, and re-submission to the following Bureau; (d) properties whose examination should be deferred on the grounds that a more in-depth assessment or study is needed.
2	15-16	<p><u>April- May</u></p> <p>The report of the Bureau is transmitted by the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible to all members of the Committee, as well as to all States Parties which have nominated properties.</p>
2	17	<p><u>June (Annual session of the World Heritage Committee)</u></p> <p>The Committee examines the nominations on the basis of the Bureau's recommendations. The Committee makes its decisions according to the following four categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) properties which it inscribes on the World Heritage List; (b) properties which it decides not to inscribe on the List; (c) properties whose consideration is deferred; (d) properties whose consideration is referred for additional information. <p>Immediately following the Committee's decision, the Centre will announce the properties newly inscribed on the World Heritage List through its world wide web site, whc.unesco.org/heritage.htm, updating its databases accordingly.</p> <p><u>July</u></p> <p>An official letter to all States Parties whose nominations have been examined by the Committee will announce the decisions of the Committee.</p> <p>The report of the World Heritage Committee, containing all the decisions it has taken, will be forwarded to all States Parties.</p>

III. ROLES OF THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE, THE ADVISORY BODIES, THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE AND ITS BUREAU

III.7. During the nomination cycle, the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies, the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau all have specific roles.

III.8. The role of the **World Heritage Centre** is to verify that nominations are technically complete before they are transmitted to the Advisory Bodies for evaluation.

III.9. The role of the **Advisory Bodies** (ICOMOS and IUCN) is to evaluate the substance of each nomination and make recommendations to the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (see Annex 7).

III.10. The role of the **Bureau** of the World Heritage Committee is to review the advice of the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS and IUCN) regarding the nomination and to make recommendations to the Committee as to whether or not to inscribe the property on the World Heritage List. It bases its recommendations on the substantive review of the Advisory Bodies and the criteria established by the Committee.

III.11. The Bureau makes its recommendations to the Committee under the following four categories:

- (a) properties which it **recommends** for inscription;
- (b) properties which it does **not recommend** for inscription;
- (c) properties that need to be **referred** back to the nominating State Party for additional information or documentation, and re-submission to the following Bureau
- (d) properties whose examination should be **deferred** pending a more in-depth assessment or study.

III.12. In emergency cases, the Bureau may agree to examine a nomination of a property that is unquestionably of outstanding universal value and which is threatened with, or has experienced, natural or human-caused catastrophes. This process is further described in paragraph IV.24 below.

III.13. The **World Heritage Committee** decides whether a property should or should not be inscribed on the World Heritage List, deferred, or referred, based on the recommendations of the Bureau.

III.14. If the Committee decides that a property should not be inscribed on the World Heritage List, the nomination may not again be presented to the Committee except in exceptional circumstances. These exceptional circumstances may include new discoveries or new scientific information about the property, or a new application for different values, which were not presented in the original nomination. In these cases, the property with the substantial new information should be presented as a new nomination.

III.15. The Bureau and the Committee may refer a nomination back to the State Party for minor revisions or the provision of additional information. In this case, it must again be presented to the Bureau in the following year, prior to 1 February. A referred nomination which is not presented to the Bureau in the subsequent year will be considered as a new nomination when it is resubmitted for examination. If the Bureau or the Committee decide that a nomination should be substantially re-written, it may defer a decision on the nomination, requesting that the State Party revise the nomination and re-present it. In this case, it will be treated as a new nomination.

IV. OTHER TYPES OF NOMINATIONS

IV.16. Boundary modifications. In the event that a State Party wishes to significantly change the boundary of a property already inscribed on the World Heritage List, the same documentation shall be required as for new nominations. This provision will apply to extensions, as well as reductions.

IV.17. This provision will not apply to **minor modifications of the boundaries** of a property already included on the World Heritage List. In this case, the request for modification of the boundaries with the advice of the relevant Advisory Body, can be submitted directly to the Bureau which will examine the relevant maps and plans. The Bureau can recommend approval of such modifications to the Committee, or it may consider that the modification in the boundary is sufficiently important to constitute an extension of the property, in which case the procedure for new nominations will apply.

IV.18. Re-nominations. A re-nomination of a property already inscribed on the World Heritage List under additional criteria may be presented by 1 September, unless it is proposed to become a mixed property. In the latter case, to give the appropriate additional advisory body the full opportunity to review the nomination, the re-nomination must follow the full 17-month cycle beginning with the 1 February deadline. Properties recommended will only be evaluated under the new criteria and will remain on the World Heritage List even if unsuccessful in having additional natural and/or cultural criteria recognized.⁴

IV.19. Transboundary nominations. In cases where a cultural and/or natural property extends beyond national borders the States Parties concerned are encouraged to submit a joint transboundary nomination. Transboundary nominations must be prepared and submitted by the States Parties jointly. It is highly recommended that the States Parties concerned establish a joint management commission or similar body to oversee the management of the whole of the transboundary property. Extensions to existing properties may be proposed to become transboundary properties.

IV.20. Phased transboundary nominations. States Parties may nominate a transboundary property in stages. Phased nominations will be accepted where the States Parties concerned can provide to the World Heritage Committee at the time of the initial nomination, explicit and legitimate planning and management reasons for such an approach.

IV.21. The States Parties should be able to demonstrate that the property forming the first phase of the nomination has outstanding universal value in its own right and that any subsequent stages significantly complement or add to the outstanding universal value of the property as a whole.

IV.22. Serial nominations. A serial nomination is any nomination which consists of two or more physically unconnected areas. States Parties may propose in a single nomination a series of cultural and/or natural properties in different geographical locations, provided that they are related because they belong to:

- (i) the same historico-cultural group or
- (ii) the same type of property which is characteristic of the geographical zone
- (iii) the same geological, geomorphological formation, the same biogeographic province, or the same ecosystem type

⁴ The World Heritage Centre has reinserted text on re-nominations based on text proposed by the October 2001 Drafting Group.

and provided that it is the series, and not necessarily each of its components taken individually, which is of outstanding universal value.⁵

IV.23. Withdrawn nominations. A State Party may withdraw a nomination at any time prior to the Committee session at which it is scheduled to be examined. It should be resubmitted as a new nomination by 1 February.

¶IV.24. Emergency Nominations.⁷ The normal deadlines (see paragraph II.6, above) for the submission and processing of nominations will not apply in the case of properties which, in the opinion of the Bureau, after consultation with the relevant Advisory Body, would unquestionably meet the criteria for inclusion in the World Heritage List and which have suffered damage or face serious and specific dangers from natural events or human activities. Such nominations will be processed on an emergency basis and, if meeting the criteria, may be inscribed simultaneously on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger⁸.

- 1) State Party presents an Emergency nomination describing the property and the nature of the emergency.
- 2) World Heritage Centre immediately transmits the nomination to the Advisory Body, requesting an assessment of its outstanding universal value and/or field visit as the Advisory Body determines appropriate.
- 3) Simultaneously, World Heritage Centre informs the Chairperson of the nomination and the action taken.
- 4) If the Advisory Body determines that the property unquestionably meets the criteria for inscription, and that the danger merits the application of paragraph IV.24 above, the Chairperson will be asked to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Bureau, or canvass the opinion of the Bureau by correspondence.
- 5) If the Bureau recommends inscription, this recommendation will be transmitted to the Committee for a decision. The Chairperson will decide if an extraordinary session of the Committee is warranted or if a Committee decision can be reached by correspondence.
- 6) At the time of inscription the Committee will also consider:
 - a) inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
 - b) approval of international assistance for the property; and
 - c) allocation of assistance for the preparation of complete nomination for the new property.]

⁵ The World Heritage Centre suggests inclusion of paragraph 20 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* which is paraphrased as follows: When a series of properties are situated in the territory of more than one State Party to the *Convention*, the States Parties concerned are encouraged to jointly submit a single nomination.

⁶ **LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.**

March 2002 Drafting Group considered that paragraph IV.24 was a **policy issue** which the Committee should address. In particular, the Drafting Group asked if the proposed emergency nomination should not go directly to the Committee. It was also concerned about whether a property must be on the Tentative List of the State Party concerned and whether the property should be on the list of the 1954 Hague Convention.

⁷ Paragraph 67 of the March 1999 *Operational Guidelines* with amendments.

⁸ **LEGAL/POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE.** March 2002 Drafting Group: Prior to postponement of the discussion, there was substantial agreement that the property **should** be simultaneously inscribed on the World Heritage List and List of World Heritage in Danger.

V. FORMAT FOR THE NOMINATION OF PROPERTIES FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Checklist of Elements Necessary for a Complete Nomination

1. Executive Summary form

2. Nomination text in 2-4 copies, in English or French

Cultural nominations (excluding cultural landscapes):	2 copies
Natural nominations:	3 copies
Mixed nominations and cultural landscapes:	4 copies

3. Topographic map(s)

All nominations should be accompanied by one or more topographic maps from the official national mapping agency of the state party. A list of these agencies is available at whc.unesco.org/map-agencies.htm. The maps, untrimmed, should show scale, orientation, projection, datum, property name and date. If possible, maps should be sent rolled and not folded.

Geographic Information in digital form is encouraged, suitable for incorporation into a GIS (Geographic Information System). The GIS Boundary and buffer zones delineation should be presented in vector form, prepared at the largest scale possible.

A3-or A4-size location and detail maps may also be interleaved with the nomination text.

4. 35-mm slide transparencies and electronic images depicting the property

All nominations should be accompanied by 35 mm slide transparencies and electronic images. **All images should be labelled or accompanied by a caption list.** Prints from those slides should accompany the text. The most important maps should also be presented in electronic format.⁹

5. Text of protective legislation

6. Management plan for the property

7. Diskette or CD ROM with the text of the nomination in an MS Word or PDF file

Nominations to the World Heritage List are **evaluated on content, rather than on appearance**. Those preparing nominations are urged to submit nominations that can be easily reproduced, either in paper or electronic form. Nominations should be presented on A4 (or US "letter") -size paper; and in MS Word or Adobe "Portable Document Format" (PDF) format on diskette or CD ROM. At least one paper copy should be presented in a loose-leaf format to facilitate photocopying, rather than in a bound volume.

⁹ Footnote: Despite the universal use of electronic images in presentations by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, slide transparencies are still required for UNESCO publications.

Executive Summary

This information, to be provided by the State Party and which should not exceed one page, will be modified by the World Heritage Centre following the decision by the Committee. It will then be returned to the State Party confirming the key elements (noted below) of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List.

State Party	
State, Province or Region	
Name of Property	
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	
Textual description of the property boundary(ies)	
A4 (or "letter") size Map of the property nominated, showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone	Attach A4 map
Justification Summary statement of significance ¹⁰ (text should clarify what is the outstanding universal value embodied by the nominated property)	
Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria) (see Paragraph II.C.2 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>)	
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency	Organization: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Web site:

¹⁰ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "statement of significance" be changed to "statement of outstanding universal value".

Nomination Format: Properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List

Note: In preparing the nomination, State Parties should use this format but delete the explanatory notes provided beneath each entry.

1. Identification of the Property
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Together with Section 2, this is the most important section in the nomination. It must make clear to the Committee precisely where the property is located and how it is geographically defined. In the case of **serial 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.

a. Country (and State Party if different)

b. State, Province or Region

c. Name of Property

This is the name of the 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 nominations, give a name for the ensemble (e.g., *Baroque Churches of the Philippines*). Do not include the name of the components of a serial nomination, which should be included in a table as part of 1(d) and 1(f).

d. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

In this space provide the latitude and longitude coordinates (in decimal degrees or to the nearest second) or UTM coordinates. Do not use other coordinate systems. If in doubt, please consult the World Heritage Centre. In the case of serial nominations, provide a table showing the name of each property, its region (or nearest town as appropriate), and the coordinates of its centre point, Coordinate format examples:

45° 06' 05" N; 15° 37' 56" W or
UTM Zone 18 Easting: ⁵45670 Northing: ⁴⁵86750

e. Maps, and plans if available, showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone

Annex to the nomination, and list below with scales and dates:

- i) An original copy of the official topographic map showing the property nominated, at the largest scale available which shows the entire property. The boundaries of the core area and buffer zone should be clearly marked. Either on this map, or an accompanying one, there should also be a record of the boundaries of zones of special legal protection from which the property benefits. Multiple maps may be necessary for serial nominations. Maps may be obtained from the addresses shown at whc.unesco.org/map-agencies.htm
- ii) a Location Map showing the location of the property within the State Party,
- iii) Plans and specially prepared maps of the property showing individual features are helpful and may also be annexed.

To facilitate copying and presentation to the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Committee, it is extremely helpful to include both an A4-size reduction and a digital image file of the principal maps.

f. Area of property proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) if any

Core area: _____ ha.

Buffer zone _____ ha

Total _____ ha

In the case of serial nominations, the serial nomination table should be used to show the size of the core areas and of the buffer zone(s).

2. Justification for Inscription

Together with Section 1, this is the most crucial aspect of the whole nomination. It must make clear to the Committee why the property can be accepted as being "of outstanding universal value". The whole of this section of the nomination should be written with careful reference to the criteria for inscription found at paragraph II.C.2 of the *Operational Guidelines*. It should not include detailed descriptive material about the property or its management, which are addressed in later sections, but should concentrate on what the property represents.

a. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria). See paragraph II.C.2 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

State briefly (1 page maximum) how the property meets those criteria under which it has been nominated (where necessary, make reference to the "description" and "comparative analysis" sections below, but please do not duplicate the text of these sections.).

Provide a separate justification for each criterion cited, e.g.,

Criterion (i): The Town Houses of Victor Horta in Brussels are works of human creative genius, representing the highest expression of the influential Art Nouveau style in art and architecture.

b. Statement of significance¹¹

Give a short summary of the outstanding universal value of the property.

The statement of significance (a) should make clear what are the values embodied by the property. It may be a unique survival of a particular building form or habitat or designed town. It may be a particularly fine or early or rich survival and it may bear witness to a vanished culture, way of life or eco-system. It may comprise assemblages of threatened endemic species, exceptional eco-systems, outstanding landscapes or other natural phenomena.

c. Comparative analysis (including state of conservation of similar properties)

The property should be compared briefly to: a) similar properties (if any) on the World Heritage List; and b) similar properties within the same geocultural or biogeographic region. The comparison should outline the similarities the nominated property has with other properties and the values that make the nominated property stand out. Please make reference to global, regional or national studies that have identified the property as having important values¹². Many global studies have been prepared by UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies – for a complete list of these studies see: <http://whc.unesco.org/toc/mainf7.htm>

d. Authenticity/Integrity

The statement of authenticity should demonstrate that the property fulfils the criteria of authenticity/integrity set out in Section II.C of the *Operational Guidelines*, which describe the criteria in greater detail. In the case of a cultural property it should also record whether repairs have been carried out using materials and methods traditional to the culture, in conformity with the Nara Document (1995) (see Annex 5). In the case of natural properties it should record any intrusions from exotic species of fauna or flora and any human activities that could compromise the integrity of the property.

3. Description

States Parties may find it useful to complete this section before writing section 2 (Justification).

a. Description of Property

This section should begin with a description (a) of the property at the date of nomination. It should refer to all the significant features of the property. In the case of a cultural property this will include an account of any building or buildings and their architectural style, date of construction and materials. It should also describe any garden, park or other setting. 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 natural properties the account 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 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 man and nature.

¹¹ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "statement of significance" be changed to "outstanding universal value".

¹² The World Heritage Centre recommends that the word "important values" in this paragraph be changed to "outstanding universal value".

b. History and Development

Describe how the property has reached its present form and condition and the significant changes that it has undergone. 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 natural properties and landscapes 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 such matters as the development and change in use for hunting, fishing or agriculture, or changes brought about by climatic change, inundation, earthquake or other natural causes. In the case of cultural landscapes all aspects of the history of human activity in the area will need to be covered.

Because of the wide variation in the size and type of properties covered by properties nominated for World Heritage listing it is not possible to suggest the number of words in which their description and history should be given. The aim, however, should always be to produce the briefest account which can provide the important facts about the property. These are the facts needed to support and give substance to the claim that the property properly comes within the criteria of Paragraph II.C.2 of the *Operational Guidelines*. The balance between description and history will change according to the applicable criteria. For example, where a cultural property is nominated under criterion (i), as a unique artistic achievement, it should not be necessary to say very much about its history and development.

4. State of Conservation of the Property**I. Present state of conservation**

As well as providing a general impression of the state of conservation nominations should give statistical or empirical information wherever possible.

For example, in a historic town or area the percentage of buildings needing major or minor repair works, or in a single major building or monument should be indicated as well as the scale and duration of any recent or forthcoming major repair projects. In the case of natural properties, 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.

II. Factors affecting the property

This section should provide information on all the factors which are likely to affect or threaten a property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to deal with them, whether by application of the protection described in Section 5 (c) or otherwise. Obviously, not all of 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. Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

Itemize types of development pressures affecting the property, e.g., pressure for demolitions or rebuilding; 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.

b. Environmental Pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification)

List and summarize major sources of environmental deterioration on building fabric, flora, and fauna.

c. Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)

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. (In considering physical measures for the protection of monuments and buildings, it is important to respect the integrity of the construction.)

d. Visitor/tourism pressures

Describe the "carrying capacity" of the property. Can it absorb the current or likely number of visitors without adverse effects? An indication should also be given of the steps taken to manage visitors and tourists. Amongst possible forms of visitor pressure that could be considered are: Damage by wear on stone, timber, grass or other ground surfaces; Damage by increases in heat or humidity levels; Damage by disturbance to the habitat of living or growing things; Damage by the disruption of traditional cultures or ways of life.

e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone

Give the best available statistics or estimate of the number of inhabitants within the nominated property and any buffer zone. Indicate the year this estimate or count was made.

Estimated population located within:

Nominated area _____

Buffer zone _____

Total _____

Year _____

5. Management

This section of the nomination is intended to provide a clear picture of the protective and management arrangements that are in place to protect and conserve the property as required by the *World Heritage Convention*. It should deal both with the policy aspects of legal status and protective measures and with the practicalities of day-to-day administration.

a. Ownership

b. Legal status

c. Protective measures and means of implementing them.

List the relevant protective legislation available for the property and provide a brief summary of its provisions. An English or French text of the legislation or the appropriate abstracts from it should be included as attached documents under section 7(b)

d. Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed 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 under 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.

e. Property management plan and statement of objectives of the proposed World Heritage property (copy to be annexed)

Summarize the key provisions of the management plan relating to the property. If the management plans exist only in a language other than English or French, an English or French detailed description of its provisions should be annexed.

f. Sources and levels of finance

Show the funds, skills and training which are available to the property. Information about finance and expertise and training could be related to the earlier information about the state of conservation of the property. In all three cases an estimate could also be given of the adequacy or otherwise of what is available, in particular identifying any gaps or deficiencies or any areas where help may be required.

g. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

h. Visitor facilities and statistics

As well as providing any available statistics or estimates of visitor numbers or patterns over several years, this section could describe the facilities available for visitors, for example interpretation/ explanation, whether by trails, guides, notices or publications; property museum, visitor or interpretation centre; overnight accommodation; restaurant or refreshment facilities; shops; car parking; lavatories; search and rescue.

i. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

This section refers to the stipulations in 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.

j. Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

6. Monitoring

This section of the nomination is intended to provide the evidence for the state of conservation of the property which can be reviewed and reported on regularly so as to give an indication of trends over time.

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 property. Indicate the periodicity of the review of these indicators and the repository of the information. They could be representative of an important aspect of the property and relate as closely as possible to the statement of significance¹³. 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.

Indicator	Periodicity	Repository

b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Give the name and contact information of the agency(ies) responsible for the monitoring referenced in 6(a).

c. Results of previous reporting exercises

List, with a brief summary, earlier reports on the state of conservation of the property and provide extracts and references to published sources. (For example, reports submitted in compliance with international agreements and programmes, e.g., Ramsar, MAB).

7. Documentation

This section of the nomination is simply a check-list of the documentation which should be provided to make up a complete nomination.

a. Photographs, slides and other audiovisual materials¹⁴

There should be enough photographs, slides and, where possible, film/video to illustrate a good general picture of the property, including one or more aerial photographs. Slides should be in 35mm format. This material should be accompanied by a complete inventory of the slides, prints and other visual material provided, indicating the view, date and photographer. In the same table, the holder of the copyright, should be indicated with contact information and any other copyright restrictions. At least one photograph that may be used on the public web page illustrating the property should be included.

b. Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

Give the title, date and author of management plans annexed to this nomination. If a management plan is in preparation, indicate this.

c. Form and date of most recent records of property

Provide a straightforward statement giving the form and date of the most recent records or inventory of the property. Only records that are still available should be described.

¹³ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "statement of significance" be changed to "outstanding universal value".

¹⁴ Following further internal discussion and legal analysis, a new system of authorization for UNESCO and/or third parties to make use of audio visual material included in nominations will be proposed to the World Heritage Committee for decision.

- d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held.**
Give the name and address of the agencies holding inventory records (buildings, monuments, flora or fauna species).
- e. Bibliography**
List the principal published references, using standard bibliographic format.

8. Contact Information

This section of the nomination will allow the World Heritage Centre to provide the property with current information about World Heritage news and other issues.

- a. Preparer**
Provide the name, address and other contact information of the individual responsible for preparing the nomination. If an e-mail address cannot be provided, the information **MUST** include a fax number.
Name:
Title:
Address:
City, Province/State, Country:
Tel:
Fax:
E-mail:
- b. Official local institution/agency**
Provide the name of the agency, museum, or institution which is locally responsible for the management of the property. If the normal reporting institution is a national agency, please provide that contact information.
- c. Other Local Institutions**
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 *World Heritage Newsletter* about events and issues related to World Heritage.
- d. Official web site**
Please provide the Internet address(es) of any existing official web sites of the nominated property. Indicate if such sites are planned for the future with the contact name and e-mail address.

http://

Contact name:
E-mail:

9. Signature on behalf of the State Party
--

The nomination should conclude with the signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party. The nomination is not a legal document supported by the *World Heritage Convention* until it has been signed.

Evaluation procedures of ICOMOS and IUCN

Part A

THE ICOMOS EVALUATION PROCEDURE

1. The role of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is the evaluation of all nominations of cultural and mixed properties made to the World Heritage List by States Parties against the criteria laid down by the World Heritage Committee (see paragraph II.C.2 of the *Operational Guidelines*). In addition to the basic criterion of “outstanding universal value,” as specified in the *Convention*, these also relate to aspects of authenticity, management, and conservation.
2. The evaluation process involves consultation of the wide range of expertise represented by the membership of ICOMOS and its National and International Committees, as well as the many other specialist networks with which it is linked. Members are also sent on expert missions to carry out confidential on-site evaluations. This extensive consultation results in the preparation of detailed recommendations that are submitted to the World Heritage Committee at its annual meetings. (See Figure 1)

Choice of experts

3. There is a clearly defined annual procedure for the submission of properties to the World Heritage List. Once new nominations have been checked for completeness by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the advisory bodies, the nomination dossiers are then delivered to ICOMOS, where they are handled by the World Heritage secretariat. The first action involved is the choice of the experts who are to be consulted. This involves two separate groups. First, there are those who can advise on the “outstanding universal value” of the nominated property. This is essentially a “library” exercise for specialist academics, and may sometimes involve non-ICOMOS members, in cases where there is no adequate expertise within the ICOMOS membership on a specific topic: an example is the occasional nomination of fossil hominid sites, where the services of palaeontologists are required.
4. The second group of experts are those with practical experience of the management, conservation, and authenticity aspects of individual properties, who are required to carry out site missions. 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).

Site missions

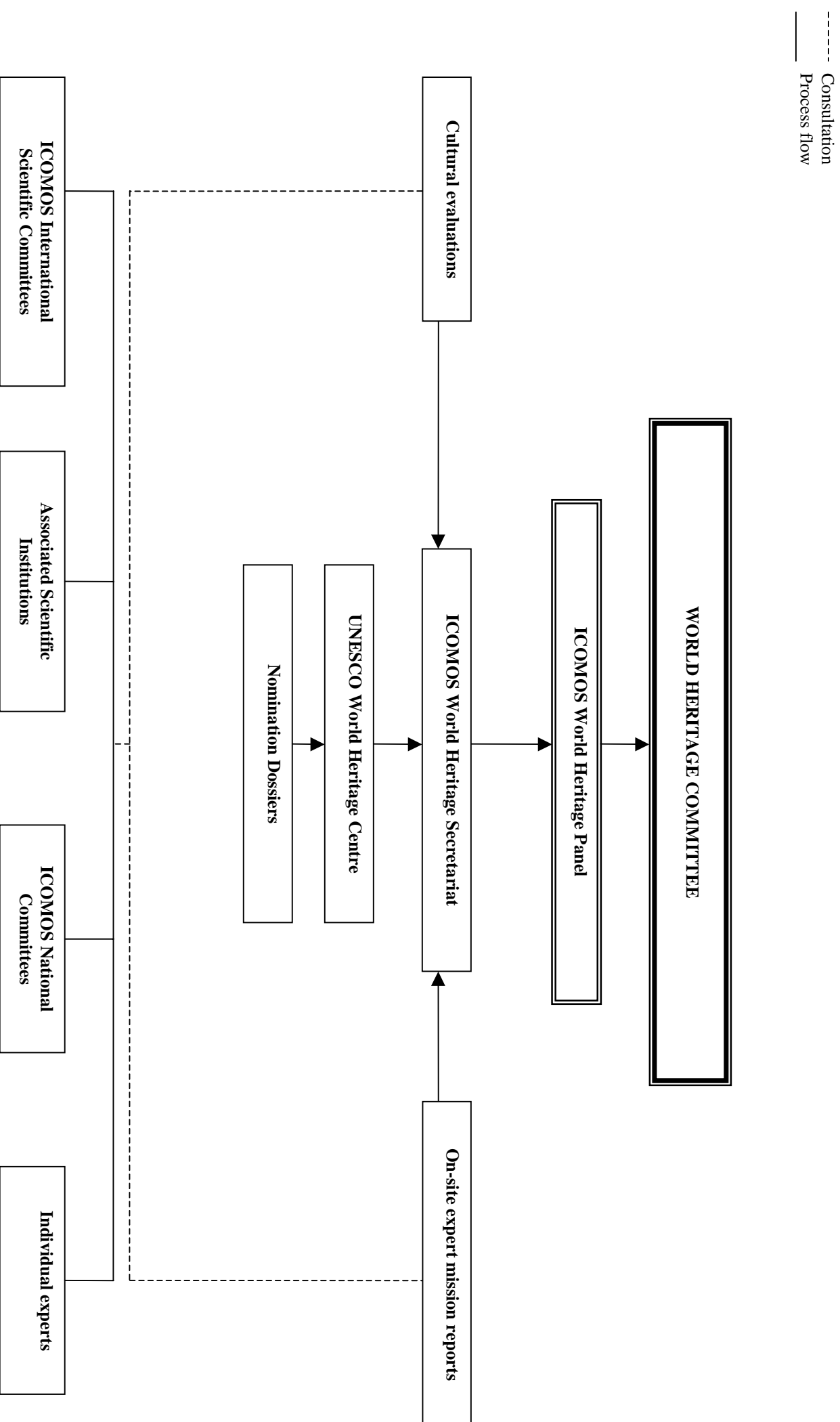
5. In selecting experts to carry out on-site evaluation missions, the policy of ICOMOS is wherever possible to choose someone from the region in which the nominated property is located. Such experts are required to be experienced in heritage management and conservation: they are not necessarily high academic experts in the type of property. 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 to the Executive Committee on practical aspects of the properties concerned, and premature publicity can cause embarrassment both to ICOMOS and to the World Heritage Committee.

World Heritage Panel

6. The two reports (cultural assessment and site mission report) that emerge from these consultations are received by the ICOMOS secretariat in Paris, and from them a draft evaluation is prepared. This contains a brief description and history of the property, summaries of its legislative protection, management, and state of conservation, comments on these aspects, and recommendations to the World Heritage Committee. Draft evaluations are then presented to a two- or three-day meeting of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel. The Panel comprises the twenty-seven elected and co-opted members of the Executive Committee, who come from all parts of the world and who possess a wide range of skills and experience. The Executive Committee members are supplemented by experts in certain categories of heritage that figure on the annual list of nominations but which are not represented on the Committee.
7. Each nominated property is the subject of a 10–15 minute illustrated presentation by a representative of ICOMOS, followed by discussion. Following the objective and exhaustive examination of the nominations, the collective recommendations of ICOMOS are prepared, and the evaluations are revised and printed, for presentation to the meeting of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee.

FIGURE 1: ICOMOS EVALUATION PROCEDURE



Part B

The IUCN EVALUATION PROCEDURE

8. In carrying out the Technical Review, the World Conservation Union, formally the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is guided by the *Operational Guidelines*, which request IUCN "to be as strict as possible" in evaluating new nominations. The evaluation process (shown in Figure 2) involves five steps:
- (a) **Data Assembly.** Following receipt of the nomination dossier from the World Heritage Centre, a standardised data sheet is compiled on the property by IUCN, using the Protected Area database at the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP/WCMC).
 - (b) **External Review.** The nomination is sent to 10-15 experts knowledgeable about the property, primarily members of IUCN's specialist Commissions and networks.
 - (c) **Field Inspection.** One or two 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 members of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas' World Heritage Expert Network or are IUCN secretariat staff.
 - (d) **IUCN World Heritage Panel Review.** The IUCN World Heritage Panel reviews all field inspection reports, reviewers' comments, and associated background material before finalising the text of the technical evaluation report for each nominated property.

Each technical evaluation report presents a concise summary of the outstanding universal value of the property nominated, a comparison with other similar sites, a review of management and integrity issues and concludes with the assessment of the applicability of the criteria, and a clear recommendation to the World Heritage Committee. Standardised data sheets, prepared for each nomination by UNEP/WCMC are also made available to the World Heritage Bureau and Committee.

- (e) **Final Recommendations.** After the ordinary session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee has reviewed the evaluations, clarifications are often sought. Changes based on the Bureau's recommendations and on any further information from State Parties are reviewed by a second meeting of the IUCN World Heritage Panel and incorporated into the final IUCN evaluation report which is sent to the World Heritage Centre prior to the World Heritage Committee meeting.

The Udvardy biogeographic classification system

9. In the evaluations, IUCN uses the Udvardy's "Biogeographical Provinces of the World" (1975) biogeographic classification system. This is a classification

system for freshwater and terrestrial areas of the world which enables predictions and assumptions to be made about similar biogeographical regions. The Udvardy system provides an objective means of comparing nominated properties with sites of similar climatic and ecological conditions. At the same time, World Heritage properties are expected to contain special features, habitats and faunistic or floristic peculiarities that can also be compared on a broader biome basis.

10. It is stressed that the Biogeographical Province concept is used as a basis for comparison only and does not imply that World Heritage properties are to be selected solely on this criterion. The guiding principle is that World Heritage properties are only those areas of outstanding universal value.

Systems to identify priority areas for conservation

11. IUCN also uses systems which identify priority areas for conservation such as the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) Global Ecoregions, WWF/IUCN Centres of Plant Diversity, Conservation International Biodiversity Hotspots and Birdlife International Endemic Bird Areas and Important Bird Areas.

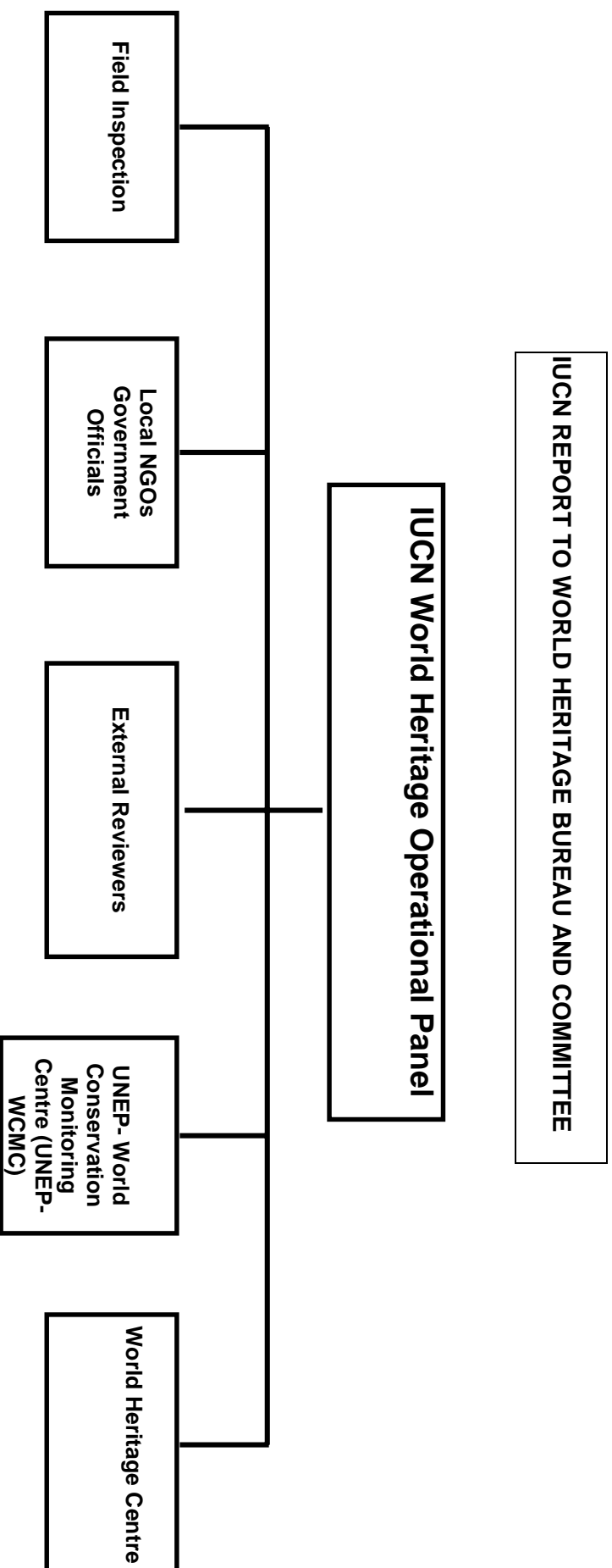
Systems to evaluate properties for earth science value

12. 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 and the International Union of Speleology. IUCN also has a memorandum of understanding with the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) which makes provisions for IUGS advice on geological nominations.

Relevant publications used in the evaluation process

13. The evaluation process is aided by the publication of some 20 reference volumes on the world's protected areas published by IUCN, UNEP, WCMC and several other publishers. These include
 - (a) reviews of Protected Area Systems in Oceania, Africa, and Asia;
 - (b) the four volume directory of Protected Areas of the World;
 - (c) the three volume directory of Coral Reefs of the World;
 - (d) the six volume Conservation Atlas series;
 - (e) the four volume "A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas"; and
 - (f) Centres of Plant Diversity.
14. These documents together provide system-wide overviews which allow comparison of the conservation importance of protected areas throughout the world. With the development of the Global Strategy work for natural heritage, IUCN is increasingly using its "global overview" papers to identify gaps in natural World Heritage coverage and properties of World Heritage potential.

FIGURE 2: IUCN EVALUATION PROCEDURE



Part C**ADVISORY BODY COLLABORATION****Mixed properties**

15. Properties that are nominated under both natural and cultural criteria entail a joint IUCN and ICOMOS mission to the nominated property. Following the mission, each advisory body prepares a technical evaluation of the property under the relevant criteria as per properties nominated under either cultural or natural criteria (see Part A paragraph 6 and Part B paragraph 8(d) above).

Cultural Landscapes

16. Properties nominated as Cultural Landscapes are evaluated under criteria (i)-(vi) and therefore ICOMOS carries out the technical evaluation. However, IUCN is often called upon by ICOMOS to review the natural value (criteria (vii)-(ix)) and management of Cultural Landscapes. This has been the subject of an agreement between the Advisory Bodies. In some cases, a joint mission is required. When assisting ICOMOS in the review of Cultural Landscapes, IUCN is guided by the paper "The assessment of Natural and Cultural Value in Cultural Landscapes" which has been summarised below.

Background

17. The inclusion of cultural landscapes within the scope of the *World Heritage Convention* in 1993 was an important step in recognising the complex and often mutually-supportive role of nature and culture, and helped to bring the natural and cultural elements of the *Convention* closer together. While cultural landscapes are considered under the cultural rather than the natural criteria, IUCN nonetheless played an important role in introducing this new concept to the *Convention* and welcomed this development.

The assessment of Natural and Cultural Value in Cultural Landscapes

18. Cultural landscapes are designated under Article 1 of the *Convention* for cultural properties. As defined in Annex 4, cultural landscapes embrace "a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment". However, while the criteria for assessing the cultural value of this interaction are clear and explicit those for the natural ones are not. Criteria developed specifically for natural properties are of limited value in assessing nominations for cultural landscapes (although natural criterion (vii), concerning "areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance", is relevant to the assessment of cultural landscapes). The guidance below, developed by IUCN is used to identify the extent of IUCN's interest in cultural landscapes, which are properties that will be formally inscribed only under cultural criteria.

Nature in Cultural Landscapes

19. The close interest that IUCN has in cultural landscapes derives from the importance of many cultural landscapes for nature conservation and evolution of nature and natural resources. While this may be a characteristic of any of the types of cultural landscapes listed in Annex 4, in practice it is likely to be most important in the case of continuing, organically evolved landscapes. On the other hand, there will be some cultural landscapes in which IUCN's interest will be small, or non-existent.

20. The various natural qualities of cultural landscapes are summarised in Annex 4:

"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 relationship 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."

21. In addition to these important aspects, there may also be other natural qualities apparent in a cultural landscape:

- outstanding natural beauty and aesthetic values. Some natural World Heritage properties have been inscribed under natural criterion (vii) from the *Operational Guidelines*, as areas "of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance". In the case of cultural landscape, such values would derive as much from the contrast, and/or interaction, between the works of nature and of humankind as from the intrinsic quality of the natural features,

- informative evidence of a uniquely significant past relationship between humanity and nature. This may have been a balanced and sustainable relationship, but it might also have been a negative relationship in which a civilisation collapsed after unsustainable exploitation of natural resources,

- important biodiversity resources may be found both in wild species of fauna and flora, and in domesticated animals and cultivated crops.

Natural Considerations for Assessing Cultural Landscapes

22. Against this background, IUCN have the following considerations in mind when assessing cultural landscapes.

a) *conservation of natural and semi natural ecosystems, and of wild species of fauna and flora* and in particular whether the cultural landscape is an outstanding example of how traditional land use patterns can:

- contribute to the protection of natural ecosystems (e.g. by providing for the protection of watershed forests),

- help protect wild species of fauna or flora,
 - help protect genetic diversity within wild species,
 - create semi-natural habitats of great importance to biodiversity, i.e. manipulated ecosystems with well-structured and functional interactions between its living components.
- b) *conservation of biodiversity within farming systems* and in particular whether the cultural landscape is an outstanding example of how traditional farm systems can:
- develop and/or conserve a wide range of varieties of domesticated livestock,
 - develop and/or conserve a wide range of varieties of cultivated crops, such as cereals, fruit or root vegetables.
- c) *sustainable land use* and in particular whether the land use practices are an outstanding example of how to:
- respect the productive capability of land,
 - conserve the quality and quantity of soil,
 - manage and safeguard water quality,
 - manage streams and rivers so as to reduce damaging floods and run-off,
 - maintain plant cover,
 - restore vegetation, soils and sources of water.
- d) *enhancement of scenic beauty* that is whether the cultural landscape has outstanding scenic qualities, deriving as much from the contrast and/or interaction between the works of nature and humanity as from the intrinsic quality of the natural features themselves.
- e) the presence of an outstanding *ex situ collection* of plants (herbarium, botanic gardens) or of fauna (e.g. collection of waterfowl).
- f) evidence of an *outstanding example of humanity's inter-relationship with nature*. IUCN may be interested if there is evidence of either a successful or failed relationship between a past civilisation and the natural resources on which it depended.
- g) the site of some *historically-significant discovery* in the natural sciences, i.e. where the associative value derives from such a discovery.
23. The following table places each of the above considerations against the categories of cultural landscapes set out in Annex 4, thereby indicating where they are most likely to occur. The absence of a consideration does not mean

that it will *never* be relevant in the landscape type concerned, but that it would not normally be significant.

<i>Cultural Landscape type</i>	<i>Natural considerations most likely to be relevant (see paragraph 22 above)</i>						
Designed landscape					(e)		
Organically evolving landscape - continuous	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
Organically evolving landscape - fossil	(a)					(f)	
Associative landscape							(g)

24. Finally, it should be added that other factors, e.g. with regard to integrity, and the existence of a management plan and of long-term legislative, regulatory or institutional protection, are as relevant to IUCN in examining cultural landscapes as in the assessment of natural properties. In other words, IUCN looks for evidence that the integrity of the property is well protected, and that there are effective management policies in place that can retain or restore the essential qualities of the cultural landscape. However, the concept of integrity has a different application for lived-in landscapes. It is integrity of the relationship with nature that matters, rather than the integrity of nature itself.



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

**Convention concerning the protection of
the world cultural and natural heritage**



**Format for the periodic reporting on the application of the
*World Heritage Convention*¹**

Under the terms of Article 29 of the *Convention* concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972, *the States Parties of this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.*

The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in 1997, *invited the States Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to submit to it in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, through the World Heritage Committee, via its Secretariat, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, reports 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.*

It also requested the *World Heritage Committee to define the periodicity, form, nature and extent of the periodic reporting on the application of the World Heritage Convention and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties and to examine and respond to these reports in accordance with the principle of State sovereignty.*

The World Heritage Committee, at its twenty-second session held in 1998, invited States Parties to submit periodic reports every six years using the attached Format in Part A of this Annex and Explanatory Notes for periodic reports in Part B (Sections I and II).

It also decided to examine the States Parties' periodic reports region by region. (This schedule was amended at the twenty-fifth session of the World Heritage Committee held in 2001 in accordance with the timetable included under (iii) (c) of the Background to the Explanatory Notes attached). In order to facilitate the preparation and examination of the periodic reports, the twenty-second session of the Committee requested the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, jointly with the Advisory Bodies, and making use of States Parties, competent institutions and expertise available within the region, to develop regional strategies for the periodic reporting process.

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre will consult States Parties in a timely fashion with regard to the development and implementation of the regional strategies.

For further information please contact:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel: +33 (0)1 45 68 15 71
Fax: +33 (0)1 45 68 55 70

To facilitate management of information, States Parties are requested to submit reports in English or French in electronic as well as printed form. The electronic address is: wh-info@unesco.org

¹ This Annex includes slight amendments recommended by the March 2002 Drafting Group and incorporates the decision of the 25th session of the World Heritage Committee (Helsinki 2001) to change the timetable for Periodic Reporting. It should be read in conjunction with section III.B of the *Operational Guidelines*.

PART A**FORMAT****PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION***

All Periodic Reports should follow the format outlined below.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**SECTION I: APPLICATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* BY THE STATE PARTY****I.1 Introduction**

- a. State Party
- b. Year of ratification or acceptance of the *Convention*
- c. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- d. Date of the report
- e. Signature on behalf of the State Party

I.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

- a. National inventories
- b. Tentative List
- c. Nominations

I.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

- a. General policy development
- b. Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation
- c. Scientific and technical studies and research
- d. Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation
- e. Training

I.4 International co-operation and fund raising**I.5 Education, information and awareness building****I.6 Conclusions and recommended action**

- a. Main conclusions
- b. Proposed future action(s)
- c. Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- d. Timeframe for implementation
- e. Needs for international assistance.

SECTION II: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES**II.1 Introduction**

- a. State Party
- b. Name of the World Heritage property
- c. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second
- d. Date of inscription on the World Heritage List
- e. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- f. Date of the report
- g. Signature on behalf of the State Party

II.2 Statement of significance²**II.3 Statement of authenticity/integrity****II.4 Management****II.5 Factors affecting the property****II.6 Monitoring****II.7 Conclusions and recommended action**

- a. Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values³ of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)
- b. Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.4 and II.5. above)
- c. Proposed future action(s)
- d. Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- e. Timeframe for implementation
- f. Needs for international assistance.

² The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "statement of significance" be changed to "statement of outstanding universal value".

³ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "World Heritage values " be changed to " outstanding universal value".

PART B

EXPLANATORY NOTES⁴PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE
WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

INTRODUCTION

- (i) These Explanatory Notes are designed to provide guidance to those preparing periodic reports. They relate to the headings under which information is sought. Periodic reports should provide information under each of these headings. They should be signed by a responsible official on behalf of the State Party. These notes, particularly those referring to Section II of the periodic reports, are intended to be read in conjunction with the Explanatory Notes on the Format for the nomination of properties for inclusion on the World Heritage List that were adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its twentieth session held in 1996. The nomination Format and the Explanatory Notes to it are contained in Annex 6 and are also on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre's web site at (<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/nominfrm.pdf>).

Background

- (ii) The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in 1997,

Invited the States Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to submit to it in accordance with Article 29 of the Convention, through the World Heritage Committee, via its Secretariat, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, reports 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.

Requested the World Heritage Committee to define the periodicity, form, nature and extent of the periodic reporting on the application of the World Heritage Convention and on the state of conservation of World Heritage properties and to examine and respond to these reports in accordance with the principle of State sovereignty.

Requested the World Heritage Committee to include in its reports to the General Conference, submitted in accordance with Article 29.3 of the Convention, its findings with regard to the application of the Convention by the States Parties.

- (iii) The World Heritage Committee, at its twenty-second session held in 1998, adopted the Format and Explanatory Notes contained in this document and decided to:
- (a) Invite States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* to submit, in accordance with Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention* and the decisions of the Eleventh General Assembly of States Parties and the 29th General Conference of UNESCO, periodic reports on the legislative and administrative provisions and other actions which they have taken for the application of the *World Heritage Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on its territories ;

⁴ Where appropriate the World Heritage Centre has replaced the word "site" with "property" throughout this Annex to ensure consistent language.

- (b) Invite States Parties to submit periodic reports every six years using the Format for periodic reports as adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session ;
- (c) Express its wish to examine the States Parties' periodic reports region by region. This will include the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List according to the following table:

Region	Examination of properties inscribed up to and including	Year of Examination by Committee
Arab States	1992	December 2000
Africa	1993	December 2001
Asia and the Pacific	1994	June 2003
Latin America and the Caribbean	1995	June 2004
Europe and North America	1996/1997	June 2005/2006

Note: After the first six year cycle, each region will be assessed again in the same order as indicated in the table above. Following the first six year cycle, there may be a pause for evaluation to assess and revise the periodic reporting mechanism before a new cycle is initiated.

- (d) Request the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, jointly with the Advisory Bodies, and making use of States Parties, competent institutions and expertise available within the region, to develop regional strategies for the periodic reporting process as per the time table established under (c) above. These strategies should respond to specific characteristics of the regions and should promote coordination and synchronization between States Parties, particularly in the case of transboundary properties.

Purpose of periodic reporting

- (iv) The periodic reporting on the application of the *World Heritage Convention* is intended to serve four main purposes:
 - to provide an assessment of the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the State Party;
 - to provide an assessment as to whether the World Heritage values⁵ of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List are being maintained over time;
 - to provide up-dated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties;
 - to provide a mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties concerning the implementation of the *Convention* and World Heritage conservation.

Periodic reporting is important to long term conservation and the development of more effective tools for conservation efforts to strengthen the credibility of the implementation of the *Convention*. The Committee has expressed its support for the development of long-term programmes whereby periodic reporting would provide an integral link to more accurately reflect the needs of World Heritage and to facilitate international assistance.⁶

⁵ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "World Heritage values " be changed to " outstanding universal value".
⁶ The World Heritage Centre considers that this point discussed at the 25th session of the World Heritage Committee (Helsinki, 2001) may be suitable for inclusion in this Annex or in paragraph III.B.2 of the 3rd annotated revised *Operational Guidelines*.

Format for periodic reports

- (v) The Format for the periodic reports by the States Parties consists of two sections:

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 and commitments defined in specific articles of the *Convention*.

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.

A detailed explanation of requirements for Sections I and II is outlined in the following pages.

General Requirements

- (vi) Information should be as precise and specific as possible. It should be quantified where possible and fully referenced.
- (vii) Information should be concise. In particular long historical accounts of sites and events which have taken place there should be avoided, especially when they can be found in readily available published sources.
- (viii) Expressions of opinion should be supported by reference to the authority on which they are made and the verifiable facts which support them.
- (ix) Periodic reports should be completed on A4 paper (210mm x 297mm) with maps and plans a maximum of A3 paper (297mm x 420mm). States Parties are also encouraged to submit the full text of the periodic reports in electronic form.

SECTION I: APPLICATION OF THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION* BY THE STATE PARTY

- (I.i) The *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its seventeenth session on 16 November 1972. The World Heritage Committee, established under the *World Heritage Convention*, has prepared the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* which guide the work of the Committee in establishing the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger, granting international assistance and treating other questions related to the implementation of the *Convention*.
- (I.ii) In ratifying or accepting the *World Heritage Convention*, States Parties accept their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage (Article 4) as defined in the *Convention* (Articles 1 and 2). These measures are further defined in several Articles in the *Convention*, e.g. Articles 5, 6, 11, 16, 17, 18, 27 and 28.
- (I.iii) In Section I of the periodic report, States Parties are requested to “give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field” (Article 29.1 of the *World Heritage Convention*).
- (I.iv) States Parties are invited to provide information under the following headings:

I.1. Introduction

- a. State Party
- b. Year of ratification or acceptance of the *Convention*
- c. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- d. Date of the report
- e. Signature on behalf of the State Party

I.2. Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

This item refers in particular to Articles 3, 4 and 11 of the *Convention* regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage and the nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

a. National inventories

Inventories of cultural and natural heritage of national significance form the basis for the identification of possible World Heritage properties. Indicate which institutions are in charge of the preparation and keeping up-to-date of these national inventories and if, and to what extent, inventories, lists and/or registers at the local, state and/or national level exist and have been completed.

b. Tentative List

Article 11 of the *Convention* refers to the submission by States Parties of inventories of property suitable for inclusion on the World Heritage List. These tentative lists of cultural and natural properties should be prepared with reference to Section II.B and Annex 3 of the *Operational Guidelines*. States Parties should report on actions taken to implement the decision of the Committee at its 24th session (Cairns, December 2000) and the 12th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO Headquarters, 1999) whereby tentative lists are to be used as a planning tool to reduce the imbalances in the World Heritage List.

Provide the date of submission of the Tentative List or any revision made since its submission. States Parties are also encouraged to provide a description of the process of preparation and revision of the Tentative List, e.g. has (have) any particular institution(s) been assigned the responsibility for identifying and delineating World Heritage properties, have local authorities and local population been involved in its preparation? If so, provide exact details.

c. Nominations

The periodic report should list properties that have been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. States Parties are encouraged to provide an analysis of the process by which these nominations are prepared, the collaboration and co-operation with local authorities and people, the motivation, obstacles and difficulties encountered in that process and perceived benefits and lessons learnt.

I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

This item refers in particular to Articles 4 and 5 of the *Convention*, in which States Parties recognise their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural World Heritage and that effective and active measures are taken to this effect. Additional guidance on States Parties obligations can be found in paragraphs I.D.5-7 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Article 5 of the *Convention* specifies the following measures:

a. General policy development

Provide information on the adoption of policies that aim to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community. Provide information on the way the State Party or the relevant authorities has (have) taken steps to integrate the protection of World Heritage properties into comprehensive planning programmes. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

b. Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation

Provide information on any services within the territories of the State Party which have been set up or have been substantially improved since the previous periodic report, if applicable. Particular attention should be given to services aiming at the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, indicating the appropriate staff and the means to discharge their functions. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

c. Scientific and technical studies and research

Additional guidance on research can be found in paragraph III.A.10 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

List significant scientific and technical studies or research projects of a generic nature that would benefit World Heritage properties, initiated or completed since the last periodic report. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

Site specific scientific studies or research projects should be reported upon under Section II.4.

d. Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation

Indicate appropriate legal and administrative measures that the State Party or relevant authorities have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage. Particular attention should be given to measures concerning visitor management and development in the region. The State Party is also encouraged to indicate if, on the basis of the experiences gained, policy and/or legal reform is considered necessary. It is also relevant to note which other international conventions for the protection of cultural or natural heritage have been signed or ratified by the State Party and if so, how the application of these different legal instruments is co-ordinated and integrated in national policies and planning.

Indicate relevant scientific, and technical measures that the State Party or relevant institutions within the State have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage.

Indicate relevant financial measures that the State Party or relevant authorities have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage.

Information on the presentation of the heritage can refer to publications, internet web-pages, films, stamps, postcards, books etc.

Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

e. Training

Additional guidance on training can be found in paragraphs III.A.8-9 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Provide information on the training and educational strategies that have been implemented within the State Party for professional capacity building, as well as on the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training and education in the protection, conservation, and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, and the degree to which such training has been integrated within existing university and educational systems.

Indicate the steps that the State Party has taken to encourage scientific research as a support to training and educational activities.

Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

I.4. International co-operation and fund raising

This item refers particularly to Articles 4, 6, 17 and 18 of the *Convention*. Additional guidance on this issue can be found in paragraphs I.D.7 and V.C.1-4 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Provide information on the co-operation with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories.

Also indicate which measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to the World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties.

Have national, public and private foundations or associations been established for, and has the State Party given assistance to, raising funds and donations for the protection of the World Heritage?

I.5. Education, information and awareness building

This item refers particularly to Articles 27 and 28 of the *Convention* on educational programmes. Additional guidance on these matters can be found in Section V of the *Operational Guidelines*.

Indicate steps that the State Party has taken to raise the awareness of decision-makers, property owners, and the general public about the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

Provide information on education (primary, secondary and tertiary) and information programmes that have been undertaken or are planned to strengthen appreciation and respect by the population, to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening the heritage and of activities carried out in pursuance of the *Convention*. Does the State Party participate in the UNESCO Special Project *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion*?

Information on site-specific activities and programmes should be provided under item II.4 concerning management, below.

I.6. Conclusions and recommended action

The main conclusions under each of the items of Section I of the report should be summarized and tabulated together with the proposed action(s) to be taken, the agency(ies) responsible for taking the action(s) and the timeframe for its execution:

- a. Main conclusions
- b. Proposed future action(s)
- c. Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- d. Timeframe for implementation
- e. Needs for international assistance

States Parties are also encouraged to provide in their first periodic report an analysis of the process by which they ratified the *Convention*, the motivation, obstacles and difficulties encountered in that process and perceived benefits and lessons learnt.

SECTION II: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

- (II.i) The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, in its decision regarding the application of Article 29 of the *World Heritage Convention*, invited the States Parties to submit reports on the application of the *World Heritage Convention*, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties located on their territories.
- (II.ii) The primary documents in respect of each World Heritage property are the nomination dossier as it was submitted by the State Party and the decision of the World Heritage Committee regarding the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List.
- (II.iii) The preparation of periodic state of conservation reports should involve those who are responsible for the day-to-day management of the property. For trans-boundary properties it is recommended that reports be prepared jointly by or in close collaboration between the agencies concerned. The preparation of periodic state of conservation reports could include expert advice from the World Heritage Centre and/or the Advisory Bodies, if and when the State Party(ies) concerned so wish(es).
- (II.iv) The first periodic report should update the information provided in the original nomination dossier. Subsequent reports will then focus on any changes that may have occurred since the previous report was submitted.

This section of the periodic report follows, therefore, the format for the nomination dossier.

- (II.v) The state of properties included on the List of World Heritage in Danger are reviewed by the World Heritage Committee at regular intervals, in general once every year. This review concentrates on the specific factors and considerations that led to the inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. It will still be necessary to prepare a complete periodic report on the state of conservation of these properties.
- (II.vi) This section should be completed for each individual World Heritage property. States Parties are invited to provide information under the following headings:

II.1. Introduction

- a. State Party
- b. Name of the World Heritage property
- c. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second
- d. Date of inscription on the World Heritage List
- e. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- f. Date of the report
- g. Signature on behalf of the State Party

II.2. Statement of Significance⁷

At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its World Heritage values by deciding on the criteria for inscription. Please indicate the justification for inscription provided by the State Party, and the criteria under which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List.

In the view of the State Party, does the statement of significance adequately reflect the World Heritage values of the property or is a re-submission necessary? This could be considered, for example, to recognise cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa. This may become necessary either due to the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal value of the property.

Another issue that might be reviewed here is whether the delimitation of the World Heritage property, and its buffer zone if appropriate, is adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the World Heritage values embodied in it. A revision or extension of the boundaries might be considered in response to such a review.

If a statement of significance is not available or incomplete, it will be necessary, in the first periodic report, for the State Party to propose such a statement. The statement of significance should reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding, what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is the relationship of the property with its setting, etc.? Such statement of significance will be examined by the Advisory Body(ies) concerned and transmitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval, if appropriate.

II.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

Under this item it is necessary to review whether the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and reflected in the statement of significance under item II.2 above, are being maintained.

This should also include the issue of authenticity/integrity in relation to the property. What was the evaluation of the authenticity/integrity of the property at the time of inscription? What is the authenticity/integrity of the property at present?

Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.6 on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.

II.4. Management

Under this item, it is necessary to report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned, as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described in the statement of significance under item II.2. Additional guidance on this issue can be found in paragraphs III.A.1-7 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

The State Party should also report on significant changes in the ownership, legal status and/or contractual or traditional protective measures, management arrangements and management plans as compared to the situation at the time of inscription or the previous periodic report. In such case, the State Party is requested to attach to the periodic report all relevant documentation, in particular legal texts, management plans and/or (annual) work plans for the

⁷ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "statement of significance" be changed to "statement of outstanding universal value" the words "World Heritage values" be changed to "outstanding universal value" and the word "values" be changed to "value" in paragraphs II.2-II.4 below.

management and maintenance of the property. Full name and address of the agency or person directly responsible for the property should also be provided.

The State Party could also provide an assessment of the human and financial resources that are available and required for the management of the property, as well as an assessment of the training needs for its staff.

The State Party is also invited to provide information on scientific studies, research projects, education, information and awareness building activities directly related to the property and to comment on the degree to which heritage values of the property are effectively communicated to residents, visitors and the public. Matters that could be addressed are, among other things: is there a plaque at the property indicating that the property is a World Heritage property? Are there educational programmes for schools? Are there special events and exhibitions? What facilities, visitor centre, site museum, trails, guides, information material etc. are made available to visitors? What role does the World Heritage designation play in all these programmes and activities?

Furthermore, the State Party is invited to provide statistical information, if possible on an annual basis, on income, visitor numbers, staff and other items if appropriate.

On the basis of the review of the management of the property, the State Party may wish to consider if a substantive revision of the legislative and administrative provisions for the conservation of the property is required.

II.5. Factors affecting the property

Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks. Factors that could be considered under this item are those that are listed in the nomination format, e.g. development pressure, environmental pressure, natural disasters and preparedness, visitor/tourism pressure, number of inhabitants.

Considering the importance of forward planning and risk preparedness, provide relevant information on operating methods that will make the State Party capable of counteracting dangers that threaten or may endanger its cultural or natural heritage. Problems and risks to be considered could include earthquakes, floods, land-slides, vibrations, industrial pollution, vandalism, theft, looting, changes in the physical context of properties, mining, deforestation, poaching, as well as changes in land-use, agriculture, road building, construction activities, tourism. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.

This item should provide up-to-date information on all factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to deal with them.

An assessment should also be given if the impact of these factors on the property is increasing or decreasing and what actions to address them have been effectively taken or are planned for the future.

II.6. Monitoring

Whereas item II.3 of the periodic report provides an overall assessment of the maintenance of the World Heritage values⁸ of the property, this item analyses in more detail the conditions of the property on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.

If no indicators were identified at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, this should be done in the first periodic report. The preparation of a periodic report can also be an opportunity to evaluate the validity of earlier identified indicators and to revise them, if necessary.

⁸ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "World Heritage values" be changed to "outstanding universal value".

Up-to-date information should be provided in respect to each of the key indicators. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day.

Indicate which partners if any are involved in monitoring and describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system.

In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the Bureau or Committee.

II.7. Summary of conclusions and recommended actions

The main conclusions under each of the items of the state of conservation report, in particular, whether the World Heritage values⁹ of the property are maintained, should be summarized and tabulated together with:

- a. Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)
- b. Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.4 and II.5. above)
- c. Proposed future action(s)
- d. Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- e. Timeframe for implementation
- f. Needs for international assistance

The State Party is also requested to indicate what experience the State Party has obtained that could be relevant to others dealing with similar problems or issues. Please provide names and contact details of organizations or specialists who could be contacted for this purpose.

⁹ The World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "World Heritage values" be changed to "outstanding universal value" in paragraph II.7.

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION	Date received: WHC International assistance Database Identification No.:

Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage

APPLICATION FORM FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE¹

Requests for international assistance should be sent through the UNESCO National Commission, Permanent Delegation of the State Party to UNESCO, or other relevant national authority to:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 PARIS 07 SP, France
Telephone: +33 (0)1 45 68 15 71, Fax: +33 (0)1 45 68 55 70
E-mail: wh-info@unesco.org

Requests for international assistance may be submitted by electronic mail by the State Party but must be accompanied by an officially signed hard copy.

The **deadlines** for submission of application forms to request international assistance are outlined in the synthesis table presented in Section 20 of this Annex 9.

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.

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

¹ This form comprises elements from the 5 request forms for international assistance (preparatory, training, technical co-operation, emergency and promotional). The training request form proved to be the most useful basis to design a form to be used in the future for all types of international assistance requests.

1. STATE PARTY _____

2. TITLE OF ACTIVITY _____

3. THE ACTIVITY WILL BENEFIT A PROPERTY OR PROPERTIES:

- inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger
- inscribed on the List of World Heritage
- nominated for inscription on the List of World Heritage (i.e. Tentative List)

If any of the above, please indicate the name of the property (ies): _____

4. TYPE OF ACTIVITY (see synthesis table in Section 20 of this Annex 9 for details)

- Emergency Assistance
- Preparatory Assistance
- Training and Research Assistance
- Technical Co-operation
- Assistance for Education, Information and Awareness Raising

5. PREVIOUS CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND:

5.a If the activity is to benefit a World Heritage property or properties, have there been previous contributions from the World Heritage Fund benefiting this / these properties?

- yes - no

5.b Have similar or related activities been previously implemented within the State Party with contributions from the World Heritage Fund?

- yes - no

If yes to either Section 5.a or 5.b, indicate all previous contributions from the World Heritage Fund in the following format:

Type of international assistance	Year	Amount in US\$	Title of activity

6. PLACE OF ACTIVITY:

Will the activity be held at a World Heritage property? - yes - no
Will the activity include a field component? - yes - no

If yes, where? _____

7. DATES AND DURATION OF ACTIVITY (foreseen or determined)

Dates: _____

Duration: _____

8. THE ACTIVITY 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 activity is sub-regional, regional or international, please indicate the countries which will participate / benefit from the activity:

9. JUSTIFICATION OF ACTIVITY

Indicate the problems or issues to be discussed/addressed. This description should justify the need for the activity and should provide indications on the degree of urgency of the activities to be undertaken where appropriate. If relevant, give details of ascertained or potential threat to the property(ies) concerned. Whenever possible support the justification with documentary evidence, such as reports, photographs, slides, maps, etc. Please list all documentation submitted.

If relevant, explain how the activity contributes to the implementation of:

- i. recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, its Bureau or Chairperson;
- ii. recommendations of international expert missions undertaken at the request of the Committee, Bureau, Chairperson or UNESCO;
- iii. recommendations of the Advisory Bodies;
- iv. recommendations of UNESCO World Heritage Centre or other UNESCO Divisions;
- v. recommendations of management plans concerning the property;
- vi. guidelines elaborated from results of previous activities supported by the World Heritage Fund at the World Heritage property or State Party.

10. OBJECTIVE(S) OF ACTIVITY (IES)

Clearly state the objectives of the activity proposed to be supported by the World Heritage Fund.

11. PROGRAMME AND WORK PLAN OF THE ACTIVITY (IES)

Describe the programme and work plan of the activity (ies) to be undertaken with specific reference to the objectives mentioned in Section 10 above. For meetings and training activities, tentative programmes should be provided including the themes, issues and problems to be discussed.

12. TIMETABLE OF ACTIVITY (IES)

Provide a schedule (eg. bar-chart) covering the whole duration of the activity and giving the details such as:

- a) preparation of the activity;
- b) duration of each action;
- c) schedule for purchase of the equipment, if relevant;
- d) dates on which certain funds are required to enable the successful completion of the activity(ies);
- e) evaluation following the implementation (mandatory).

13. PROFILES OF SPECIALISTS, TRAINERS, TECHNICIANS AND / OR SKILLED LABOUR, IF THE ACTIVITY FORESEES THE PARTICIPATION OF SUCH PERSONS

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.

14. PROFILES OF TRAINEES / PARTICIPANTS, IF THE ACTIVITY FORESEES THE PARTICIPATION OF SUCH PERSONS

Indicate the target groups and beneficiaries of the activity, their professions, institutions, or field(s) of specialization.

15. EQUIPMENT

If provision of equipment is foreseen in the activity, provide a detailed list of the equipment to be purchased attaching copies of pro-forma invoices.

16. EXPECTED RESULTS, OUTCOME, FOLLOW-UP

Describe the expected results from the activity, especially with reference to the impact the activity will have to enhance the conservation, management and presentation of the World Heritage property (ies) concerned.

Describe the indicators and evidence which will demonstrate the impact the activity(ies) will have on the objectives mentioned in Section 10.

Indicate the provisions made for reviewing the outcome of the activity at a national level, and any follow-up activities foreseen.

17. BUDGET

17.a Provide a detailed breakdown of costs in United States dollars of the individual elements within the following sections, including unit costs, if possible:

- (i) **Organization** (venue, office expenses such as photocopies, stationery, secretarial assistance, translation, interpretation, audio-visual arrangements)
- (ii) **Personnel and Consultancy Services** (fees paid to international/national resource persons, indicating fee per day/week/month, etc.)
- (iii) **Travel** (international, national or local travel)
- (iv) **Accommodation, Daily Subsistence Allowance** (per day, etc.)
- (v) **Equipment** (if relevant)
- (vi) **Reporting, evaluation, and publication** (if the publication of the proceedings of the training exercise is foreseen, translation, editing, printing, layout, distribution, and communication costs, etc.)
- (vii) **Miscellaneous** (visas, other costs).

EXAMPLE OF DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COSTS:

Item	Detail US\$	Subtotal US\$
Organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • venue • office expenses • secretarial assistance • translation • simultaneous interpretation • audio-visual equipment • other 	US\$ xx / day X yy days = US\$ xx US\$ xx / week X yy weeks = US\$ xx / page X yy pages = US\$ xx / hour X yy hours = US\$ xx / day X yy days = US\$ xx	US\$ xxx
Personnel / consultancy service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • international expert for management • international expert for site management • national trainer • national coordinator • other 	US\$ xx / week X yy weeks = US\$ xx / week X yy weeks = US\$ xx / week X yy weeks = US\$ xx / week X yy weeks =	US\$ xxx
Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • international round trip airfare • domestic travel costs • other 	US\$ xx / RT X yy experts = US\$ xx / bus / day X yy days = =	US\$ xxx
Accommodation, Daily subsistence allowance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food • board 	US\$ xx / day X yy persons = US\$ xx / day X yy persons =	US\$ xxx
Equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	US\$ xx / unit X yy units =	US\$ xxx
Reporting, evaluation and publication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reporting • evaluation • editing, layout • printing • distribution • other 	US\$ xx US\$ xx US\$ xx US\$ xx US\$ xx US\$ xx	US\$ xxx
Miscellaneous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visas 	US\$ xx X yy participants =	US\$ xxx

17.b Indicate how the total estimated costs listed in Section 17.a above will be met by contributions from:

(i) National agency(ies) in kind (specify in detail)

(ii) National agency (ies) in cash (specify)

(iii) Other bi / multi-lateral organizations, donors, etc (specify whether or not the resources are already available or being requested)

(iv) World Heritage Fund: Describe the reasons why the resources are insufficient at the national level.

18. AGENCY (IES) RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITY

Please provide the name, title, address and all contact details of the person, agency (ies) who will be responsible for the implementation of the activity as well as those of any other participating agencies.

19. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF STATE PARTY

Full name _____

Title _____

Date _____

20. SYNTHESIS TABLE ON INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Type of international assistance	Purpose ²	Eligibility	Deadline for submission of request	Budget ceilings authority for approval approval date
Emergency assistance	<p>This assistance may be requested to support work benefitting properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, the World Heritage List, or the national Tentative List which are suitable for inclusion on the List of World Heritage to:</p> <p>(a) draw up an emergency plan;</p> <p>(b) address ascertained or potential threats facing the properties 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 or flooding. This assistance does not concern cases of damage or deterioration caused by gradual processes of decay, pollution or erosion.</p> <p>(c) prepare urgent nominations of properties for their inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List.</p> <p>(d) undertake emergency measures for the safeguarding of the property.</p>	<p>Payment of dues to the World Heritage Fund for the previous year not obligatory</p>	<p>Any time for requests under US\$ 50,000</p> <p>1 February for requests over US\$ 50,000</p>	<p>Up to US\$ 50,000 Committee Chairperson any time</p> <p>Between US\$ 50,000 - 75,000 Bureau April</p> <p>Over US\$ 75,000 Committee June</p>

² Paragraphs 94-111 of the March 1999 Operational Guidelines.

Type of international assistance	Purpose ²	Eligibility	Deadline for submission of request	Budget ceilings authority for approval approval date
Preparatory assistance	This assistance may be requested to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) prepare national Tentative Lists of properties suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List; (b) organize meetings for the harmonization of national Tentative Lists within the same geo-cultural area; (c) prepare nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List; (d) prepare requests for training and research assistance and technical co-operation for World Heritage properties. 	Payment of dues to the World Heritage Fund for the previous year obligatory	Any time for requests under US\$ 20,000 1 February for requests between US\$ 20,000 - US\$ 30,000	Up to US\$ 20,000 Committee Chairperson any time Between US\$ 20,000 - 30,000 Bureau April
Training and research assistance	This assistance may be requested for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the fields of identification, monitoring, conservation, management, presentation of World Heritage, with an emphasis on <u>group training</u>; (b) scientific research benefiting World Heritage properties; (c) studies on the scientific and technical problems of conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and World Heritage List. 	Payment of dues to the World Heritage Fund for the previous year ³ not obligatory ³	Any time for requests under US\$ 20,000 1 February for requests over US\$ 20,000	Up to US\$20,000 Committee Chairperson any time Between US\$ 20,000 - 30,000 Bureau April Over US\$ 30,000 Committee June

³ **POLICY ISSUE FOR DECISION BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:** The March 2002 Drafting Group recommended that payment of World Heritage Fund dues be obligatory for State Parties requesting this type of international assistance.

Type of international assistance	Purpose ²	Eligibility	Deadline for submission of request	Budget ceilings authority for approval approval date
Technical co-operation	<p>This assistance may be requested for:</p> <p>(a) 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 World Heritage List;</p> <p>(b) 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 World Heritage List;</p> <p>(c) low-interest or interest-free loans for undertaking activities for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and World Heritage List, which may be repayable on a long-term basis.</p>	<p>Payment of dues to the World Heritage Fund for the previous year obligatory</p>	<p>Any time for requests under US\$ 20,000</p> <p>1 February for requests over US\$ 20,000</p>	<p>Up to US\$20,000 Committee Chairperson any time</p> <p>Between US\$ 20,000 - 30,000 Bureau April</p> <p>Over US\$ 30,000 Committee June</p>

Type of international assistance	Purpose ²	Eligibility	Deadline for submission of request	Budget ceilings authority for approval approval date
<p>Assistance for education, information, and awareness raising*</p> <p>* The March 2002 Drafting Group recommends the title change to "awareness raising" instead of "promotion".</p>	<p>This assistance may be requested:</p> <p>(a) At the regional and international levels for: Programmes, activities and the holding of meetings that could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - help to create interest in the <i>Convention</i> within the countries of a given region; - create a greater awareness of the different issues related to the implementation of the <i>Convention</i> 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 for the benefit of World Heritage conservation. <p>(b) At the national level for:</p> <p>Meetings specifically organized to make the <i>Convention</i> better known, especially amongst young people, or for the creation of national World Heritage associations, in accordance with Article 17 of the <i>Convention</i>;</p> <p>Preparation of education and information material for the general promotion of the <i>Convention</i> and not for the promotion of a particular property , and especially for young people.</p>	<p>Payment of dues to the World Heritage Fund for the previous year obligatory</p>	<p>Any time</p>	<p>Up to US\$ 5,000 Director, World Heritage Centre any time</p> <p>Between US\$ 5,000 - 10,000 Committee Chairperson any time</p>

WORLD HERITAGE EMBLEM¹



The World Heritage Emblem, approved by the World Heritage Committee to represent the *World Heritage Convention*, symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural properties. The central square represents the result of human skill and inspiration and the circle represents nature, the two being intimately linked. The Emblem is round, like the world, and is at the same time a symbol of protection.

¹ In 2001, a user's manual entitled "The World Heritage Visual Identity" was developed by the World Heritage Centre to address the need, as identified by many users of the World Heritage Emblem, for a graphic chart, including a recommended new World Heritage signature - associating the logos of UNESCO and World Heritage - a proposed colour scheme, typefaces and relevant applications. The manual will not replace the text outlined in the Guidelines and Principles contained in Annex 3 of the current version of the *Operational Guidelines*, March 1999 but will provide a more user friendly approach to how the principles could be applied. The proposed manual was first presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session in Helsinki, Finland, in December 2001 and will be reexamined at the 26th session of the Committee in Budapest, Hungary, in June 2002. (Refer to: Proposed World Heritage Visual Identity and Legal Protection of the Emblem, WHC-02/CONF.202/11 and Draft Manual on the Visual Identity of the World Heritage Emblem, WHC-02/CONF.202/INF.7)

The World Heritage Centre considers that it may be useful to include guidelines that would regulate the use of the emblem by World Heritage Partners.

Note: This Annex should be read in conjunction with paragraph V.D.1-2 of the *Operational Guidelines*.

**GUIDELINES AND PRINCIPLES
FOR THE USE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE EMBLEM²**

PREAMBLE³

The World Heritage Emblem (hereafter "Emblem") created by the artist Mr. Olyff under contract with UNESCO, was adopted by the second session of the World Heritage Committee as the official Emblem of the World Heritage Convention, symbolizing the interdependence of cultural and natural properties. 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.

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.

The Emblem symbolizes the Convention, signifies the adherence of States Parties to the Convention, and serves to identify properties inscribed on 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.

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.

The Guidelines and Principles for the Use of the Emblem and modalities for quality control should not become an obstacle to co-operation for promotional activities. Authorities responsible for reviewing and deciding on uses of the Emblem (see below) need parameters on which to base their decisions.

APPLICABILITY OF THESE GUIDELINES AND PRINCIPLES

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

- The World Heritage Centre;
- The UNESCO Publishing Office and other UNESCO offices;
- Agencies or National Commissions, responsible for implementing the Convention in each State Party;
- World Heritage properties;
- Other contracting parties, especially those operating for predominantly commercial purposes.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATES PARTIES

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.

² The guidelines and principles for the use of the World Heritage Emblem derive from Annex 3 of the *Operational Guidelines* (March 1999) with no amendments.

³ Where appropriate the World Heritage Centre has replaced the word "site" with "property" and "Secretariat" with "World Heritage Centre" throughout this Annex to ensure consistent language. Furthermore, the World Heritage Centre recommends that the words "exceptional universal value" be changed to "outstanding universal value".

INCREASING PROPER USES OF THE EMBLEM

Properties included in 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 inclusion of properties in the World Heritage List

Once a property is included on the World Heritage List, the State Party should place a plaque, whenever possible, to commemorate this inscription. These plaques are designed to inform the public of the country concerned and foreign visitors that the 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.

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

- the plaque should be so placed that it can easily be seen by visitors, without disfiguring the property;
- the World Heritage Emblem should appear on the plaque;
- the text should mention the property's exceptional 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 World Heritage Centre;
- 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.

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 exceptional universal value of a cultural or natural property which deserves protection for the benefit of all humanity."

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

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.

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

PRINCIPLES

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

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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. Requests for such uses should specifically document the manner in which the proposed use is expected to enhance the work of the Convention.

(7) 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 shall require approval in accordance with these Guidelines and Principles and the concurrence of the national authorities of countries specifically concerned.

The Centre 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.

(8) When commercial benefits are anticipated, the Centre 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 Centre or other reviewers, as appropriate, to any initiative, beyond the nominal, must be fully covered by the party requesting authorization to use the Emblem.

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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.

(9) If sponsors are sought for manufacturing products whose distribution the Centre considers necessary, the choice of partner or partners should be consistent, at a minimum, with the criteria set forth in Annex V of the "Internal Guidelines for Private Sector Fund-Raising in Favour of UNESCO," 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.

AUTHORIZATION PROCEDURE FOR THE USE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE EMBLEM

A. SIMPLE AGREEMENT OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

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.

B. AGREEMENT REQUIRING QUALITY CONTROL OF CONTENT

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, the Director refers the matter to the Chairperson who, in the most difficult cases, might wish to refer the matter to the Bureau 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 Centre, 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 form to be used by third parties to obtain States Parties' authorization for the use of the Emblem appears as an appendix to this document.
- (d) After having examined the request and considered it as acceptable, the Centre may establish an agreement with the partner.
- (e) If the Director judges that a proposed use of the Emblem is not acceptable, the Centre informs the requesting party of the decision in writing.

RIGHT OF STATES PARTIES TO EXERT QUALITY CONTROL

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.

- (1) 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.
- (2) States Parties that protect the Emblem legally must review these uses.

- (3) Other States Parties may elect to review proposed uses or refer such proposals to the World Heritage Centre. States Parties are responsible for identifying an appropriate national authority and for informing the Centre whether they wish to review proposed uses or to identify uses that are inappropriate. The Centre will maintain a list of responsible national authorities.

Appendix

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]** 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.