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

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

Extended forty-fifth session

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

10 - 25 September 2023

Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda: Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

Summary

This document presents the nominations to be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its extended 45th session. It is divided into four parts:

Part I Examination of nominations of natural, mixed and cultural sites to the World Heritage List

I.A Nominations proposed for examination in 2022

I.B Nominations proposed for examination in 2023

I.C Nominations evaluated in compliance with Decision **18 EXT.COM 4** (See Addendum)

Part II Examination of minor boundary modifications of natural, mixed and cultural properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

II.A Minor boundary modifications proposed for examination in 2022

II.B Minor boundary modifications proposed for examination in 2023

Part III Statements of Outstanding Universal Value of properties inscribed at previous sessions and not adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Part IV Record of the physical attributes of each site being discussed at the extended 45th session.

The document presents for each nomination the proposed Draft Decision based on the recommendations of the appropriate Advisory Body(ies) as included in documents WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2, and it provides a record of the physical attributes of each site being discussed at the extended 45th session.

Decisions required:

The Committee is requested to examine the recommendations and Draft Decisions presented in this Document, and, in accordance with paragraph 153 of the *Operational Guidelines*, take its Decisions concerning inscription on the World Heritage List in the following four categories:

- (a) sites which it **inscribes** on the World Heritage List;
- (b) sites which it **decides not to inscribe** on the World Heritage List;
- (c) sites whose consideration is **referred**;
- (d) sites whose consideration is **deferred**.

III. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL SITES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST PROPOSED FOR EXAMINATION IN 2022 AND 2023

Summary

1. At its extended 45th session, the Committee will be examining a total of 53 nominations. 25 nominations were foreseen to be examined in 2022 and 28 in 2023.
2. Out of the 53 nominations 40 are new nominations, having not been presented to the Committee previously, 6 are significant boundary modifications and 7 nominations were deferred or referred by the Committee at its previous sessions.
3. Of these nominations, ICOMOS and IUCN are recommending 30* nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List.

* Please note that the Draft Decisions of three nominations evaluated in compliance with Decision **18 EXT.COM 4** are included in the Addendum document (WHC/23/45.COM/8B.Add).

Nominations withdrawn at the request of the State Party

4. The following nominations have been withdrawn prior to the preparation of this document:
 - Italy: The Cultural Landscape of Civita di Bagnoregio
 - Morocco: Area of the Ajgal Dragon Tree

Nominations not evaluated for the extended 45th session

5. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic or security reasons, the Advisory Bodies were unable to evaluate the following two nominations submitted by States Parties in 2020 and 2021, which will thus not be examined by the World Heritage Committee at its extended 45th session:
 - The evaluation of the nomination of the Lake Chad cultural landscape (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria) submitted in 2020, could not be undertaken due to security reasons;
 - The evaluation of the nomination of Mt. Kumgang – Diamond Mountain from the Sea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) submitted in 2021, could not be undertaken following the request of the State Party due to the COVID-19 situation in the country.
6. Should the health and/or the security situation allow their evaluation, these nominations will be presented for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session, without impinging on national and overall quota of nominations to be examined (see Paragraph 61 of the Operational Guidelines). Their evaluation process will be undertaken in accordance with the timeframe foreseen in Paragraph 168 of the Operational Guidelines.
7. The evaluation missions for the following two nominations could not be undertaken in time for their examination by the extended 45th session due to the COVID-19 situation in China:
 - Badain Jaran Desert - Towers of Sand and Lakes (China) submitted in 2020;
 - Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase II) (China) submitted in 2022.

However, the evaluation missions for these two nominations took place in May and June 2023 and they are foreseen for examination by the Committee at its 46th session, without impinging on national and overall quota of nominations to be examined (see Paragraph 61 of the Operational Guidelines). Their evaluation process will be undertaken in accordance with the timeframe foreseen in Paragraph 168 of the Operational Guidelines.

8. This point is also reported on under Agenda Item 8 in document WHC/23/45.COM/8.

Presentation of Nominations

9. In this working document, within the natural, mixed and cultural categories, nominations are presented in English alphabetical and regional order: Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. For ease of reference, an alphabetical summary table and index of recommendations is presented on pages 3 and 4. The order of presentation of nominations can be found on pages 5 and 6.

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations of the 2022 nominations by IUCN and ICOMOS to the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
NATURAL SITES						
Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hyrcanian Forests [extension and renomination of "Hyrcanian Forests" (Iran, Islamic Republic of), inscribed in 2019, criterion (ix)]	1584	Bis	OK	(ix)(x)	13
Congo	Forest Massif of Odzala-Kokoua	692	Rev	D	(ix)(x)	7
France	Volcanoes and Forests of Mount Pelée and the Pitons of Northern Martinique	1657		D	(viii)(x)	12
Madagascar	Andrefana Dry Forests [extension and renomination of "Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve", inscribed in 1990, criteria (vii)(x)]	494	Bis	OK	(vii)(ix)(x)	8
Morocco	Area of the Ajgal Dragon Tree	1655		withdrawn	(ix)(x)	--
Viet Nam	Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago [extension and renomination of "Ha Long Bay", inscribed in 1994, criteria (vii)(viii), extended in 2000]	672	Ter	D	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)	11
CULTURAL SITES						
Benin	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba [extension of "Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba", Togo, inscribed in 2004, criteria (v)(vi)]	1140	Bis	R	(v)(vi)	19
Cambodia	Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar	1667		I	(ii)(iv)	20
Canada	Tr'ondëk-Klondike	1564		I	(iv)	36
China	Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er	1665		I	(ii)(v)	22
Czechia	Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops	1558	Rev	I	(iii)(iv)(v)	50
Denmark	Viking-Age Ring Fortresses	1660		I	(iii)(iv)	38
Ethiopia	The Gedeo Cultural landscape	1641		I	(iii)(v)	15
Germany	Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt	1656		I	(iii)(iv)	40
Guatemala	National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj	1663		R	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)	56
India	Santiniketan	1375		I	(ii)(vi)	24
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Persian Caravanserai	1668		R	(ii)(iii)(iv)	27
Italy	The Cultural Landscape of Civita di Bagnoregio	1664		withdrawn	(iii)(v)	--
Latvia	Kuldīga / Goldingen in Courland	1658		I	(iii)	42
Lithuania	Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939	1661		D	(ii)(iv)	44
Mongolia	Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites of Bronze Age	1621	Rev	I	(i)(iii)(iv)	34
Portugal	The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Head Office and Garden	1659		D	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)	46
Republic of Korea	Gaya Tumuli	1666		I	(iii)	28
Russian Federation	Historic Center of Gorokhovets	1630		D	(ii)(iv)	46
Spain	Talayotic Menorca - A cyclopean island odyssey	1528	Rev	I	(iii)(iv)	53
Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor	1675		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)	30
Türkiye	Gordion	1669		I	(iii)(iv)(vi)	47

KEY

I	Recommended for inscription
R	Recommended for referral
D	Recommended for deferral
OK	Significant boundary modification recommended for approval
N	Not recommended for inscription
NA	Significant boundary modification recommended for non-approval
(i)(ii) etc	Cultural and/or Natural criteria proposed by the State Party

Nominations in **bold** are considered "new", having not been presented to the Committee previously.

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations of the 2023 nominations by IUCN and ICOMOS to the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recommendation	Criteria proposed by the State Party	Pp	
NATURAL SITES						
Canada	Anticosti	1686		I	(viii)	68
Ethiopia	Bale Mountains National Park	111	Rev	I	(vii)(x)	58
Italy	Evaporitic Karst and Caves on Northern Apennines	1692		R	(viii)	70
Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	Cold Winter Deserts of Turan	1693		I	(ix)(x)	64
Rwanda	Nyungwe National Park	1697		R	(ix)(x)	57
Saudi Arabia	'Uruq Bani Ma'arid	1699		I	(vii)(ix)(x)	61
Tajikistan	Tugay forests of the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve	1685		I	(ix)(x)	66
CULTURAL SITES						
Azerbaijan	Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and "Köç Yolu" Transhumance Route	1696		I	(iii)(v)	86
Cameroon	The Sukur and Diy-Gid-Biy cultural landscape of Mandara Mountains [extension of "Sukur Cultural Landscape", Nigeria, inscribed in 1999, criteria (iii)(v)(vi)]	938	Bis	NA	(iii)(v)(vi)	74
France	The Maison Carrée of Nîmes	1569	Rev	I	(iv)	98
Germany	Alpine and pre-alpine meadows, pastures and wetlands in the Ammergau, the Lake Staffelsee Area and the Werdenfelser Land	1684		N	(v)	88
India	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas	1670		R	(i)(ii)	79
Indonesia	The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks	1671		I	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)	80
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Cultural Landscape of Masouleh	1690		N	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)	82
Netherlands	Koninklijk Eise Eisinga Planetarium (Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium)	1683		I	(i)(iii)(iv)	89
Palestine	Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan	1687		I	(ii)(iii)(iv)	75
Portugal	Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone [extension of "Historic Centre of Guimarães", inscribed in 2001, criteria (ii)(iii)(iv)]	1031	Bis	OK	(ii)(iii)(iv)	95
Russian Federation	Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University	1678		D	(i)(ii)(iv)	91
Suriname	Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery	1680		I	(ii)(iii)	100
Thailand	The Ancient Town of Si Thep	1662		I	(ii)(iii)	83
Tunisia	Djerba: cultural landscape, testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory	1640		R	(v)	78
Türkiye	Medieval Mosques of Anatolia with Wooden Posts and Upper Structure	1694		R	(ii)(iv)(vi)	92
United States of America	Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks	1689		I	(i)(iii)	93
MIXED SITES						
Greece	Zagori Cultural Landscape	1695		D	(iii)(iv)(vi)(viii)(x)	73
Mongolia	Highlands of the Mongolian Altai	1672		D	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(x)	71

Nominations evaluated in compliance with Decision 18 EXT.COM 4

Argentina	ESMA Museum and Site of Memory – Former Clandestine Center of Detention, Torture and Extermination	1681		(see 8B.Add)	(iii)(vi)	103
Belgium, France	Funerary and memory sites of the First World War (Western Front)	1567	Rev	(see 8B.Add)	(iii)(iv)(vi)	102
Rwanda	Memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero	1586		(see 8B.Add)	(iii)(vi)	102
South Africa	Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites [this nomination will not be examined at the extended 45th session]	1676		(not examined at this session)	(vi)	-

**Order of presentation of the 2022 nominations to be examined at the
extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee**

Order	State Party	World Heritage nomination	Recomm.	Draft Decision
NATURAL SITES				
1	Congo	Forest Massif of Odzala-Kokoua	D	45 COM 8B.1
2	Madagascar	Andrefana Dry Forests [extension and renomination to “Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve”]	OK	45 COM 8B.2
3	Viet Nam	Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago [extension and renomination of “Ha Long Bay”]	D	45 COM 8B.3
4	France	Volcanoes and Forests of Mount Pelée and the Pitons of Northern Martinique	D	45 COM 8B.4
5	Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hyrcanian Forests [extension and renomination of Hyrcanian Forests, Iran (Islamic Republic of)]	OK	45 COM 8B.5
CULTURAL SITES				
6	Ethiopia	The Gedeo Cultural landscape	I	45 COM 8B.6
7	Benin	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba [extension to “Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba”, Togo]	R	45 COM 8B.7
8	Cambodia	Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar	I	45 COM 8B.8
9	China	Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er	I	45 COM 8B.9
10	India	Santiniketan	I	45 COM 8B.10
11	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Persian Caravanserai	R	45 COM 8B.11
12	Republic of Korea	Gaya Tumuli	I	45 COM 8B.12
13	Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor	I	45 COM 8B.13
14	Mongolia	Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites of Bronze Age	I	45 COM 8B.14
15	Canada	Tr'ondëk-Klondike	I	45 COM 8B.15
16	Denmark	Viking-Age Ring Fortresses	I	45 COM 8B.16
17	Germany	Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt	I	45 COM 8B.17
18	Latvia	Kuldīga / Goldingen in Courland	I	45 COM 8B.18
19	Lithuania	Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939	D	45 COM 8B.19
20	Portugal	The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Head Office and Garden	D	45 COM 8B.20
21	Russian Federation	Historic Center of Gorokhovets	D	45 COM 8B.21
22	Türkiye	Gordion	I	45 COM 8B.22
23	Czechia	Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops	I	45 COM 8B.23
24	Spain	Talayotic Menorca - A cyclopean island odyssey	I	45 COM 8B.24
25	Guatemala	National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj	R	45 COM 8B.25

**Order of presentation of the 2023 nominations to be examined at the
extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee**

Order	State Party	World Heritage nomination	Recomm.	Draft Decision
CULTURAL SITES				
26	Cameroon	The Sukur and Diy-Gid-Biy cultural landscape of Mandara Mountains [extension of "Sukur Cultural Landscape", Nigeria]	NA	45 COM 8B.26
27	Palestine	Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan	I	45 COM 8B.27
28	Tunisia	Djerba: cultural landscape, testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory	R	45 COM 8B.28
29	India	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas	R	45 COM 8B.29
30	Indonesia	The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks	I	45 COM 8B.30
31	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Cultural Landscape of Masouleh	N	45 COM 8B.31
32	Thailand	The Ancient Town of Si Thep	I	45 COM 8B.32
33	Azerbaijan	Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and "Köç Yolu" Transhumance Route	I	45 COM 8B.33
34	Germany	Alpine and pre-alpine meadows, pastures and wetlands in the Ammergau, the Lake Staffelsee Area and the Werdenfeller Land	N	45 COM 8B.34
35	Netherlands	Koninklijk Eise Eisinga Planetarium (Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium)	I	45 COM 8B.35
36	Russian Federation	Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University	D	45 COM 8B.36
37	Türkiye	Medieval Mosques of Anatolia with Wooden Posts and Upper Structure	R	45 COM 8B.37
38	United States of America	Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks	I	45 COM 8B.38
39	Portugal	Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone [extension of "Historic Centre of Guimarães"]	OK	45 COM 8B.39
40	France	The Maison Carrée of Nîmes	I	45 COM 8B.40
41	Suriname	Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery	I	45 COM 8B.41
MIXED SITES				
42	Mongolia	Highlands of the Mongolian Altai	D	45 COM 8B.42
43	Greece	Zagori Cultural Landscape	D	45 COM 8B.43
NATURAL SITES				
44	Rwanda	Nyungwe National Park	R	45 COM 8B.44
45	Ethiopia	Bale Mountains National Park	I	45 COM 8B.45
46	Saudi Arabia	'Uruq Bani Ma'arid	I	45 COM 8B.46
47	Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	Cold Winter Deserts of Turan	I	45 COM 8B.47
48	Tajikistan	Tugay forests of the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve	I	45 COM 8B.48
49	Canada	Anticosti	I	45 COM 8B.49
50	Italy	Evaporitic Karst and Caves on Northern Apennines	R	45 COM 8B.50
NOMINATIONS EVALUATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION 18 EXT.COM 4				
51	Rwanda	Memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero	see 8B.Add	45 COM 8B.51
52	Belgium, France	Funerary and memory sites of the First World War (Western Front)	see 8B.Add	45 COM 8B.52
53	Argentina	ESMA Museum and Site of Memory – Former Clandestine Center of Detention, Torture and Extermination	see 8B.Add	45 COM 8B.53

10. In the text below, IUCN Recommendations and ICOMOS Recommendations are presented in the form of Draft Decisions and are based on documents WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1 (ICOMOS) and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2 (IUCN).
11. Though the Draft Decisions are based on IUCN and ICOMOS Recommendations, in some cases few modifications were required to adapt them to this document.

Disclaimer

The Nomination files produced by the States Parties are published by the World Heritage Centre at its website and/or in working documents in order to ensure transparency, access to information and to facilitate the preparations of comparative analysis by other nominating States Parties.

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

I.A NOMINATIONS TO BE EXAMINED AT THE EXTENDED 45TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE PROPOSED FOR EXAMINATION IN 2022

A. NATURAL SITES

A.1 AFRICA

A.1.1 Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Forest Massif of Odzala-Kokoua
ID. N°	692 Rev
State Party	Congo
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 3.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Recalling Decision 19 COM VIII A.3 adopted at its 19th session (Berlin, 1995),*
3. *Defers the examination of the nomination of **Forest Massif of Odzala-Kokoua, Congo**, taking note of the significant biodiversity values of the nominated property that are potentially of Outstanding Universal Value, in order to allow the State Party to:*
 - a) *Revoke the mining permit overlapping with the nominated property, which is not compatible with the policies of the World Heritage Convention, as well as all mining permits in the buffer zone and vicinity of the nominated property that have the potential to negatively impact the nominated property,*
 - b) *Increase the area of the buffer zone that would not be subject to logging regimes to the greatest extent possible in order to reduce any edge effects on the natural*

systems inside the nominated property, and ensure that all concessions in the buffer zone of the nominated property have received FSC certification, and that they will be strictly controlled and managed without any significant impacts on the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property,

- c) Complete, in consultation with local communities, the new and revised management plan for the nominated property, including actions to prevent poaching and the spread of the invasive Kudzu plant and to submit a copy of the plan with the revised nomination.

A.1.2 Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Andrefana Dry Forests [extension and renomination of “Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve”, inscribed in 1990, criteria (vii)(x)]
ID. N°	494 Bis
State Party	Madagascar
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 13.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decisions **CONF.004/13** and **35 COM 8D** adopted at its 14th (Banff, 1990) and 35th (UNESCO Headquarters, 2011) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the significant boundary modification of the **Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve**, to become **Andrefana Dry Forests, Madagascar**, on the World Heritage List, on the basis of **criteria (vii), (ix) and (x)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Andrefana Dry Forests serial property involves four national parks – Ankarafantsika, Mikea, Tsingy de Bemaraha and Tsimanampesotse – and two special reserves – Analamerana and Ankarana. The property represents centres of endemism in the dry tropical and subtropical biomes of Madagascar with its western dry forests and south-western dry thorny forests and thickets that have evolved in isolation on a large, massive island separated from all other land for tens of millions of years. The parks and reserves comprising the property provide a continuum of dry to arid forest formations from north to south, including almost all of the dry forest centres of endemism in western Madagascar. These centres of endemism evolved in isolation as a result of geographic barriers formed by major river systems, and as a result of paleoclimatic changes over millions of years, where changing rainfall patterns led to expansion and contraction of forest ecosystems. The property represents and conserves globally unique ecosystems, habitats and species. Madagascar’s long isolation has contributed to the development of a natural laboratory of evolution marked by exceptional biological diversity, one of the highest rates of endemism in the world, and a large number of ancient lineages that have disappeared elsewhere, such as the endemic order of mesites which are about 54 million years old. The Andrefana Dry Forests are essential for the protection of the island’s

endemic ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as the diversity of evolutionary, ecological and biogeographic systems that have developed in Madagascar.

Criterion (vii): The Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve, which has since become a National Park, represents rare or highly remarkable geological phenomena of exceptional beauty. It presents impressive geological elements including karstic scenery with a highly dissected limestone massif, crossed by a deep river gorge, which is the spectacular expression of a stage of evolution of the earth in the form of a “forest of sharp stones” with high limestone pinnacles rising up to 100 metres, forming veritable cathedrals, offering a grandiose, spectacular natural landscape. Further, “the Tsingy” of the limestone plateau forms an unusual feature of outstanding beauty, unique in the world, universally recognized by the effect created by the shades of forest green on metallic reflections of the grey karst “bristles”. While not adding additional attributes, the other five component parts of this serial property contribute to the overall natural beauty of the property.

Criterion (ix): The palaeoclimatic oscillations of the last few million years have had a profound effect on the landscapes and the evolution of the fauna and flora of Madagascar. The Andrefana Dry Forests are a complex product of this process. They have retreated during dry periods; they have expanded during wet periods but with variations deeply linked to the relief with its hydrological network. The centres of endemism that are home to many endemic species and higher taxa are the “interfluves” of the great rivers that have their sources on the highest peaks of Madagascar. The centres of endemism on the western slopes were refugia that captured parts of the hydrological system, allowing animal and plant populations to survive in isolation during dry periods. The Andrefana Dry Forests are distributed over all but one of the western endemic centres. Namely from south to north in the serial property, the endemism centres of Karimbola (Tsimanampesotse National Park), Mikea (Mikea National Park), Melaky (Bemaraha National Park), Sofia (Ankarafantsika National Park), Ankarana (Ankarana Special Reserve) and Vohimarina (Analamerana Special Reserve).

Criterion (x): Madagascar’s different forest types are home to 80% of its endemic species, and the dry forests make a major contribution to this richness. The dry forests are clearly distinct from the humid forests of Madagascar with flagship groups entirely restricted to dry formations such as baobabs, most members of the family Didiereaceae, flamboyant trees, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, tortoises and more than half of the scorpions. Important species also include the Perrier’s Sifaka, and the Mongoose Lemur, the Madagascar Fish Eagle and the Western Woolly Lemur. Within the orders and families endemic to Madagascar, many genera and species are found only in dry forests or thorny thickets. Even more notable are the ancient orders of fauna that are endemic to the island, such as the two endemic birds of Mikea, named after a centre of endemism and a cultural group. The presence of endemic genera, and even families of vertebrates, many of them containing species that are highly threatened, in the component parts added in 2023 is unique among dry forests of the world. The additions also include almost one thousand endemic species and sub-species of plants, 156 endemic reptiles, 57 endemic mammals and 34 endemic amphibians.

Integrity

The size of the serial property and its buffer zone, the strict protection status of its component parts, and the north-south continuum they provide, ensure a strong basis for its Outstanding Universal Value. The size of the northern reserves is relatively small, but they are set in a local geographical context and their integrity is enhanced by the dry forests of the Andrafiarana-Andavakoera Reserve (IUCN category V) which links the two reserves. The Andrefana Dry Forests serial property includes all the elements necessary for the inclusion of key aspects of the processes essential for the long-term conservation of the ecosystems and the biological diversity they contain. Its component parts represent a series of unique centres of micro-endemism. Each of the property’s

component parts has pursued a distinct but circumscribed history through the paleoclimatic oscillations of the Quaternary and earlier periods; this history, set in geological time, has had a determining impact on the groups of flora and fauna observed today and has directed evolution in many groups. Each nominated area contains those habitats that maintain the maximum animal and plant diversity that are characteristic of the centres of endemism in which biodiversity is embedded.

The component parts have in the past suffered impacts related to slash and burn agriculture, burning to renew pasture, agricultural intensification, charcoal production, bushmeat hunting and illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging and illegal mining. Invasive species, fire and habitat loss as well as climate change are continuing to threaten the integrity. However, effective management and restoration efforts have been successful in addressing threats, with deforestation rates having plummeted between 2006 and 2016. Nevertheless, these efforts, including ecological restoration, must be maintained.

Protection and management requirements

The Andrefana Dry Forests form a serial property including the Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve, which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1990 and extended in 2023 to include the two Special Reserves of Ankarana and Analamerana and the three National Parks of Ankarafantsika, Mikea and Tsimanampesotse. The six protected areas in this serial property are managed by the Government of Madagascar with Madagascar National Parks. They are officially protected by their respective creation decrees but also by legal measures starting with the Constitution of the Fourth Republic of Madagascar which underpins the management and conservation of biodiversity at the country level. The network is managed in accordance with the Strategic Plan, which presents the guidelines for the integrated management of properties. These guidelines are set out in the Development and Management Plans of each of the six protected areas and are complemented by a monitoring and evaluation system based on standardised tools, including tools using innovative technologies facilitating the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value. The plan is divided into four strategic axes which should ensure (1) conservation, (2) development and sustainable support of communities and stakeholders in conservation, (3) financial sustainability of conservation activities and development of the riparian communities, and (4) effective management of the property.

Fire is one of the major pressures facing the Andrefana Dry Forests. Mitigation and monitoring measures based on key indicators are in place to address the pressures identified in the property. It should be recalled that primary forests, even extremely dry ones, are less susceptible to fire than degraded forests and have a much higher resilience.

5. Commends the State Party for its very thorough nomination dossier and its extensive work in integrating local communities into protected area management and ensuring benefit sharing, while noting the need to strengthen wherever possible the full participation by women and youth in community management structures;
6. Strongly encourages the State Party to consider a future addition of suitable component parts of the Menabe-Antimena center of endemism as soon as the identified preparatory measures in compliance with the Operational Guidelines are complete, including by increasing the State Party's restoration efforts within Menabe-Antimena, given past degradation and deforestation;
7. Recommends the State Party to consider the development of a standalone integrated management plan for the whole serial property as extended to support more integrated, harmonized and effective management, and to monitor whether staffing levels continue to be adequate for the management of the property, and to increase these resources further as necessary.

A.2 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A.2.1 Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago [extension and renomination of “Ha Long Bay” inscribed in 1994, criteria (vii)(viii), extended in 2000]
ID. N°	672 Ter
State Party	Viet Nam
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 35.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decisions **18 COM XI**, **24 COM XA.2** and **44 COM 7B.98** adopted at its 18th (Phuket, 1994), 24th (Cairns, 2000) and the extended 44th (Fuzhou/online, 2021) sessions respectively,
3. Defers the examination of the significant boundary modification and the renomination based on criteria (ix) and (x) of **Ha Long Bay, Viet Nam**, to include the **Cat Ba Archipelago**, in order to allow the State Party to prepare a new nomination dossier focused on criteria (vii), (viii) and (x), and taking account of the need to:
 - a) *Revise the boundaries of Cat Ba National Park to align with the proposed boundaries of the Cat Ba Archipelago extension to the Ha Long Bay World Heritage property, and include the Phu Long mangrove forest within the buffer zone of the nominated property,*
 - b) *Cancel large-scale development projects located in the buffer zone of the nominated property and adjacent to the buffer zone, such as a new golf course and the Cat Ba Amatina and Domino projects, and strengthen the legal protection status of the buffer zone,*
 - c) *Complete an ecological carrying capacity analysis for the entire nominated property as a basis for revised tourism planning through a comprehensive joint tourism management plan for the nominated property, ensuring that tourism does not negatively impact the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property,*
 - d) *Address key threats to the nominated property and strengthen law enforcement accordingly, including threats from mass tourism, a major shipping lane, growth of settlements, poaching, exploitation of marine resources and forest products, overfishing, unsustainable aquaculture, pollution (oil, noise, sewage, litter, including from river catchment inputs), and significant developments in the buffer zone,*
 - e) *Ensure a new nomination dossier includes accurate, up-to-date and verifiable data on species and habitats both in Ha Long Bay and Cat Ba Archipelago, distinguishing between the biodiversity values found within the nominated property and within the buffer zone,*
 - f) *Demonstrate that local communities have been appropriately consulted and given their free, prior and informed consent to any relocations from the nominated property and its conditions.*

A.3 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

A.3.1 New nominations

Property	Volcanoes and Forests of Mount Pelée and the <i>Pitons</i> of Northern Martinique
ID. N°	1657
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 65.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Volcanoes and Forests of Mount Pelée and the Pitons of Northern Martinique, France**, taking note of the potential of a revised nomination to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value based on criteria (viii) and (x), in order to allow the State Party to prepare a revised nomination taking account of the need to:
 - a) *Revise the nominated property to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value under criterion (viii) in terms of values, integrity and protection and management requirements, including:*
 - i) *a revision of boundaries to include within the nominated property all geo-sites that are relevant to the potential Outstanding Universal Value under criterion (viii), possibly through an extension of the current boundaries and/or additional component parts,*
 - ii) *a clear identification of attributes of potential Outstanding Universal Value supported by a thorough global comparative analysis, including a comparison of Plinian eruptions and dome-forming volcanoes at global level,*
 - iii) *a consistent and effective protection regime specific to all the significant geo-sites and an increased on-site management capacity for the protection and management of geological values;*
 - b) *Revise the nomination to ensure the protection of potential Outstanding Universal Value under criterion (x), by strengthening protection and management arrangements, including:*
 - i) *a rigorous and consistent protection status for the entire nominated property, possibly through an extension of the Reserves Biologiques Intégrales inside the nominated property,*
 - ii) *provisions to limit and mitigate threats to the nominated property stemming from the buffer zone, in order to ensure that the buffer zone serves as an effective additional layer of protection, in line with the Operational Guidelines;*
3. Recommends the State Party to establish a centralized approach to site management that includes strengthened geological expertise, and which can ensure the conservation of the entire nominated property and buffer zone.

A.3.2 Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Hyrceanian Forests [extension and renomination of “Hyrceanian Forests” (Islamic Republic of Iran), inscribed in 2019, criterion (ix)]
ID. N°	1584 Bis
States Parties	Azerbaijan / Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by States Parties	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 49.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decisions **30 COM 8B.24** and **43 COM 8B.4** adopted at its 30th (Vilnius, 2006) and 43rd (Baku, 2019) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the significant boundary modification of the **Hyrceanian Forests, Islamic Republic of Iran**, by including the “Dangyaband” and “İstisuchay Valley” component parts, Azerbaijan, to become the **Hyrceanian Forests, Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List, on the basis of **criterion (ix)**;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Hyrceanian Forests form a green arc of forest, separated from the Caucasus to the west and from semi-desert areas to the east: a unique forested massif that extends from south-eastern Azerbaijan eastwards to the Golestan Province, in Iran. The Hyrceanian Forests World Heritage property is situated in Azerbaijan and Iran, within the Caspian Hyrceanian mixed forests ecoregion. It stretches approximately one thousand kilometres along the southern and south-western coast of the Caspian Sea and covers around 7% of the remaining Hyrceanian forests in Iran.

The property is a serial site with 17 component parts shared across three Provinces (Gilan, Mazandaran and Golestan) in Iran and across two Districts (Lenkoran and Astara) in Azerbaijan and represents examples of the various stages and features of Hyrceanian forest ecosystems. Most of the ecological characteristics of the Caspian Hyrceanian mixed forests are represented in the property. A considerable part of the property is in inaccessible steep terrain. The property contains exceptional and ancient broad-leaved forests which were formerly much more extensive however, retreated during periods of glaciation and later expanded under milder climatic conditions. Due to this isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic species of flora, contributing to the high ecological value of the property and the Hyrceanian region in general.

Criterion (ix): The property represents a remarkable series of sites conserving the natural forest ecosystems of the Hyrceanian region. Its component parts contain exceptional broad-leaved forests with a history dating back 25 - 50 million years ago, when such forests covered most parts of the Northern Temperate region. These huge ancient forest areas retreated during Quaternary glaciations and later, during milder climate periods, expanded again from these refugia. The property covers most environmental features and ecological values of the Hyrceanian region and represents the most important and key environmental processes illustrating the genesis of those forests, including succession, evolution and speciation.

The floristic biodiversity of the Hyrcanian region is remarkable at the global level with over 3,200 vascular plants documented. Due to its isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic plant species, contributing to the ecological significance of the property, and the Hyrcanian region in general. Approximately 280 taxa are endemic and sub-endemic for the Hyrcanian region and about 500 plant species are Iranian endemics.

The ecosystems of the property support populations of many forest birds and mammals of the Hyrcanian region which are significant on national, regional and global scales. To date, 180 species of birds typical of broad-leaved temperate forests have been recorded in the Hyrcanian region including Steppe Eagle, European Turtle Dove, Eastern Imperial Eagle, European Roller, Semicollared Flycatcher and Caspian Tit. Some 58 mammal species have been recorded across the region, including the iconic Persian Leopard and the threatened Wild Goat.

Integrity

The component parts of the property are functionally linked through the shared evolutionary history of the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forest ecoregion and most have good ecological connectivity through the almost continuous forest belt in the whole Hyrcanian forest region. Khoshk-e-Daran, is the only component part that is isolated, however it still benefits from a high level of intactness and contributes to the overall value of the series. Each component part contributes distinctively to the property's Outstanding Universal Value and the component parts together sustain the long-term viability of the key species and ecosystems represented across the Hyrcanian region, as well as the evolutionary processes which continue to shape these forests over time.

Several component parts have suffered in the past from lack of legal protection, and continue to be negatively impacted to some extent by seasonal grazing and wood collection. The sustainable management of these uses is a critical issue for the long-term preservation of the property's integrity and it will require strong ongoing attention by the States Parties.

Protection and management requirements

All component parts of the property are state owned and strictly protected by the respective national legislation in Azerbaijan and Iran. The two component parts in Azerbaijan are located within the boundaries of Hirkan National Park under the responsibility of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, and are subject to a strict protection regime. The 15 component parts in Iran are protected through the Nature Conservation Law and by the Heritage Law. It will be important to harmonize and streamline the management and protection regime across the transnational property as a whole.

The management of the property's component parts in Azerbaijan is subject to the Management Plan of Hirkan National Park. The management is ensured by around 100 staff. The national park authority manages the component parts and their buffer zone in cooperation with local stakeholders, especially the Talish people living within the national park. The Talish people follow close to sustainable livelihoods, which has contributed to secure the preservation of the valuable forest until the present time. They have traditional rights to use the land within the buffer zone of the national park.

The management of the property's component parts in Iran is under the responsibility of three national agencies, the Iranian Forests, Range, Watershed and Management Organization (FRWO), Department of Environment (DoE) and the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO). A National Steering Committee is in place to ensure coordination across the series as a whole. This mechanism will need to be maintained in order to guarantee comprehensive management of the property into the future, based on a common vision and supported by adequate funding. Each component part has a management plan however, a transnational "Master Management Plan" for

the whole property is also a long-term requirement. The national and component-specific plans should be maintained, developed and updated regularly together by the responsible management institutions, in cooperation with ministries, universities and NGOs across both States Parties.

Public access and use of the area is legally regulated and logging, grazing, hunting and most other uses that may potentially impact the property are strictly prohibited within all component parts. Vehicle access and other uses and activities that may potentially impact the property are also either forbidden or strictly regulated. However, enforcement of access and use regulations is not always effective and requires strengthening. Particular attention is required to maintain and enhance where possible, ecological connectivity between component parts and to ensure effective regulation of seasonal grazing and wood collection, in consultation with local communities.

5. *Takes note of the potential for Khanbulan (Azerbaijan) as an additional component part for this series, and encourages the State Party of Azerbaijan before considering potential resubmission of this component part to align the boundaries of the Khanbulan (Azerbaijan) nominated component part with the boundaries of the Hirkan National Park, in consultation with local communities;*
6. *Also takes note of the potential for this property to also meet criterion (x) and recommends the States Parties of Azerbaijan and Islamic Republic of Iran to continue work to complete species inventories and confirm species composition and population conservation status within each of the component parts, and to consider submitting a re-nomination of the property if the further studies appear to confirm the relevant values are sufficient to meet criterion (x).*

B. CULTURAL SITES

B.1 AFRICA

B.1.1 New Nominations

Property	The Gedeo Cultural landscape
ID. N°	1641
State Party	Ethiopia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 21.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **The Gedeo Cultural Landscape, Ethiopia**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Gedeo Cultural Landscape spread along the eastern escarpment of the Ethiopian highlands, is an exceptional testimony to a long-standing and still living indigenous Gedeo cultural tradition of agroforestry, with its layered cultivation of mature trees

providing shelter for enset, coffee and other food crops. This symbiotic system, linking culture and nature, is underpinned by traditional knowledge systems of the Gedeo community, and has the capacity to sustain livelihoods while ensuring environmental sustainability.

The abundant alluvial rivers and fertile soils of the escarpment support the agroforestry layers spread over the twenty kilometres that separate the top of the escarpment from the lowlands. Large trees shelter indigenous enset – (enset ventricosum) the main food crop under which coffee grows, and now the main cash crop – together with other indigenous trees, root crops, shrubs, etc., each species occupying a distinct layer. The Gedeo Cultural Landscape property is home to just over a quarter of a million Gedeo people.

While the Gedeo are Indigenous to Ethiopia and have been associated with the cultivation of enset for perhaps a few thousand years, oral traditions suggest that they moved to the southwest from the north sometime during the last two millennia. The Gedeo communities are still largely guided by indigenous knowledge, and traditional institutions including the Songo, or Council of elders, as well as the Ballee system that regulates interaction with nature. Parts of the natural forest are set aside as sacred areas for ritual purposes, where no trees are felled or cultivation practised, and where indigenous tree species and medicinal plants have been preserved, while on the mountain ridges dense clusters of megalithic monuments, some steles and others in phallic form, were also revered by the Gedeo and cared for by their elders. The Gedeo traditional systems and practices underpin the forest regimes.

Criterion (iii): *The Gedeo Cultural Landscape is an exceptional testimony to the long-standing and still living indigenous Gedeo cultural tradition of agroforestry with its layered cultivation of mature trees providing shelter for enset, and more recently coffee as well as shrubs and other food crops. For centuries, or perhaps even millennia, in what is now the southwest of Ethiopia, these traditional agroforestry practices have provided a sustainable living for communities, based on traditional knowledge and belief systems that reserved certain parts of the forest as sacred areas and protected megalithic clusters of steles as ritual sites.*

Criterion (v): *The Gedeo Cultural Landscape is as an outstanding example of how communities over time have devised systems to optimising the constraints and opportunities of their natural environment. The Gedeo indigenous Ballee system combines customary laws, rules, regulations, norms, and codes of social relations to govern interactions with nature. The resulting landscape not only supports the highest density of population in Africa, but it also maintains harmony with species, rich biodiversity and produces high quality organic coffee. It is though highly vulnerable to a range of social and economic pressures that are threatening its resilience and sustainability.*

Integrity

The key attributes are present within the boundaries, though some of the landscape areas immediately beyond the boundaries may also include some attributes. The overall ensemble of attributes is extremely vulnerable to a large number of social and economic pressures. Although traditional management underpins the management of the property, the Ballee and Songo institutions that govern management are no longer adhered to by all community members which means that the traditional processes that support the overall layered agroforestry practices have been weakened. This could result in systemic collapse. In order for the Gedeo cultural landscape to survive in a sustainable form and to keep its value, the whole network of attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value must be sustained as a single integrated system. Urgent measures are needed to support and strengthen the traditional framework, as part of a wider strategic approach to development, in order to address the extreme vulnerability of integrity.

Authenticity

Traditional agroforestry practices and governance underpin and shape the whole Gedeo cultural landscape. The attributes are all interlinked and vulnerability of one part of the system can lead to vulnerability of the whole property. Thus, how well the agroforestry landscape conveys its value depend on the resilience of the traditional processes. The traditional practices and governance still persist but have been weakened and are extremely vulnerable to a host of different economic and social factors, which means that their ability to reflect meaning is compromised to a degree. Authenticity is thus highly vulnerable. If authenticity is to persist, and if the overall landscape is to reflect its meaning truthfully and credibly in the long term, traditional practices and traditional governance both need strengthening and supporting as a matter of urgency, in order to address the extreme vulnerability of authenticity.

Management and protection requirements

The status and protection of traditionally used land by local communities is enshrined in the Ethiopian Constitution. At the federal level, the Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Proclamation (209/2000) recognises the value and heritage status of a property that describes and witnesses the evolution of nature and which has a major value in its scientific, historical, cultural, artistic and handicraft content. This general protection for cultural aspects of the property is augmented by more local instruments that address the specificities of protecting the overall Gedeo cultural landscape.

The two key local instruments that were adopted by the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region are: 1) The Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region Rural Land Administration and Utilization Proclamation (110/2007), that states that "land for communal use which includes social and cultural affairs and religion is reserved for the communities"; and 2) the Proclamation for Conservation and Protection of South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region State Cultural Landscape Heritages of Gedeo (189/2021). This second Proclamation is specific to the property and covers heritage sites, sacred sites and agroforestry which is defined as a "land management system for the cultivation and use of a wide range of valuable tree species, animals, combined with annual and permanent crops". It also sets out the management structure and operational mechanisms that will translate its clauses into practice within the property, including constraints on where crops are planted, and support for traditional practices. The scope and details of the landscape to be protected will be determined by directives, and both Ethiopian and foreign universities are to be encouraged to undertake research and documentation to underpin these directives. These will need to define the traditional agroforestry of the property both generally and for specific areas as well as the limits of cultivation.

4. Also inscribes **The Gedeo Cultural Landscape, Ethiopia**, on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
5. Recommends that the State Party invite a reactive monitoring mission to the property to establish a Desired state of conservation and a programme of corrective measures to remove the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger;
6. Also recommends that the State Party give urgent consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing to progress the sustainable land use plan in order to:
 - i) Define a strategic approach for the development of the property that encompasses the need to provide incentives and support for traditional agroforestry practices; to improve prices for high-quality organic coffee; to raise the overall standard of living of communities; and put in place appropriate constraints for the expansion of settlements, the scope of cultivation and the type of crops and trees planted,

- ii) *Ensure that the plan builds on existing national government initiatives, and provides a context for the management plan but also focuses on the specific aspects within the property's area for which long-term protection is needed in order to address the many acknowledged threats that it faces so as to ensure its resilience and sustainability,*
 - iii) *Consider, in the context of the large scale of the property and the size of the Gedeo community, extending the timescale for the plan beyond the six months envisaged to allow for more in-depth assessment and documentation to be gathered, full engagement and consultation with agroforestry communities, and delivery mechanisms to be developed,*
 - iv) *Ensure that the plan defines specific measures to address dangers that the property faces, and frames actions in the short-term as well as in the medium- and long-term to ensure that forces for drastic and irreversible change can be contained and their impacts mitigated, and overall defines how and when the property might achieve a state of conservation that would ensure its Outstanding Universal Value is sustained for the long-term,*
 - v) *Include within the plan a strategy to protect the local and national natural values of the property in ways that support traditional knowledge and the livelihoods of local communities,*
 - b) *Implementing fully the management plan and strengthening the property management office,*
 - c) *Extending the monitoring system to encompass all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and consider introducing a partly community-based monitoring system,*
 - d) *Undertaking a detailed analysis of the boundaries of the property to justify its specific alignment in relation to cultural communities and cultural processes and identify whether any minor adjustments are necessary,*
 - e) *Considering putting in place a buffer zone for the property that provides appropriate protective measure to ensure a gradation between the property and its wider setting in terms of the impact of development and other changes;*
7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 46th session.

B.1.2 Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba [extension of “Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba”, Togo, inscribed in 2004, criteria (v)(vi)]
ID. N°	1140 Bis
State Party	Benin
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 33.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the significant boundary modification of **Koutammakou, Land of the Batammariba, Togo** to include **Koutammakou, Land of the Batammariba, Benin**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Draw up in the short term a map indicating the location of the sikien in their territory, and providing details of the nature of land use, the terraced slopes, the network of water retaining walls, and the location of groves and other sacred places. This geo-referenced database will ensure regular updating and appropriate document management, which are essential for effective management and protection of the proposed extension and its attributes,
 - b) Incorporate in the short term the results of the “HTC-ATACORA” research project in the management of the cultural landscape of Koutammakou. These results will be useful in identifying more precisely areas of high concentrations of cultural and natural attributes,
 - c) Ensure in the short-term greater involvement of local communities in the management and conservation plan of the proposed extension, and take into account traditional practices for the management and conservation of Koutammakou,
 - d) Elaborate in the short and medium terms the municipal development master plans of Boukombé, Toucountouna and Natitingou, and the urban planning regulations for the urban centre of Boukombé,
 - e) Incorporate in the management plan in the short and medium terms a conservation plan, a maintenance work plan, and strengthened monitoring mechanisms in order to take these factors into account,
 - f) Define in the short and medium terms clear protection and conservation priorities for areas with high concentrations of attributes,
 - g) Implement this road map in accordance with the established order of priority, and subject to obtaining adequate financial resources, including from external sources;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Setting up the transnational property management body, under the supervision of the two cultural heritage Directorates of Togo and Benin, and defining its operating procedures and missions,
 - b) Preparing a risk management plan to take into account the impact of climate change and bad weather on the proposed extension,

- c) *Considering the possibility of establishing an integrated management structure, covering both the cultural and natural values of the proposed extension, and guaranteeing the integration of duly qualified personnel, dedicated to the conservation of natural values.*

B.2 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

B.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar
ID. N°	1667
State Party	Cambodia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 44.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar, Cambodia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief Synthesis

Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar was a capital of the Khmer Empire between 921 and 944 CE. Partially hidden in a dense broad-leaf forest between the Dangrek and Kulen mountain ranges on a gently sloping hill some eighty kilometres northwest of Angkor, the archaeological site comprises numerous temples and sanctuaries with associated sculptures, inscriptions, and wall paintings, archaeological remains and hydraulic structures.

Established by King Jayavarman IV in 921 CE, Koh Ker was one of two rival capitals of the Khmer Empire that co-existed between 921 and 928 CE – the other being Angkor – and the sole capital until 944 CE, after which the Empire’s political centre moved back to Angkor. Constructed in a single phase over a twenty-three-year period, the sacred city was believed to be laid out on the basis of ancient Indian concepts of the universe. Koh Ker demonstrated markedly unconventional city planning and architectural features, which were primarily the result of the combination of King Jayavarman IV’s grand political ambition and the two outstanding innovations that helped to materialise this ambition: the artistic expressions of the Koh Ker Style, and the construction technology using very large monolithic stone blocks. Although short-lived as a capital and thus acting only as an interlude in Khmer history, these innovations had a profound and lasting influence on urban construction and artistic expression in the region.

Criterion (ii): *The archaeological site of Koh Ker exhibits in an exceptional way the interchange of human values that resulted in the Koh Ker Style, a sculptural expression featuring bold, expressive imagery and a dynamic sense of movement that resulted from the fusion of Indian religious and artistic symbolism with local design concepts and artistic craftsmanship. The Koh Ker Style, though formed within a short period of twenty-three years in the 10th century, had an enduring influence on the artistic expression of the subsequent period of the Khmer Empire and other Southeast Asian countries.*

Criterion (iv): *The archaeological site of Koh Ker is a prototype of a new urban landscape featured by grand-scale buildings, thanks to the use of colossal monolithic stone blocks for construction and sculptures. It had inaugurated a centuries-long phase of stone temple construction across the Khmer Empire and became a source of inspiration for the great monuments of Angkor and Southeast Asia in later centuries.*

Integrity

All attributes necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including the temples and sanctuaries, archaeological remains and hydraulic structures, are included within the property. The layout and built environment of the entire ancient capital are evident. Many looted sculptures have been repatriated. Threats to the attributes are under control.

Authenticity

The link between the property's attributes and its Outstanding Universal Value is truthfully expressed, and the archaeological remains can be said to truthfully convey their meaning; there are no conjectural reconstructions. The absence of later modifications or reuse after its abandonment in the 15th century has left the property with a high level of authenticity in terms of its location and setting, forms and designs, and materials and substances, as demonstrated by the archaeological evidence. The geographical location of the ancient capital city, the layout of the original urban plan, and the archaeological remains of the temples, royal palace, hydraulic systems, sculptures, inscriptions, and wall painting are authentically preserved in situ. The property is the same size and is in almost the same condition as at the time of its documentation in the late 19th century.

Management and protection requirements

Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar is protected by the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (1996). The Royal Decree on the Establishment of Koh Ker Temple Site, NS/RKT/0504/070, of 2004, as amended in 2020, defines the boundaries of the property, the buffer zone, and the satellite zone beyond the buffer zone.

The National Authority for Preah Vihear (NAPV) is the dedicated governmental authority that oversees policy formulation and implementation for the protection and conservation of the property, and for combating illegal destruction, alteration, excavation, alienation or exportation of cultural objects at both Preah Vihear and Koh Ker. The NAPV technical teams, together with the active participation of the community, undertake activities for the conservation and promotion of the property according to a Comprehensive Cultural Management Plan. The International Coordinating Committee for Preah Vihear advises and monitors all NAPV activities. Heritage Impact Assessment mechanisms have been embedded in the current management system. Risk management for both the natural environment and the cultural heritage is carried out by staff with adequate equipment following established procedures. Specific long-term expectations include building up staff capacity.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Establishing the carrying capacity for each monument,*
 - b) *Undertaking a full Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed visitor centre complex, and for any other development projects and activities that are planned for implementation within or around the property,*
 - c) *Developing an overall research strategy to guide the conduct of all future research in order to further improve the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,*
 - d) *Strengthening the capacity of the staff for the long-term protection, conservation, and management,*

- e) *Adjusting the monitoring system to take into account the factors affecting the property and for easy integration of its outcomes into the Periodic Reporting questionnaire.*

Property	Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er
ID. N°	1665
State Party	China
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 330.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes the Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er, China, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape, on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v);*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er is located in Huimin Town, Pu'er City, Yunnan Province, in southwestern China. This organically evolved cultural landscape consists of a tea production area of old tea groves, tea plantations, forests, and traditional villages on Jingmai Mountain. This land-use system has been developed over a thousand years by the Blang and Dai peoples following traditional practices that date back to the 10th century. The traditional understorey cultivation of old tea trees is a method that responds to the specific conditions of the mountain ecosystem and subtropical monsoon climate combined with a particular governance system maintained by the Indigenous communities residing in this area. Traditional ceremonies and festivities related to the Tea Ancestor belief that special spirits live in the tea plantations, local fauna, and flora are at the core of this cultural tradition.

Criterion (iii): *The Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er represents an exceptional testimony of the understorey tea cultivation traditions that enabled the development of a complementary spatial distribution of different land uses providing ecosystems and microclimates that support both the cultivation of old tea forests and the well-being of communities residing in this organically evolved cultural landscape. Blang and Dai peoples sustained these traditions for over thousand years by following a tripartite social governance system of tribe-government-religion that, based on the Tea Ancestor belief, has protected the natural resources and preserved the old tea forests. Traditional practices follow careful considerations of the mountain climate, topographic features, and local flora and fauna, demonstrating important local and traditional knowledge that safeguards cultural and biological diversity.*

Criterion (v): *The Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er is an outstanding example of a sustainable land-use system based on a combination of horizontal and vertical land-use patterns. This land-use system permits the complementary use of natural resources in the mountainous environment of Jingmai Mountain and represents an exceptional example of a human interaction by Blang and Dai peoples with a challenging environment that is vulnerable to negative impacts of modernisation, urban development, and climate change. The location and layout of the*

traditional villages and the style of residential buildings represent the cultures and traditional knowledge of Blang and Dai peoples.

Integrity

The integrity of the property is based on the preservation of the social relationships and ecological interdependencies between the climate, the topographic features, and the cultural practices of the Blang and Dai peoples on Jingmai Mountain. All the key attributes are included within the boundaries, including the old tea forests, the protective partition forests, the tea plantations, the traditional villages, the traditional knowledge and governance system associated with the tea culture, and the cultural and spiritual expressions associated with that culture such as festivals, religious ceremonies, and traditional dances. The boundaries also encompass the immediate setting, thus reinforcing the integrity of the cultural landscape.

Traditional villages within the property are currently under pressure from urban development and could be negatively affected in the future by increased tourism development.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the property is based on the location, use, and function of the old tea forests; the location, form, and design of the traditional villages; the form and design of the traditional houses; and the form, function, and substance of the land-use system, including the horizontal and vertical patterns. It is also based on the continuity of traditions associated with the tea culture on Jingmai Mountain.

Sources of information include the continuous presence of the landscape elements and the continuous upkeep of the land-use system, the cultural practices associated with understory tea cultivation, legends, oral history, traditional knowledge and the related belief and governance systems.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected at the highest level by national laws for cultural property, ecology, environment, forests, animal and plant species, and intangible cultural heritage. In addition, the local authorities have prepared and announced laws and regulations tailored to its protection. The buffer zone adds a layer of protection to the property, containing forests, farms, and villages where development is regulated.

A protection and management system that involves all stakeholders, including the local authorities, villagers, and professional institutions, has been developed. This protection and management system, along with the tribe-government-religion tripartite social governance arrangement and relevant planning documents such as the Conservation Plan for the Cultural Heritage of Old Tea Plantations of Jingmai Mountain as a National Priority Protected Site (2017-2035), the Plan for Villages in the Jingmai Mountain (2019-2040), and the Conservation Management Plan for the Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er (2020-2040) provide a robust mechanism for the conservation and management of the property and the sustainable development of its communities. The old tea forests, protective partition forests, villages, and entire environment of the property are the subjects of comprehensive monitoring, and a disaster preparedness mechanism has been developed.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) *Approving in priority and implementing accordingly the Conservation Management Plan for the Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er (2020-2040),*
- b) *Further developing a climate vulnerability assessment and climate change resilience and adaptation plan that address the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in*

conjunction with establishing clear limits of acceptable change for the cultural landscape with monitoring thresholds,

- c) *Developing a strategy and programmes for the sustainability of the property by engaging youth in the intergenerational transmission of tea culture and related cultural practices,*
- d) *Integrating biodiversity values and indicators in the monitoring system of the property considering the traditional knowledge of Blang and Dai peoples,*
- e) *Strictly enforcing the tourism strategy, maintaining the carrying capacity of the property, ensuring adequate access, and managing potential growth of the traditional villages,*
- f) *Developing and implementing a Heritage Impact Assessment for any development proposals in the property, its buffer zone and/or wider setting that could potentially affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,*
- g) *Informing the World Heritage Centre of the intention to undertake or authorise all major projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.*

Property	Santiniketan
ID. N°	1375
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 55.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Santiniketan, India**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Established in rural West Bengal in 1901 by the renowned poet and philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, Santiniketan was a residential school and centre for art based on ancient Indian traditions and on a vision of the unity of humanity transcending religious and cultural boundaries. Santiniketan is an embodiment of Rabindranath Tagore's vision and philosophy of where 'the world would form a single nest' using a combination of education, appreciation of nature, music and the arts. It represents the distillation of Rabindranath Tagore's greatest works and the continuing legacy of his model of education that reinterpreted ancient Vedic traditions with open air classrooms arranged under the canopies of trees.

Santiniketan exhibits the crystallisation of the ideas of Rabindranath Tagore and the pioneers of the Bengal School of Art. Set within the historical and geocultural context of early 20th-century colonial India, the ideas embodied in Santiniketan influenced educational and cultural institutions in south Asia. Santiniketan is therefore an outstanding example of an enclave of intellectuals, educators, artists, craftspeople and workers who collaborated and experimented with an Asian modernity based on an internationalism that drew upon ancient, medieval and folk traditions of India as well as Japanese, Chinese, Persian, Balinese, Burmese and Art Deco forms.

The built elements of Santiniketan demonstrate experimentation in construction techniques, materials and designs, a counterpoint to prevailing colonial templates. Santiniketan displays eclectic influences and a revived attention to the local in a search for a modernity based on internationalism. Santiniketan represents the physical manifestation of a utopian ideal of a community that became a crucible for intellectual and artistic ideas that were to have a decisive impact on 20th century art, literature, poetry, music and architecture in the south Asian region.

Criterion (iv): *Santiniketan was an experimental settlement in education and communal life in a rural setting. The community was in many ways meant to represent a uniquely Indian example of a 'total work of art' (Gesamtkunstwerk) where life, learning, work and art along with the local and the global intertwined seamlessly. The built and open spaces constitute an exceptional global testimony to ideas of environmental art and educational reform where progressive education and visual art are intertwined with architecture and landscape: with the Ashram, Uttarayan, and Kala-Bhavana areas forming the prime sites of these practices in the most significant periods of development. Santiniketan represents in an outstanding way, the emergence of post-colonial centres of cultural, philosophical and spiritual exploration in the early 20th century in south Asia.*

Criterion (vi): *Santiniketan is directly and tangibly associated with the ideas, works and vision of Rabindranath Tagore and his associates, pioneers of the Bengal School of Art and early Indian Modernism. Against the backdrop of the Partition of Bengal, Santiniketan became the crucible for an artistic and intellectual renaissance in the early 20th century. As a cultural and intellectual incubator, it had an indelible imprint on the leaders of the Indian Freedom Movement, including Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and Indira Gandhi. The significant influence of the ideals and philosophies represented in Santiniketan are demonstrated at other early 20th-century locations of cultural learning in south Asia. Santiniketan represents the distillation of the ideas and continuing legacy of a unique model of education recalling ancient Indian ideas as well as internationalism through a living institution, embodied in the buildings, landscape, artworks and continuing festivals and traditions. And while many of Tagore's art and literary works bear a unique association with Santiniketan, his experimentation through education with an internationalist humanist ideology finds its manifest reflection in Santiniketan.*

Integrity

Part of a continuing contemporary university campus, Santiniketan is an ensemble of historic buildings, landscapes and gardens, pavilions, artworks and continuing educational and cultural traditions that together express its Outstanding Universal Value. The property is of adequate size and all the attributes needed to convey its significance are included. The property includes the areas developed at Santiniketan during the life of Rabindranath Tagore and his family and associates, a period of experimentation and flourishing of ideas. Changes to uses, building alterations and installation of some new artworks and plantings have occurred, yet these areas and the elements within them are generally intact. The state of conservation of the property has been improved over the past decade through institutional partnerships. Santiniketan is in use as part of the Visva-Bharati campus. Spirit and feeling of the place reside in both the tangible (buildings, artworks, pavilions, gardens and landscapes) and intangible attributes (educational philosophies, building practices and cultural celebrations). The integrity is potentially vulnerable to development pressures, particularly on the periphery of the buffer zone.

Authenticity

Santiniketan meets the requirements of authenticity through its ability to convey Tagore's philosophy and global learnings. There is a high degree of continuity in the spatial layouts of the Ashram, Uttarayan, and Kala-Bhavana areas. Despite changes in uses and new artworks in some areas, the buildings and other attributes retain their eclectic forms based on experimentation with techniques and materials ranging from brick, mud, coal tar, living tree, sandstone, glass, cast iron, thatch, timber, bamboo, laterite, precast concrete, and

reinforced concrete. Some of these attributes could be vulnerable through decline in traditional skills. The pavilions, gardens and platforms that were central to the education philosophies are in place and in continued use; and the murals and frescos, wooden windows and furniture retain their authenticity, depicting oriental influences and local indigenous plant species. Aesthetic development of the senses went hand in hand with intellectual development at Santiniketan. The festive celebrations that have come to form a special culture of the institution, and within the local communities use traditional Indian forms and rituals, including decoration of the site, use of flowers, alpana, chanting of Vedic hymns and blowing of conch-shells.

Management and protection requirements

The property and buffer zone are within the Visva-Bharati campus. The legal protection is provided by the Visva-Bharati Act of 1951, a national law established to continue the ideals of Rabindranath Tagore that establishes Visva-Bharati as an institution of national importance. Because there are no other heritage designations in place at the national or state level, further strengthening of the legal framework and management system is recommended.

Further documentation of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value has been identified in the management plan as a priority. While the historic buildings have been relatively well documented, the same standard has yet to be achieved for the other attributes. A fully integrated inventory is needed as a basis for the future effective management of Santiniketan, including the recording and safeguarding of traditional practices and celebrations. The main factors affecting the property are development pressures (particularly in the buffer zone and wider setting), construction of new roads, visitor management pressures, and deterioration of physical materials. The value of the maintenance regimes for the landscape and buildings cannot be over-stated; and the engagement with national and state specialist agencies for heritage conservation, such as the Archaeological Survey of India, is an important component of the management system. The development of individual conservation plans for the attributes of the property is recommended.

There will be no new developments approved within the property boundary, and all conservation projects will be overseen by the Visva-Bharati Heritage Committee. Due to the delineation of the buffer zone based on the area within the Visva-Bharati campus, it is relatively narrow and vulnerable to development pressures in several places. The importance of the wider setting of Santiniketan has been recognised and a range of state land management laws and protective mechanisms apply to the wider setting.

A campus masterplan is being developed to ensure that the needs of the ongoing uses of Visva-Bharati as a contemporary educational institution are aligned with the long-term obligations arising from World Heritage inscription.

Within the management system, the effective operation of the Visva-Bharati Heritage Committee is essential to the long-term conservation of the property. This should be further strengthened through the development of guidelines for the Heritage Committee's responsibilities, and by ensuring that Heritage Impact Assessments are prepared for the Heritage Committee in a written format in accordance with the requirements of the Operational Guidelines.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Considering possibilities to strengthen the long-term legal protection of the property currently provided by the Visva-Bharati Act of 1951 by applying appropriate national and/or state laws for heritage protection,
- b) Developing a master plan for the Visva-Bharati campus and submitting this to the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies for comments,

- c) *Implementing the documentation priorities outlined in the management plan and establishing a single consolidated inventory of attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a basis for the implementation of the management system, including buildings, platforms/pavilions, interiors and furnishings, artworks (murals, sculptures), landscape plantings and features and intangible heritage elements of Santiniketan,*
- d) *Developing conservation plans and policies for each of the identified tangible attributes,*
- e) *Closely monitoring the ability of the buffer zone to protect the property from development pressures, and consider possibilities for revising the delineation and/or strengthening the legal protection of the buffer zone,*
- f) *Developing and implementing formal Heritage Impact Assessment processes to aid the Visva-Bharati Heritage Committee in its role, ensuring that assessments are fully documented in written form,*
- g) *Fully implementing the disaster risk management strategy and monitoring system outlined in the management plan,*
- h) *Developing a post-pandemic plan for visitation to Santiniketan, including interpretation strategies,*
- i) *Identifying opportunities for enhanced community involvement in the management system for the property.*

Property	The Persian Caravanserai
ID. N°	1668
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 67.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Refers the nomination of **The Persian Caravanserai, Islamic Republic of Iran**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:*
 - a) *Refocus the justification for inscription on the caravanserais as outstanding examples of historic roadside inns, during the Safavid dynasty, when a great number of caravanserais were constructed between the main cities, in order to justify criterion (iv),*
 - b) *Reduce the series to the twenty-nine caravanserais illustrating the Safavid period, considered to be the golden age of caravanserai construction in Iran, and meeting the conditions of integrity and authenticity, that is to say excluding the caravanserais of Yām, and Mādar Shāh,*
 - c) *Revise the boundaries of the component parts to include the immediate surroundings of the caravanserais and important ancillary buildings related to each,*
 - d) *Strengthen the management plan for the nominated property as a whole to include clear management objectives, detail the governance arrangements and how the different actors coordinate their actions, define decision-making processes, and*

include a disaster risk-preparedness, a comprehensive interpretation, and tourism strategies for all component parts,

- e) Strengthen the monitoring programme for the nominated property as a whole to include a clear, simple to measure and cost-effective set of indicators in terms of data collection, analysis and interpretation, and which allow the easy aggregation of data and transmission across different administrative levels;
3. Recommends that the name of the proposed property be changed to reflect the revised focus of the justification for inscription and reduced series;
 4. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Issuing general guidelines for the adaptation of the caravanserais with regards to modern commercial and hospitality functions,
 - b) Ensuring that laws and regulations that apply to the buffer zones are strictly enforced,
 - c) Undertaking maintenance work on a regular basis so that necessary interventions are kept to a minimum and respecting international conservation principles and good conservation practice.

Property	Gaya Tumuli
ID. N°	1666
State Party	Republic of Korea
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 83.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Gaya Tumuli, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Gaya Tumuli are a serial property consisting of seven cemeteries created by members of the Gaya Confederacy, an ancient collection of several polities that persisted from the 1st through the mid-6th centuries CE in the southern section of the Korean Peninsula. The seven cemeteries are the Daeseong-dong Tumuli, Marisan Tumuli, Okjeon Tumuli, Jisan-dong Tumuli, Songhak-dong Tumuli, Yugok-ri and Durak-ri Tumuli, and Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli.

Through its geographical distribution, locational characteristics, types of burials, and contents of grave goods, the property attests to the distinctive Gaya political system in which affiliated polities were allowed to exist as autonomous political equals while sharing cultural commonalities. The Gaya Confederacy responded with flexibility to political shifts in ancient East Asia and contributed to maintaining the balance of power in the region by cooperating internally and taking part in exchanges with neighbouring states.

The seven cemeteries are the burial grounds for the top leaders of seven Gaya polities that developed independently at different sites across the southern portion of the Korean Peninsula. The cemeteries are all located on elevated terrain at the centre of a polity and

are home to densely clustered tombs constructed over a long period. This dispersed distribution of equally monumental and elaborate tomb clusters manifesting shared practices for locating and building high-status tombs testifies to the existence of multiple equally powerful and autonomous polities living under the influence of the same culture.

The cemeteries all feature a particular kind of stone-lined burial chamber and have produced a distinctive form of pottery, respectively known as the Gaya-type stone-lined chamber burial and Gaya-style pottery. These commonalities contribute to identifying the territorial bounds of the Gaya Confederacy. Individual variations can still be found within these two indicators, allowing the boundaries of each polity to be identified and testifying to their political autonomy. Other grave goods, such as iron weapons reflecting similar levels of military power and trade goods imported into and exchanged within the Gaya Confederacy, demonstrate how the seven polities existed as political equals and maintained a level of internal parity.

Criterion (iii): The Gaya Tumuli bear exceptional testimony to Gaya, a unique ancient East Asian civilisation that coexisted with its more strongly centralised neighbours but maintained a distinct confederated political system. The property is important evidence of the diversity found among ancient East Asian civilisations.

Integrity

The Gaya Tumuli comprehensively manifest the distinct political system of Gaya, incorporating within the boundaries of the component parts all the attributes necessary to convey its Outstanding Universal Value, such as geographical distribution, locational characteristics, types of burial and grave goods.

The archaeological attributes of the property are mostly conserved in good condition. The component areas are large enough to demonstrate the topographical and spatial characteristics of the property and the process of its development.

The property is under rigorous government protection according to the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and is unlikely to suffer from adverse effects of either development or neglect. Some of the cemeteries have been affected by nearby urbanisation, but not to an extent that would have an adverse impact on their attributes.

Authenticity

The seven cemeteries meet the conditions of authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance, and location and setting.

Excavation within the property has been conducted to the minimal possible extent and only for academic or conservation purposes by expert institutes. The excavations conducted to date have confirmed the authenticity of the burial structures, burial-mound construction methods and building materials. Repair work within the component parts' settings is conducted by nationally licensed heritage professionals and ensure that there are no impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value. It is based on the findings of archaeological research and takes place only after a thorough analysis of the original form, structure, material, and construction methods.

Although the wider settings of the property component parts have evolved to a certain extent, there has been little change in location and topography, the major attributes conveying the Outstanding Universal Value.

Management and protection requirements

The property is safeguarded by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and other rules and regulations. Each of the seven cemeteries has been nationally designated as a Heritage Area with the title "Historic Site". The buffer zones are mostly included in the Historic and Cultural Environment Preservation Area for each cemetery (an additional layer of protection offered to a Heritage Area) and therefore benefit from strict development restrictions.

The authorisation of any change in the current state of the property falls under the responsibility of the Cultural Heritage Administration and on-site management is carried out by the pertinent local governments. Archaeological research and repair efforts on the property are conducted by professionally certified groups and individuals under the overriding principle of maintaining the authenticity and integrity. Grave goods from the property are vested with the State and housed at museums and other research institutes. Funds required for the management and conservation of the property are provided by the Cultural Heritage Administration and the pertinent local governments.

A conservation plan has been prepared for each cemetery. The World Heritage Nomination Office for the Gaya Tumuli is leading the efforts at monitoring the property in an integrated manner. The Nomination Office has also established an integrated management plan. Disaster-prevention facilities have been installed at each site. A network of close cooperation for disaster prevention has been established at each cemetery with relevant organisations. Local residents are participating in heritage interpretation and monitoring activities.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing the process of acquisition of the privately-owned land plots within the component parts,
 - b) Mitigating the impact of intrusive elements in the buffer zones and on the property, especially the road that is dividing the Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli component part,
 - c) Developing strategies to promote all the sites, in order to disperse the visitor levels more evenly amongst the component parts,
 - d) Establishing an integrated monitoring system based at least partly on quantitative data,
 - e) Further involving local communities in the decision-making processes.

Property	Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor
ID. N°	1675
States Parties	Tajikistan / Turkmenistan / Uzbekistan
Criteria proposed by States Parties	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 94.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor is one of the key sections of the Silk Roads in Central Asia that connects other corridors from all directions. Comprising thirty-four component parts located in rugged mountains, fertile river valleys, and uninhabited desert, the 866-kilometre corridor runs from east to west along the Zarafshan River and further southwest following the ancient caravan roads crossing the Karakum Desert to the Merv Oasis.

Dotted along the corridor passing through varied geographical areas such as highland, piedmont, dry steppe, oases, fertile valleys, and arid-desert zones, the selected component parts reflect the complexity of landscapes and the adaptation of societies to the control of the Silk Roads movement and trade. The variation in human responses between the fertile valleys and deltas, and the desert and river crossings, are clearly reflected in the selection of small towns, forts, and way stations; while the outcomes of the political and social capital generated by trading contacts are reflected in the range of commercial, elite, and religious buildings included in the nomination. It was the place where the Sogdians, some of the most international merchants in the world history, flourished. The control of these corridors was of vital significance to many of the great Silk Roads empires, such as the Sogdian, the Parthian, the Sassanian, the Timurid and the Seljuk, as they were fundamental to long-distance exchange along the Silk Roads.

Along the corridor, a large quantity of goods and some high-value commodities from the East and the West were moved and traded, and many famous local products were brought out of there to feed the desires of the populations afar. People travelled, settled, conquered, or were defeated there, making it a melting pot of ethnicities, cultures, religions, sciences, and technologies. During the historic period of the Silk Roads between the 2nd century BCE and the 16th century CE, the Corridor had experienced three prosperous periods: the rise of Sogdians merchants between the 5th and 8th centuries CE; the thriving trade with the Muslim world and beyond between the 10th and 12th centuries CE, and significant development of science, culture, urban planning and economics under the Mongols' rule from the 13th century to the 17th century CE.

Criterion (ii): *The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor exhibits an important interchange of human values over a span of eighteen centuries in the heart of Central Asia as demonstrated by the architecture, monuments, town planning, landscapes, arts, and technology of its component parts which reflect diversified cultures, ethnic traditions, beliefs, and technologies in both distinct and fused ways. Being one of the key sections at the centre of the Silk Roads network linking multiple ethnic regions, which has been alternatively controlled by nearby great empires, the Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor clearly demonstrates the diversity of populations, and the cultures and traditions, ideas and beliefs, as well as knowledge and technologies associated with them.*

Criterion (iii): *The territory of the Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor is overlaid by rich layers of cultural depositions which accumulated throughout history, which is an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions of the societies that were shaped by the trade and exchanged along the Corridor. These are evidenced by the wealth of the Sogdian merchants as displayed by their luxurious residences, the Sogdian temples with fire altar and murals, the Achaemenid citadels, the early Islamic hypostyle mosques with a large minaret, the rich Sufism buildings after the Great Arab Conquest, the advanced irrigation systems, as well as the wide spectrum of the caravan service facilities that had been provided and maintained by the successive empires controlling the Corridor.*

Criterion (v): *The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor is an outstanding example of traditional human settlements and land use that is representative of human interaction with nature. The territory of the Corridor covers diverse geographic areas such as highlands, piedmonts, dry steppes, oases and fertile valleys, and arid-desert zones, which dictated the town planning, architectural designs, agricultural and other production activities. It was also the people's determination, initiatives, and ingenious designs that transformed the harsh land into one on which populations thrived.*

Integrity

The integrity of the property is at two levels: the corridor level and the individual component part level. At the corridor level, the diversity of forms and functions of the selected component parts, including mausoleums, sardobas, caravanserais, minarets, mosques, religious complexes, settlements, and remains of ancient cities, fully

demonstrate the active role the Corridor once played in history as a nodal section, which not only linked other corridors but also contributed to the trade with locally produced goods. The serial property as a whole also showcases the exchange of ideas and knowledge along the Silk Roads as the result of the movement of people and goods. At the individual component part level, all the attributes that are needed to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are included in the property. The factors affecting the property, such as development pressure, are largely under the control of the States Parties.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the property resides at both the corridor level and the individual component part level. At the corridor level, the direction of the route, the geographical conditions, and the landscape settings that had shaped this section remain relatively unchanged over time. At the component part level, the location, the planning, and the layout of the sites remain unchanged. With many stretches of roads still used for transportation as they were used in the past, and most of the religious buildings and cemeteries still performing their original functions today. Many archaeological sites have been excavated and backfilled to protect the materials from deterioration, with the great majority of the portion remaining untouched, providing an opportunity for future research and the recovery of authentic data. The original materials and designs are found in most of the buildings. Conservation interventions conducted on the buildings observed internationally accepted principles such as minimal interventions. Reconstruction for interpretation purposes was undertaken in such a way that the reconstructed parts are distinguishable from the original structures and materials.

Management and protection requirements

The legal protection operates at the international, national, and component part levels. At the international level, an Agreement between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Culture of Turkmenistan for common promotion, management and protection of the components of the Serial Transnational Nomination “Silk Roads: Zeravshan-Karakum Corridor” was signed among the States Parties in 2020 as the legal basis for the protection and management of the property. At the national level, all thirty-four component parts are state-owned and listed under state-level legal designations. At the site level, all thirty-four component parts have been meticulously surveyed, studied, and documented, the necessary measures required for their preservation are implemented, and land-use restrictions as well as planning regulations necessary for conservation purposes, are put into effect.

The Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor is managed at the transnational, national, and component part levels. At the corridor level, the management is regulated by the Agreement, which establishes a Coordinating Committee and a Working Group for the overall protection and management of the property. The Coordinating Committee conducts meetings with relevant stakeholders to resolve arising issues on the protection and management of the Corridor. The Coordinating Committee, together with the local authorities also provides the necessary tools and training to the managers and inspectors and encourage research and joint activities for the protection and promotion of the Silk Roads Corridor. The Working Group conducts meetings to discuss issues on protection and management of the component parts at the request of the Coordinating Committee. The Working Group is also responsible for the monitoring of the state of conservation of the component parts and informing the Coordinating Committee on adopted decisions. The International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS), based in Samarkand (Uzbekistan), facilitates the sharing of information among the countries during management processes. It also acts as the secretariat of the nomination of the Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor.

At the national level, all the component parts are owned by the States Parties, and designated as protected heritage sites. Ministries of Culture of the States Parties are respectively responsible for the management of the cultural heritage in their countries in terms of state registration, policy-making, administration and budget allocation, among others.

At the component part level, each site is managed by the regional branches or governmental institutions under the Ministries of Culture of the States Parties. The costs of site management, maintenance, conservation, and monitoring are mainly covered by the central and local government annual budgetary fund, while national and international ex-budgetary aids are allocated for specific projects such as conservation campaigns, capacity building, and research. Technical support is provided by international resources, as well as universities, and academic institutions of the States Parties.

Staff capacity has been significantly improved in the past decade, but can be further strengthened in the future. A site management plan with a monitoring mechanism should be developed for each component part, and an interpretation strategy should be adopted.

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Developing and implementing a five-year management plan with monitoring mechanisms as an integral part,*
 - b) *Developing and implementing a coordinated interpretation strategy to guide all the interpretation initiatives at the component parts,*
 - c) *Establishing visitor management systems at all component parts with basic infrastructure, safety measures, service, and interpretation,*
 - d) *Continuing capacity building for on-site staff members,*
 - e) *Undertaking research to address the problem of rising damp coupled with salt activities that damage the lower portion of historic structures of the component parts,*
 - f) *Engaging local communities in site management, archaeological excavation, conservation and restoration, and tourist services for them to better benefit from the World Heritage status,*
 - g) *Undertaking research on artificial irrigation systems that helped the growth of the populations and cities in the region, with the view to consider potential extensions of the property in the future,*
 - h) *Considering the Sheibanikhan Water Divider Bridge in the future as an extension of the property when conditions allow it,*
 - i) *Investigating on the location and extent of the Toksankoriz Irrigation System (Tajikistan) component part and adjusting the boundaries of the property area and the relevant buffer zone accordingly, so as to cover the whole historical irrigation system, through a minor boundary modification request,*
 - j) *Undertaking a study on the associative values of the necropolis, the pilgrim route, and the sacred spring outside the buffer zone of the Mausoleum of Khoja Mukhammad Bashoro (Tajikistan) component part, taking into consideration the requirements of integrity and authenticity, and considering adjustments of the boundaries of this component part, through a minor boundary modification request, if relevant,*
 - k) *Incorporating the three World Heritage properties along the Corridor into the management and interpretation systems of this property;*
5. Requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 47th session.

B.2.2 Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites of Bronze Age
ID. N°	1621 Rev
State Party	Mongolia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 112.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites of Bronze Age, Mongolia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites are significant and striking examples associated with the Late Bronze Age culture of Eurasian nomadic peoples. Deer stone monuments dated from approximately 1200 to 600 BCE. They are almost always located within complexes that include khirgisüürs (elaborated burial mounds), sacrificial altars, human burials and remains of horses, and other elements. Together the four component parts represent the occurrence and diversity of Mongolian deer stone monuments, khirgisüürs and satellite structures, and are notable examples of the world's megalithic ceremonial and funeral sites. Deer stones are gigantic steles, ranging in height up to four metres with engravings of stylised stag images. Elaborately decorated the stones are set directly in the ground singly or in groups.

In terms of ornamentation, cultural significance, archaeological and landscape contexts, the Mongolian deer stones are unique within the world's Bronze Age monumental heritage sites. About 1,500 deer stones have been discovered across the Eurasian steppe, classified into three distinct forms based on their artistic traditions. More than eighty percent of these occur in Mongolia, and the images of a stylised stag that cover these stones are without parallels across Bronze Age Eurasia. The significance of deer stone complexes at Khoid Tamir, Jargalantyn Am, Urtyn Bulag and Uushigiin Övör lies not only in their ancient origins and broad distribution, but also in their number, the variety and elegance of their ornamentation, and their intact spatial associations with khirgisüürs and other elements.

Criterion (i): The Deer Stone Monuments are of exceptional beauty and cultural significance and are masterworks of Late Bronze Age culture. They constitute an outstanding example of Bronze Age megalithic monumental art of the highest quality, demonstrating the artistic vitality and creative genius of human achievement in prehistoric times. They demonstrate an extraordinary variety in their ornamentation, yet all featuring the imagery of a great antlered stag.

Criterion (iii): The Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites provide an exceptional testimony to the culture of Eurasian Bronze Age nomads, which had evolved and disappeared slowly from the 2nd to the 1st millennia BCE. In their landscape settings, they are testimony to the ceremonial and funeral practices of these peoples.

Integrity

The serial property includes all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, and the selection of component parts has been justified. The elements within the four component parts reflect the original layout and size of the complexes as they were shaped in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. Aside from some tourism facilities, there are no commercial activities associated with the property. The individual component parts and the serial property as a whole meet the requirements of integrity.

Authenticity

Archaeological studies support the truthfulness of cultural values attributed to the sites within the property. The component parts reflect the original form, design, materials, layout, size, and locations of these complex monuments as they were created and shaped in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. Surviving vestiges and monuments attest to the artistic skills and techniques used in the creation of these complex structures, and the knowledge and talent of the people who built them.

Protection and management requirements

Legal protection is provided through the Mongolian Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (2014) and the List of Immovable Historical and Cultural Heritage Properties under State, Provincial and Local (Soum) Protection (2008). Protection applies to the four component parts via various provincial and local proclamations and lists. Khoid Tamir and Uushigiin Övör are included in the State list, while Jargalantyn Am and Urtyn Bulag are in provincial and local lists. Uushigiin Övör is also a monument under State Special Protection.

All component parts derive some protection from their remote locations and their traditional land use by nomadic herders. For the most part, such traditional ways of protection are still observed within these areas.

A concise management plan establishes a shared set of objectives for the four component parts. This has been elaborated with the active participation of local communities and stakeholders. A site management administration unit for the protection and management of World Heritage properties which will ensure the implementation of the integrated management plan has been established. There are a number of aspects of the management system that require continuing development and implementation including documentation, risk management, sustainable tourism planning and monitoring.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Implementing the management plan fully, ensuring that sufficient personnel and resources for the administration and management are in place,*
 - b) *Completing the survey and documentation of the component parts, including important elements in the landscape setting,*
 - c) *Adopting a landscape management approach for the setting of the property,*
 - d) *Preparing and implementing more detailed risk management and sustainable tourism plans,*
 - e) *Avoiding further re-erection of deer stones without a robust methodology consistent with best conservation practices, and consideration of remedial measures as needed,*
 - f) *Giving emphasis, in the monitoring arrangements, to the actual state of conservation of the identified attributes,*
 - g) *Defining the carrying capacity of the land for grazing, and supporting traditional methods of pasture rotation,*

- h) *Establishing a timetable for the removal of the remnant machinery of the disused coal mine in the southwestern part of the buffer zone of the Khoid Tamir component part,*
 - i) *Implementing the planned improvements to the interpretation of the serial property,*
 - j) *Relocating the wire mesh protective fence at the Uushigiin Övör component part that currently cuts through one of the khirgisüürs,*
 - k) *Continuing the consultations needed to relocate the tent hotel at the Uushigiin Övör component part outside of the buffer zone;*
5. ***Decides** that the name of the property in English be changed to “**Deer Stone Monuments and Related Bronze Age Sites**” in order to better reflect the revised justification presented by the State Party.*

B.3 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

B.3.1 New Nominations

Property	Tr’ondëk-Klondike
ID. N°	1564
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 122.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **Tr’ondëk-Klondike, Canada**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Tr’ondëk-Klondike is located in the homeland of the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, in north-western Canada. It is a serial property that includes eight component parts: Fort Reliance; Ch’ëdähdëk (Forty Mile); Ch’ëdähdëk Tth’än K’et (Dënezhu Graveyard); Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine; Tr’ochëk; Dawson City; Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek’it (Moosehide Village); and Tthe Zray Kek’it (Black City). These have been significant resource areas for the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in’s ancestors for thousands of years and were fundamentally transformed during the colonial occupation of these lands. Collectively, the geographical, structural, and archaeological evidence of the Tr’ondëk-Klondike serial property represents a rare and exceptionally preserved tangible illustration of dramatic modifications of land use, settlement patterns, and economy caused by the rapid and large scale of the colonising incursion of newcomers into the ancestral land of the Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in in search of gold and precious minerals. It also testifies to the intense upheaval that impacted the Indigenous people between 1874 and 1908, their dispossession from, and marginalisation in, their ancestral land, as well as their response and adaptation to the progressive colonial affirmation of the newly established Dominion of Canada. The component parts are also places where, through the endurance and

revival of traditions, the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in have fostered and maintained their distinct cultural identity.

Criterion (iv): Tr'ondëk-Klondike includes archaeological immovable remains, built structures and settlement patterns that illustrate the dramatic encounter triggered by the feverish search for precious metals between the Indigenous population and outsiders in a sub-arctic region, the colonial affirmation of the latter over the lands, resources and people, and the Indigenous people's response to these events, in the late 19th century. Tr'ondëk-Klondike stands out as a very rare occurrence and provides remarkable evidence of growing colonial influence within a concentrated timeframe – from the construction of the first commercial fur-trading post at Fort Reliance in 1874, to the Klondike Gold Rush of 1896-1898, and, ultimately, the consolidation of colonial authority by 1908.

Integrity

Tr'ondëk-Klondike falls entirely within the homeland of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in. All the elements necessary to demonstrate the integrity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike – composed of encampments and harvesting sites, buildings, artefacts, and buried archaeological features – are found within the boundaries of the serial property, which is of adequate size to convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value. Key elements of the landscape setting that provide functional links among component parts are included in the buffer zones, whilst expansive views and viewsheds from component parts over the riverine landscape, the surrounding hills and mountains that contribute to the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value are part of the wider setting. As a whole, the property does not suffer from the adverse effects of development or neglect. The physical evidence that transmits the Outstanding Universal Value of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is in good condition and the property's component parts are protected and managed under appropriate legislation and policy, with no component part exposed to unplanned or unregulated developments.

Authenticity

The authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is confirmed in the location and setting, changing land uses, and patterns of settlement by the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in in response to the incursion of foreigners into their homeland. The property includes evidence related to both foreign colonial actors and Indigenous people that demonstrates extreme and rapid socio-economic change, as well as an active continuation of cultural traditions, resource use, and established settlement patterns. The authenticity of Tr'ondëk-Klondike is supported through Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's stories and oral history about the property, the assessment and reporting on the archaeological and historical resources, and archival and documentary records. Authenticity is also confirmed by language and other forms of intangible heritage, such as place names and the traditions, laws and customs of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in known as 'Tr'ëhudè', and the landscape setting and views from and over the Tr'ondëk-Klondike serial property.

Management and protection requirements

The property is subject to a strong and comprehensive legislative and jurisdictional framework, across four levels of government, that protects the historic and archaeological resources of Tr'ondëk-Klondike. Protection and management of the serial property is secured through Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, territorial, federal, and municipal legislation and policies. Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's legislation is consistent with traditional governance, traditional practices, community planning, and conservation policies.

Territorial, federal, and municipal laws and policies contribute to the protection, conservation practices, management, and legal recognition of community-based planning and formal designation of historic sites. All component parts are designated as either national, territorial, or municipal historic sites or protected burial sites, or identified in the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Final Agreement, which outlines provisions of protection and

management. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning the Joint Management and Protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and the "Tr'ondëk-Klondike World Heritage Site Management Plan" provide a framework for the four levels of government that have regulatory, management, or administrative responsibilities for the property. The management plan describes principles, objectives and responsibilities of each partner and relies on existing management plans for individual designated heritage sites.

Long-term protection and management challenges for the property include the effects of climate change and other environmental factors; the decision-making process has been strengthened to avoid threats from mineral exploitation.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Finalising and implementing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning the Joint Management and Protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike and related ancillary management coordination mechanisms,
 - b) Preparing a study on key views and viewsheds over the landscape setting to ensure their consideration in all developments and related decision-making processes,
 - c) Proceeding with the finalisation of the announced measures and instruments to further reinforce management effectiveness according to the proposed timeframes;
5. Requests the State Party to provide updated figures for the areas of the revised boundaries of the buffer zones.

Property	Viking-Age Ring Fortresses
ID. N°	1660
State Party	Denmark
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 133.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Viking-Age Ring Fortresses, Denmark**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The ring fortresses of Aggersborg, Fyrkat, Nonnebakken, Trelleborg and Borgring, constructed between about 970 and 980 CE during the reign of King Harald 'Bluetooth' Gormsson, represent outstanding examples and technological mastery of military architecture. Strategically positioned close to important land and sea routes across the Jutland peninsula and on the islands of Funen and Zealand in present-day Denmark, all five enclosures were constructed based on a uniform, precise, geometric, scalable design, and incorporated elements of natural topography for defensive purposes. The structures included fortified circular ramparts with four gateways located close to the cardinal points. In most cases, they were equipped with a concentric ditch, axial streets encircled by a ring street, and rows of longhouses geometrically arranged in the four quadrants of the fortified ring.

While functioning for only a brief period, this chain of Viking-Age fortresses is representative of the largest monuments that illustrate the centralisation of power by the

Danish Jelling Dynasty and the consolidation of the kingdom of Denmark under King Harald, who integrated a vast territory spreading from present-day northern Germany to Denmark, southern Sweden and Norway. This network demonstrates the existence of a strong royal authority that was able, through military operations and alliance building, to command sufficient resources to exert sovereign control over territorial waters, land traffic and trade.

The fortresses, the function of which can only be inferred, testify to the early stages of state formation and socio-political transformations of the late 10th century CE in the Danish kingdom, including the conversion to Christianity, which eventually triggered the progression of statehood and Christianity in the whole of Scandinavia, and heralded the beginning of the Middle Ages in Northern Europe.

Criterion (iii): *The monumental scale of the Viking-Age ring fortresses, built in a precise manner and within a single decade, signifies a high degree of centralised control and is evidence of King Harald's ability to muster military power, resources and a local workforce to create a coherent system of surveillance and control over a vast territory. The ring fortresses testify to Harald's state-building ambitions and can be seen as an outstanding testament of the process of state formation and an expression of a cultural shift in the geo-cultural context of Scandinavia and Northern Europe.*

Criterion (iv): *The chain of fortresses represents an outstanding example of monumental military architecture in Scandinavia and an exceptional integrated system within the wider context of the European Viking Age. The network demonstrates high technical values of construction and the exceptionality of a strictly ordered geometry in scalable form. The precise manner in which all five ring fortresses were built over a short period of time testifies to the existence of centralised power that was required to manage such a monumental infrastructure project involving resource-intensive engineering. Their strategic positioning linked to the control of major land and sea routes, and their territorial spread, hint at a unified system of governance over a vast area.*

Integrity

All the elements necessary to express the property's Outstanding Universal Value are included within its boundaries. Archaeological deposits have been preserved at all five component parts sufficiently well to sustain the essential values of the property. The form of the excavated features survives intact in the subsoil. While the above-ground elements of the fortresses have suffered decay, the key structural elements of the Aggersborg, Fyrkat and Trelleborg enclosures are readable in the landscape. The Borgring and Nonnebakken fortresses are discernible only as small elevations, the latter being covered entirely by urban fabric. The landscape around the fortresses has changed substantially since the Viking Age due to natural and human-made factors. Elements of modern infrastructure have a visual impact on some of the individual component parts.

Authenticity

The original forms, designs, materials and substance of the ring fortresses have survived unaltered below ground at all five component parts, even in areas where archaeological excavations have taken place. The above-ground elements of the enclosures have been damaged due to various human activities and natural erosion over many centuries, and the landscapes of the five fortresses have evolved, but the strategic settings of the structures can still be comprehended. The five component parts contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as a whole, and the property does not suffer unduly from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Management and protection requirements

All five component parts are legally protected as ancient monuments at the national level through the Danish Museum Act (No. 1505 of 14 December 2006). At the municipal level, all of the fortresses are cited in the respective municipal plans, which are regulated by

the Planning Act (No. 1027 of 20 October 2008). Spatial planning documents and special zoning restrictions provide additional protection to the property and the buffer zones.

The boundaries of the property reflect the highest level of national legal protection, with the exception of parts of Trelleborg and Borgring, where the process of extending the scheduled areas to cover the entire area of these component parts will depend on further archaeological investigations and negotiations with landowners. In these cases, the sections falling outside the scheduled areas are protected by compatible high-level nature protections.

Protection and management of the property reside at the highest level with the Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces. Management at the level of the component parts lies with the Danish Nature Agency at Aggersborg, the National Museum of Denmark at Fyrkat and Trelleborg, the Museum Southeast Denmark at Borgring, and the Odense City Museums at Nonnebakken. The management of the serial property will be coordinated by a Series Coordinator, responsible for the delivery of an integrated Property Management Plan (2023-2027) across all the component parts. A key mid- to long-term challenge will be to mitigate the negative visual impact modern infrastructure has on views to and from some of the component parts.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Supplementing the integrated Property Management Plan with dedicated management plans for each individual component part and its buffer zone,
- b) Developing for the ensemble of fortresses an overarching conservation plan, a concept for an interpretation and promotion strategy, and an integrated tourism strategy,
- c) Further developing the draft research strategy and integrating it with the Property Management Plan,
- d) Establishing clear baseline data to be used as a point of reference for monitoring purposes, and specifying limits to acceptable changes in order to inform future actions,
- e) Considering the possibility of extending the boundaries of the component parts to include the strategic landscape setting of the fortresses, if and when this becomes possible, through a minor boundary modification request,
- f) Exploring the possibility of extending the serial property to include the two similar Scanian fortresses, should future research and sufficient evidence justify including these archaeological sites.

Property	Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt
ID. N°	1656
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 145.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. **Inscribes the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt, Germany, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (iv);**

3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located in the heart of the Old Town of Erfurt in Thuringia, the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt comprises the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House, which are rare and exceptionally preserved examples of Central European Jewish buildings that illustrate, in their built fabric, architectural details and decoration programme, the adaptation to the town's specific spatial and social conditions and the coexistence of a Jewish community with a predominantly Christian society, during the urban development of Erfurt at the crossroads of important commercial routes in Central Europe in the Middle Ages. The property sheds light on the heyday of a Jewish community engaged with trade and exchanges in Central Europe during the Middle Ages, between the late 11th and mid-14th centuries CE, until the Black Death wave of pogroms.

Criterion (iv): *The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House of Erfurt are an early and rare testimony to Jewish religious and secular architecture from the Middle Ages in Central Europe. The buildings illustrate the conformity with vernacular architecture and adaptation to local conditions and thus reflect the coexistence with a predominantly Christian society and the heyday of Jewish life in Central Europe's medieval Erfurt until the wave of pogroms of the mid-14th century.*

Integrity

The property includes all attributes necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value. The former Jewish Quarter, in the buffer zone, with its well-preserved urban layout, medieval built fabric, and street network, includes visual connections and attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The integration of the buildings of the Jewish community into the medieval city is impressively perceivable to this day. They reflect how Jews and Christians lived together in the midst of coexistence, persecution and expulsion in a medieval city in Europe. The three component parts are of adequate size, so the protection of the characteristics and processes, which communicate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, is guaranteed. The Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt is not threatened by any adverse developments or neglect.

Authenticity

The form and materials of the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are largely preserved. Evidence of their construction and use by the Jewish community and Jewish citizens of the city and their conformity with local building traditions and techniques is provided by the preserved original medieval building fabric. The exceptionally well-preserved building fabric of the Old Synagogue mostly dates to the period from around 1100 to the early 14th century, when it was in use as a synagogue. In the Mikveh, the form of the ground plan and room height, as well as the medieval building fabric (12th-14th centuries), have been authentically preserved. Its original function as a ritual bath is fully perceivable. The Stone House is largely preserved in its fundamental structural elements from the 13th century and its unique interior design. The traces of a key event of European history, the wave of pogroms of 1348-1350, are clearly perceivable to this day.

Management and protection requirements

The laws and other regulations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free State of Thuringia guarantee the continuous protection of the Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt. The Old Synagogue, the Mikveh and the Stone House are registered as cultural monuments in the Book of Monuments (Denkmalsbuch) of the Free State of Thuringia in accordance with Article 4 of the Protection of Cultural Heritage Act of Thuringia (ThürDSchG). In addition, they are included in the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", which is also recorded in the Book of Monuments. All measures in the monument ensemble "Old Town of Erfurt", in which the three component parts and the buffer zone are located, require permission from the Local Cultural Protection Authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde). In addition, municipal statutes and planning such as the

preservation and design statutes and the Urban Development Concept ensure the sustenance of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and the protective function of the buffer zone.

The City of Erfurt is responsible for management as the owner of the property. A management plan has been developed as a binding action and planning instrument and will be periodically updated. The Site Coordinator office, backed up by the Steering Group and the Advisory Board, is key to guaranteeing coordination and management effectiveness at the property. A careful strategy for the use, interpretation and communication of the property is crucial for long-term sustenance of its Outstanding Universal Value.

4. **Recommends** that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Preparing a Heritage Impact Assessment for the planned visitor centre and sending it for review to the World Heritage Centre prior to any final decision on the matter,*
 - b) *Sharing with the World Heritage Centre the feasibility study for the use of the Stone House as soon as it has been finalised,*
 - c) *Integrating risk management considerations and measures within the overall management system and plans, including reviewing security measures for the three monuments,*
 - d) *Implementing an interpretation strategy aimed at all segments of the local population to disseminate and raise awareness about the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and in general on Jewish heritage in Erfurt and Central Europe,*
 - e) *Further developing specific indicators to ensure effective monitoring of all attributes of the property,*
 - f) *Ensuring regular monitoring of the management plan implementation and its periodical update;*
5. **Requests** the State Party to provide updated figures for the areas of the revised boundaries of the property and of its buffer zone.

Property	Kuldīga / Goldingen in Courland
ID. N°	1658
State Party	Latvia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 164.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. **Inscribes** the **Old town of Kuldīga, Latvia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (v)**;
3. **Adopts** the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located in the western part of Latvia, in the central Kurzeme (Courland) region, the town of Kuldīga is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional urban settlement. At the confluence of the Venta River and the smaller Alekšupīte stream, the beginnings of Kuldīga, which was called Goldingen at the time, date back to the 13th century. The

rivers' intersection is a defining element of the town's structure, contributing to its scenic character. The medieval area of Kalnamiests, located on a hill, is clearly distinguishable in the townscape, given its oval shape.

A significant part of Kuldīga's history and development is linked to the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia, which governed a significant part of the Baltics between 1561 and 1795. The town was the primary residence and administrative centre of the Duchy's first ruler and maintained an important role afterwards. As a result, the town developed into a prosperous trading hub. The international orientation of the Duchy led to a rising number of foreign merchants and craftsmen settling in Kuldīga, who left their mark on the architectural language and building decoration of the region. The town's structure has largely retained the street layout which developed during the period of the Duchy.

The architectural influences and craftsmanship traditions introduced during the era of the Duchy endured well into the 19th century. However, different laws and regulations, aimed at fire safety, led to the progressive replacement of fire hazardous roofing materials. The proportion of masonry buildings also increased, replacing traditional wooden ones. In the second half of the 19th century, the brick bridge over the Venta River was constructed, connecting Kuldīga to the east.

Unlike other towns in the Baltic region, Kuldīga survived the great wars of the 20th century largely unscathed and modern urban developments were largely implemented far outside its historic centre.

Criterion (v): *The old town of Kuldīga is an outstanding example of a well-preserved urban settlement, representative of traditional Baltic architecture and urbanism and of multiple historical periods – from the 13th to the early 20th centuries. Its historic urban fabric includes structures of traditional local log architecture as well as largely foreign-influenced techniques and styles of brick masonry and timber-framed houses that illustrate the integration of local craftsmanship with foreign influences from other Hanse towns and centres around the Baltic Sea as well as Russia. The craft skills are prominent in functional and ornamental building details throughout the town and continue to be employed by craftspeople today. The predominance of clay tiles as a roofing material contributes to the harmonious townscape of Kuldīga.*

Integrity

The property encompasses the medieval castle mound plateau, the medieval area known as Kalnamiests, and the urban areas which developed during the ducal period from the 16th until the 18th centuries but continued to organically evolve afterwards. In addition, large areas of the environmental setting of Kuldīga are also included, namely the intersection of the Venta and Alekšupīte rivers, as well as the Ventas Rumba waterfall, which was essential for the growth of Kuldīga into a trading centre.

In the past, fires destroyed substantial parts of the urban fabric and remain a risk to this day, since the town has many wooden buildings as well as buildings with important wooden elements. Floods are another important factor that can potentially affect the property, particularly in view of climate change. To maintain the harmonious townscape, the town's general construction rules stipulate maximum building heights within the property and its buffer zone.

The boundaries of the property coincide, for the most part, with the national designation of the "urban construction monument" of state importance. The area of the Venta Valley is not included in that designation but is protected as a nature reserve. The buffer zone corresponds to the "individual protection zone" and has complementary legal provisions in order to give an added layer of protection to the property.

Authenticity

Kuldīga's urban and architectural heritage is well retained in terms of material, design and craftsmanship. It illustrates continuity in function and use as residences, auxiliary

structures and religious spaces for the resident community. The old town further preserves its authenticity in setting and location, which was a fundamental aspect for the development of the urban structure of the town, influenced by the intersection of the Venta and Alekšupīte rivers. The river landscape has changed over time but not to the extent that it fundamentally alters the environmental setting of the property.

Management and protection requirements

The property was first nationally recognised in 1969 and received the highest level of national protection as a cultural monument under the national Law “On the Protection of Cultural Monuments”. The landscape elements of the Venta Valley have been protected since 1957 and were recognised in 2004 as part of the NATURA 2000 network. The buffer zone also has legal status as a monument of architecture (urban construction) of local importance in the list of state protected cultural monuments.

On a local level, multiple planning documents, such as a local territorial development plan, define strict legal mechanisms that contribute to the protection of the historic urban settlement and further prevent development pressures that might affect the property’s significance.

Kuldīga Municipality acts as the main management authority for the property and its buffer zone. With regards to the conservation of historic buildings, the Kuldīga Restoration Centre is an essential partner of the municipality. The day-to-day management of the World Heritage property is guided by a management plan, which is complemented by subsidiary plans related to risk management and tourism management.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Revising the monitoring programme to focus on a set of indicators clearly connected to the main attributes of the property and taking into account the main factors affecting the property,*
- b) *Ensuring that the interpretation of the property reflects its significance as an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, reflecting multiple layers from the 13th to the early 20th centuries; while Kuldīga’s importance in relation to the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia merits emphasis, it should be understood in relation to the town’s development prior to and after that historical period,*
- c) *Conducting a Heritage Impact Assessment, if the watch tower project were to go ahead, in line with the provisions included in the management plan and with paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines.*

Property	Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939
ID. N°	1661
State Party	Lithuania
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 177.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939, Lithuania**, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:

- a) *Define the model of modernisation developed within Eastern and Central Europe and stipulate its key features in relation to Western modernity in order to situate the specific contribution of interwar Kaunas within this framework,*
 - b) *Explore the possibility of proposing a new justification of Outstanding Universal Value under criterion (iv) based on a comprehensive analysis of interwar Kaunas' contribution to the project of modernity as produced and experienced by the countries in the Eastern and Central European geo-cultural region,*
 - c) *Define the attributes of the nominated property that express the new proposed Outstanding Universal Value under criterion (iv) based on the analysis of Kaunas' model of modernisation and its position within Eastern and Central European modernity,*
 - d) *Deepen the comparative analysis to demonstrate the exceptionality of the nominated property within this conceptual framework,*
 - e) *Revise the boundaries accordingly, so they reflect the proposed justification of Outstanding Universal Value and include all the necessary attributes that have a bearing on the integrity and authenticity of the nominated property,*
 - f) *Prepare an inventory of all the buildings and structures from the 1919-1939 period within the nominated property, with details on their state of conservation and restoration history, to be able to identify attributes of the nominated property and effectively manage and protect the interwar modern heritage of Kaunas,*
 - g) *Design new management mechanisms that will ensure protection of the full range of attributes that express the potential Outstanding Universal Value and not just the sites and buildings listed in the National Register for Cultural Heritage,*
 - h) *Prepare an integrated conservation plan that considers the nominated property as a whole and ensures the conservation of all attributes that support the potential Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - i) *Ensure the proper protection and conservation of modernist wooden architecture, given its importance for the nominated property,*
 - j) *Ensure that Heritage Impact Assessments are undertaken as a pre-requisite for any development projects and activities that are planned for implementation within or around the nominated property, as is required under paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines,*
 - k) *Propose a different name for the nominated property that will reflect the reconceptualization of the nomination;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
 4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Strengthening management instruments to protect privately-owned buildings and structures within the nominated property and support the owners in maintaining their properties,*
 - b) *Raising awareness among the local community about the values of the nominated property and creating procedures for public participation in the management of the nominated property to ensure its long-term protection,*
 - c) *Developing a monitoring system that encompasses all the attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value and takes into account the main factors affecting the nominated property.*

Property	The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Head Office and Garden
ID. N°	1659
State Party	Portugal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 190.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Head Office and Garden, Portugal**, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) *Explore the potential for the justification for inscription to be re-focused towards the complex as an exemplar for Late Modern Movement buildings integrated into their landscape garden in a harmonious and restrained way, through further detailed comparative analysis, with architecturally significant buildings sponsored by cultural and educational institutions in the Late Modernist post-Second World War period,*
 - b) *Consider whether and how the current proposed boundaries can be extended to encompass the whole of the park in the ownership of the Gulbenkian Foundation, if the integrity of the ensemble of buildings, as well as the landscape garden, is not impacted adversely by the current redevelopment of the Modern Art Museum,*
 - c) *Enlarge the buffer zone, on the basis of a detailed analysis of the immediate setting of the nominated property, including a view analysis and put in place appropriate protection for the enlarged area,*
 - d) *Augment the management system through creating a consultative body that allows the involvement of stakeholders in management,*
 - e) *Develop a public master plan for the next decade to encompass the nominated property and its setting as means of allowing a clear understanding of how future development will be managed, how the garden's ethos will be sustained, and how the park's setting will be consolidated,*
 - f) *Establish a consultative body for the buffer zone in which the City Council, the State, the Foundation as well as local stakeholders are represented;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Property	Historic Center of Gorokhovets
ID. N°	1630
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 199.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Historic Centre of Gorokhovets, Russian Federation**, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Develop coherent argumentation for the justification for inscription of the nominated property in order to demonstrate how or in which way the architectural monuments and/or the urban landscape of the historic centre of Gorokhovets stand out in illustrating a particular significant stage in human history or how it illustrates in an outstanding way the history and historical development of the wider geo-cultural region,
 - b) Develop an appropriate comparative analysis, including a thorough, well-structured, criteria-based qualitative assessment of relevant comparators, presented in a clear and comprehensive manner,
 - c) Revise the boundaries as may be necessary to ensure the integrity of the nominated property in light of a revised justification, as well as its appropriate protection;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Preparing a long-term integrated conservation programme paired with a careful conservation approach that allows for the long-term conservation of key architectural monuments and the respectful modernisation of the urban fabric without compromising their authenticity or their historical and cultural values,
 - b) Legally enacting the management plan once a Heritage Impact Assessment process has been embedded in it and a full range of projects have been included in its action plan,
 - c) Considering the inclusion of the Znamensky-Krasnogrivsky Monastery ensemble in the nominated property, if relevant with the revised justification for inscription,
 - d) Expanding the buffer zone boundary at the north-western corner of the nominated property, or providing visual, mapping or viewshed analyses that justify the current delineation;
 - e) Further developing the monitoring system to encompass all the attributes that support the potential Outstanding Universal Value, while also taking into account the main factors affecting the nominated property,
 - f) Mapping important urban features and architectural elements of the nominated property as a whole in order to analyse and demonstrate the different construction types, interventions and evolution of the historic centre, and of the individual constitutive buildings and ensembles by means of detailed architectural drawings.

Property	Gordion
ID. N°	1669
State Party	Türkiye
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 210.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Inscribes **Gordion, Türkiye**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The archaeological site of Gordion ranks as one of the most important historical centres in the ancient Near East. Gordion lies approximately ninety kilometres south-west of Ankara in central Türkiye, at the intersection of the great empires to the east (Assyrians, Babylonians, Hittites) and the west (Greeks, Romans). Consequently, it occupied a strategic position on nearly all trade routes that linked the Aegean and Mediterranean seas with the Near East. Gordion is an outstanding archaeological site for understanding the Phrygian civilisation and its achievements. The buildings of its Early Phrygian citadel, and the burial mounds of the city's rulers, constitute the exceptional exemplars of monumental architecture in the Iron Age Near East.

The entrance to the Phrygian citadel features the best-preserved Iron Age (10th-8th centuries BCE) fortified gate complex that has yet been discovered, with stone masonry still preserved to a height of ten metres. The elite buildings within the citadel feature the earliest known coloured floor mosaics. The citadel's industrial quarter, or Terrace Complex, was dedicated to large-scale food preparation and the production of textiles. With a length of over a hundred metres, the complex is without parallel in the ancient world. The roofing systems of the citadel's buildings featured timber beams over ten metres in length with no internal supports, which is a daring, unparalleled feat of engineering for the period. The large concentration of monumental tumuli in the vicinity of Gordion creates an exceptional landscape of power, different from any other site in the Near East. The largest of the tumuli, the "Midas Mound" (Tumulus MM), rises to a height of fifty-three metres and the burial chamber within is the oldest known standing wooden building in the world (ca. 740 BCE), and inside it was found the best-preserved wooden furniture known from antiquity.

Criterion (iii): *Gordion was the political and cultural centre of ancient Phrygia and today it represents the best surviving testimony to Phrygian civilisation, an Iron Age civilisation which developed in Anatolia and excelled in timber construction, woodcarving and metalwork.*

Integrity

The property fully includes all the attributes that reflect its Outstanding Universal Value and is large enough for the context of these to be properly appreciated and understood. A long-term conservation programme under implementation ensures that an appropriate state of conservation is progressively achieved for all excavated areas. The tumuli and the unexcavated areas are overall in good condition, although smaller tumuli suffer from the effects of deep-ploughing. Measures are being envisaged to prevent their further erosion.

Authenticity

The level of authenticity of all attributes of the property is high. Seventy years of excavation and research have revealed a remarkable quality, quantity, and variety of archaeological remains, with high levels of preservation. There has been in situ consolidation work on parts of the structures on the Citadel Mound. The substantial amount of data recovered from the archaeological excavations has ensured that the archaeological remains subject to stabilisation/consolidation work retain a high level of authenticity in terms of material and design. All stabilisation work has been based on complete and detailed documentation.

Management and protection requirements

The property has the highest level of site designation, having been designated as a 1st and 3rd degree archaeological conservation area by the Decision No. 1096, 16/02/1990 of the Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties. In

addition, the status of 3rd degree archaeological conservation area designation ensures that the immediate setting of the Citadel Mound at the west and north peripheries is protected from adverse development. This is also protected and managed within the framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.

The buffer zone is protected through national, regional, or local plans and through its designation as agricultural land, subject to provisions of the Soil Protection and Land-Use Law n. 5403/2005. The wider setting is covered by District Rural Settlement Development Plans. A management system and mechanisms are in place and include a management plan: its implementation through a participative approach towards the local community will guarantee its effectiveness.

Proactive measures to prevent looting and mechanisms to support the farming community vis-à-vis the necessary restrictions to preserve buried archaeological deposits are key for the long-term sustenance of the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of Gordion's Outstanding Universal Value, as is the preservation of the rural character of its immediate and wider setting.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Relocating the planned new museum outside the property's boundaries,
- b) Considering a reduction of the currently permissible development in the village of Yassihöyük, particularly of the Special Project Area (ÖPA),
- c) Implementing the proposed programme for upgrading the protection of all areas of the property from a 3rd degree to a 1st degree archaeological conservation area, according to the timeframe set out in the February 2023 additional information,
- d) Preparing a conservation plan for all designated archaeological areas within the property and the buffer zone that are not currently covered by such a plan,
- e) Ensuring regular patrolling in all areas included in the boundaries of the property and developing measures to prevent looting,
- f) Developing strategies and mechanisms to support the farmers that may be affected by restrictions on agricultural activities to preserve underground archaeological remains,
- g) Preparing a visitor management strategy for Gordion, with a particular focus on Tumulus MM, based on the outcomes of indoor parameters' monitoring and modelling, to ensure that a potential increase of visitors does not negatively affect the Iron Age wooden chamber;

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

B.3.2 Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops
ID. N°	1558 Rev
State Party	Czechia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 221.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops, Czechia**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops is situated in the north-western part of Czechia in a location that provides ideal conditions for growing hops, a central aromatic ingredient in beer production. It consists of two component parts that together illustrate the entire cycle of cultivating, processing and trading the world's most renowned variety of hops. Component part 1 - Saaz Hop Landscape - consists of rural hop fields and the small villages of Stekník and Trnovany, and component part 2 - Žatec - consists of the historic urban centre of the town of Žatec (Saaz in German) along with its 19th century industrial suburb. Both component parts are geographically close, linked by the river Ohře.

This evolved and continuing cultural landscape and its built heritage associated with hop growing and processing is testimony to a tradition that has been practiced here for more than 700 years and still continues to this day, despite tremendous demographic changes at various points in its history. The features of this striking landscape range from traditional hop fields to buildings used for drying, packing, certifying and storing hops, to parts of the historic transportation network of roads, railway, the river Ohře and other watercourses. These also include supporting administrative, cultural and religious buildings, as well as cultural practices. This landscape, with specific buildings and structures linked to hop production, demonstrates close interactions between the rural hop growing landscape and its urban base.

Criterion (iii): *Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops bears exceptional testimony to a strong centuries-long cultural tradition of growing and processing the world's most renowned hops variety. Evidence of this testimony is found in the spatial configurations, urban patterns and buildings of this evolved and continuing cultural landscape. The town of Žatec became a globally recognised centre of hops in the 19th century as a result of innovations in hop production and flourishing global trade undertaken by local Czech, German and Jewish communities. This renown continues to the present day. The exceptional testimony of this cultural landscape is expressed in its traditional hop fields and buildings used for drying, packing, certifying and storing hops, as well as the related administrative, cultural and religious buildings.*

Criterion (iv): *Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops is an outstanding example of a monoculture landscape. Associated with hop growing and processing in both rural and urban environments over a period of more than 700 years, the property includes outstanding examples of agricultural landscapes, buildings, architectural and technological*

ensembles. These examples illustrate various methods of hop breeding, drying, preservation, packaging and quality certification that were developed here since the Late Middle Ages and climaxed in the 19th and early 20th century.

The rural landscape is particularly defined by hop fields, with their typical trellises of poles and wires. It also includes rural settlements with preserved farm buildings and barns where hops were dried and stored, and the former residence of the local landlord, the Stekník Chateau, which is a dominant landmark in the landscape as it rises above the still-used historic hop fields. The urban centre of this hop-growing landscape is the town of Žatec, with its municipal warehouses, hop drying kilns, sulphuring chambers, and hop packaging and certification facilities. The town's exceptional skyline is accentuated by the vertical dominants of the hop-drying kilns and the tall chimneys of the sulphuring chambers.

Criterion (v): Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops is an outstanding example of a traditional agricultural landscape and traditional human settlements related to growing a crop with very special requirements for climate, cultivation and processing. It illustrates continual interactions between people and their environment over a very long period of time in a well-preserved example of the cultural tradition of hop breeding, cultivation and processing in Europe.

The technical knowhow and skills developed and refined here are well demonstrated by the hop fields with their characteristic trellises, drying kilns and other hop-related facilities that were built in the rural area. The processing of the hops grown here had a defining influence on the town of Žatec and its Prague Suburb, where very specific typologies of industrial facilities were created by communities associated with the hop processing business, as well as the residential buildings, educational and religious institutions and amenity centres needed to support this agro-industrial system.

Integrity

The serial property includes all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value. Its boundaries adequately ensure the complete representation of the entire cycle of growing, processing and distributing hops.

The two component parts contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the site as a whole. Among the most distinctive attributes of component part 1 are the hop fields around the small villages of Stekník and Trnovany. These illustrate the growing and initial processing of hops. The village of Stekník features well-preserved typical brick buildings surrounding a central village square, and an eponymous chateau. A transportation network based on historic roads, railways and water streams enabled access to the hop fields and facilitated the export of hops. This landscape has changed little over the centuries and its current use reflects its historical use.

Component part 2, the historic centre of the town of Žatec and its industrial Prague Suburb, illustrates the further processing, certification and distribution of hops. This urban environment includes all the elements needed to illustrate the last stages of the industrialised "hop cycle," as well as the administrative and socio-cultural infrastructure that testifies to the specific societal contexts of hop production in Žatec. Traditional knowledge of hop growing and processing developed over the centuries can be considered an intangible attribute. The property does not suffer unduly from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Authenticity

Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops is authentic in terms of its locations and setting, its forms and designs, its materials and substances, and, to a degree, its uses and functions. The locations, setting and function of the hop-growing rural landscape in component part 1 have been fully preserved. The locations of hop fields have not changed, nor has the presence of watercourses and historic communication networks. Rural settlements that served as bases for the farmed fields have largely preserved their forms.

The built environment has a high degree of authenticity, including individual buildings, farmsteads, the former estate of the local landlord (Stekník Chateau) and the large Baroque granary at Stekník, which was later converted into a hop drying kiln.

The buildings in the historic centre of Žatec (component part 2) display authentic signs of an older traditional method of drying hops in lofts. The authentic forms of the buildings are closely monitored during all refurbishment and restoration projects. Even more recent hop-related buildings with unique functions concentrated in a small area of the Prague Suburb have mostly been preserved. Some of them no longer serve their original function but remain in a relatively stable condition, authentic in form and materials and with many specific details preserved. They are expected to undergo sympathetic conversion.

Management and protection requirements

Both component parts of the property are protected under the National Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on the National Heritage Protection, as amended, in combination with other protective regimes stemming from this Act. At present, the cultural values are administratively protected by Land Use Plans of the village of Zálužice and the town of Žatec. For the hop fields of component part 1, a Landscape Heritage Zone has been outlined for designation and declared by the Measure of General Nature N. 1/2021 in August 2021. The cultural values of Žatec in component part 2 are fully protected by two decrees of the Ministry of Culture which, in several steps, delineate joint heritage areas.

The hop fields located in the property and its buffer zone are also protected under Act no. 97/1996 Sb. on Protection of Hops and safeguarded under a Designation of Origin appellation, both of which regulate the quality and processing of the hops.

Management is the responsibility of the Municipal Office of Žatec through a steering group, the core team of which was established at the municipal level in 2013. The steering group includes the key stakeholders active in the property, and is assisted by working groups focused on specific areas of the management plan. A management plan sets out goals and measures for the effective protection of the property's tangible and intangible heritage for the period 2020-2030. No major changes are envisaged for component part 1 or the urban structure of component part 2. A key issue that will require long-term attention is finding appropriate uses for historic hop processing buildings that have been left vacant or underutilised in the wake of evolving processes.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Expanding the existing inventories to encompass all historic buildings within the property as a basis for monitoring and decision-making,
- b) Developing a coherent conservation framework for the urban component part and for hop-processing buildings throughout the property, including guidelines for the conservation and reuse of empty hop warehouses in the Prague Suburb,
- c) Involving a landscape professional competent in historic landscapes for future planning within the Saaz Hop Landscape component part,
- d) Preparing an analytical study of the characteristic landscape features of the Saaz Hop Landscape component part as a basis for defining limits of change for future conservation and development,
- e) Preventing future projects of comparable visual impact and height to that of the Hop Lighthouse within the property or in its vicinity,
- f) Reconsidering the residential development rights along the entrance road north of Stekník, as is currently granted by the Zálužice Land Use Plan and carrying out Heritage Impact Assessments should specific development plans arise for any of the eight concerned plots in the future,

- g) *Adhering to the principles of good governance by fostering the inclusion of stakeholders not yet participating in the protection and management of the property, in line with paragraphs 40 and 117 of the Operational Guidelines,*
- h) *Developing and implementing risk preparedness plans for the property, such as fire protection for historic buildings and other attributes, and flood protection in the event of a dam failure.*

Property	Talayotic Menorca - A cyclopean island odyssey
ID. N°	1528 Rev
State Party	Spain
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 232.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.24

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **Talayotic Menorca - A cyclopean island odyssey, Spain**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Located on the Island of Menorca, the second largest of the Balearic Islands in the western Mediterranean Sea, a series of nine component parts in the Migjorn and Tramuntana regions of Menorca encompasses a dense assemblage of archaeological sites that feature cyclopean structures dating from the Bronze Age (1600 BCE) to the Late Iron Age (123 BCE). Agropastoral landscapes recall the occupation of the island by prehistoric communities in diverse settlements and burial sites scattered across the dry tableland in the south and in the rugged hills rising in the north.

Cyclopean architecture – which consists of structures built of very large blocks of stone without mortar – in a wide range of typologies illustrate the evolution of the island’s dry stone building practices. The characteristic structures include hypogea (artificial caves), talayots (large cone-shaped structures, generally truncated), taulas (T-shaped constructions formed by a large rectangular supporting stone slab and an inverted and truncated pyramidal capital), taula enclosures (religious structures comprised of an apsidal ground plan and concave facade), navetas (which display an inverted ship shape, and in some cases rounded ground plans), circular houses, and hypostyles (roofs supported by pillars).

The evolution on the spatial organisation of these prehistoric structures suggests the emergence of a hierarchical society. Distinct visual interconnections between archaeological sites indicate the existence of social networks, and astronomical orientations imply possible cosmological meanings. Together, this series of ancient stone-built settlements and their landscapes provide a window into this region’s prehistoric island cultures.

Criterion (iii): *The high density of prehistoric sites on Menorca and their unusual level of preservation represent an outstanding demonstration of prehistoric dry stone building techniques. The structures unique to this island such as the burial navetas, circular houses and taulas, together with talayots and other dry-stone structures associated with the spatial organisation and occupation of the landscape by prehistoric communities in a*

challenging island environment, are an exceptional testimony to a tradition of cyclopean architecture and its evolution over a period of approximately 1,500 years.

Criterion (iv): Talayotic Menorca represents an outstanding ensemble of prehistoric cyclopean architecture that demonstrates the organisation and practices of communities from the Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age. Navetas, talayots, taulas and circular houses within the serial property's nine component parts illustrate the evolution of the occupation of the island and represent an important source of knowledge about life during this period. The distribution of the prehistoric sites in the agropastoral landscape of Menorca illustrates a spatial organisation that, due to the preservation of large amounts of evidence, is still readable to a large extent, showing visual interconnections between cyclopean structures as well as potential sacred, symbolic and political connotations.

Integrity

Within the boundaries of the serial property are located all the elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of Talayotic Menorca, including prehistoric cyclopean architecture in a wide range of typologies that illustrate the evolution of the island's cyclopean building practices for approximately 1,500 years from the Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. Its boundaries adequately ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance. The property does not suffer unduly from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Authenticity

The serial property meets the conditions of authenticity. Its cultural values are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes, including the locations and settings, forms and designs, and materials and substance of the archaeological remains, most of which have high degrees of authenticity. The locations of the prehistoric cyclopean structures and settlements are authentic, while their settings, represented by the agropastoral landscapes included within the boundaries of the property as well as the buffer zones, have evolved but are believed to evoke earlier epochs. The archaeological sites have been well documented, and the sources of information about the sites and excavations are credible.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property is protected by an integrated system of environmental, cultural, landscape and territorial protection regimes overseen by the Island Council of Menorca. All prehistoric archaeological structures are protected under the Law 12/1998 on the Historical Heritage of the Balearic Islands, with a majority also designated as Heritage of Cultural Interest (Bien de Interés Cultural, BIC), which is the highest level of protection for cultural assets under Spanish legislation, regulated by Law 16/1985 on Spanish Historical Heritage. The Menorca Island Land-Use Plan (2020) further protects all nine component parts of the serial property as Areas of Landscape Interest. A special protection is also granted to the night sky.

The Island Council of Menorca is responsible for managing the serial property, enforcing all laws for the protection of heritage and implementing planning instruments. It has created the Talayotic Menorca Agency to coordinate and implement the programmes established in the management plan, which include conservation, restoration, monitoring, visitor management, communication and research. Master plans will be prepared for individual key archaeological sites that are considered the most significant and most visited. Sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property over time would benefit from each key archaeological site having a master plan, and setting specific management objectives for each of the component parts in relation to the conservation of the attributes that support the Outstanding Universal Value.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Completing the master plans for four key archaeological sites: Naveta des Tudons, Trepucó, Talatí de Dalt, and Torralba d'en Salort,*
 - b) *Preparing master plans for the remaining seventeen key archaeological sites within the serial property, and setting out specific management objectives for each of the component parts in relation to the conservation of the attributes that support the Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - c) *Developing a research strategy/framework for the property as a whole that is linked to the above-mentioned detailed conservation plan and aligned with the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,*
 - d) *Developing a risk management strategy and a climate change adaptation and mitigation plan that specifically address the property and the attributes that support its Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - e) *Developing a tourism strategy specifically for the property that complements the Tourism Development Plan of Menorca (2018),*
 - f) *Creating a harmonised interpretation strategy for the serial property as a whole, including each archaeological site and each component part, in order to deliver a common understanding of the property's Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - g) *Updating the management plan by integrating the above-recommended instruments (conservation plan, research strategy/framework, risk management strategy, climate change adaptation and mitigation plan, sustainable tourism plan and interpretation strategy),*
 - h) *Developing definitive best-practice solutions for the stainless-steel beam supporting the pillar in the hypostyle hall at Torre d'en Galmés (Area between the ravines of Torrevella and Cala en Porter component part), and the concrete block used in the taula enclosure at Trepucó (Prehistoric village of Trepucó component part),*
 - i) *Removing at the earliest opportunity the partially completed road works in the South-east area-Alaior component part and the electrical poles and lines in the landscape areas between different archaeological sites that have a negative influence on the landscape views,*
 - j) *Undertaking additional research to better understand the function of talayots, and the relationship of the inter-visibility networks with the social organisation and astronomical connections of the structures;*
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations;
 6. Decides that the name of the property be changed to **"Prehistoric Sites of Talayotic Menorca"**.

B.4 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

B.4.1 New Nominations

Property	National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj
ID. N°	1663
State Party	Guatemala
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 245.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj, Guatemala**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Analyse the limitations of the legal protection of the nominated property and the surrounding archaeological site caused by the lack of regulations that allow the application of the relevant laws, and put in place these regulations,
 - b) Establish a buffer zone that effectively reduces the threat of land-use in the areas surrounding the nominated property that could affect the property's proposed Outstanding Universal Value in a negative manner and meets the requirements outlined in paragraphs 103-107 of the Operational Guidelines,
 - c) Define the exact location and extension of the "protection islands", as well as the permitted land-uses and their legal status, and consider their inclusion within the boundaries of the buffer zone,
 - d) Update the management plan to include a practical risk management plan, a visitor management plan and a detailed conservation plan aligned with the research framework, all aimed at sustaining the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, and make more explicit the connection between the management goals and the proposed Outstanding Universal Value,
 - e) Ensure Heritage Impact Assessments are included in the management processes and are undertaken as a pre-requisite for any development projects and activities that are planned for implementation within or around the nominated property, as is required under paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines,
 - f) Further include local and Indigenous communities in decision-making processes for the nominated property;
3. Recommends that the name of the nominated property be changed in order to facilitate the differentiation between the nominated property and the entire archaeological site;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Developing quantifiable monitoring indicators that measure the state of conservation of all the attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, and that take into account the factors affecting the nominated property,
 - b) Addressing the potential fire hazard at the current storage and archive installations,
 - c) Establishing an independent accounting competency to minimise exposure to budget fragility and limited capacity for implementation,

- d) *Further exploring the creation of a non-governmental organisation to strengthen the involvement of the population,*
- e) *Revising the roofing solutions for the protected elements on-site in order to evaluate their effectiveness and visual impact,*
- f) *Improving security measures around open excavations.*

I.B NOMINATIONS TO BE EXAMINED AT THE EXTENDED 45TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE PROPOSED FOR EXAMINATION IN 2023

C. NATURAL SITES

C.1 AFRICA

C.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Nyungwe National Park
ID. N°	1697
State Party	Rwanda
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 135.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Refers the nomination of **Nyungwe National Park, Rwanda**, back to the State Party, taking note of the potential of the nominated property to meet criterion (x), in order to allow it to complete protection and management arrangements to fully meet the requirements of the Operational Guidelines through the development and adoption of a new management plan, to follow the expired 2012-2021 Management Plan and based on the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, including the management system for the proposed buffer zone;*
3. *Recommends the State Party to:*
 - a) *Extend the buffer zone of the nominated property in line with the recommendations in the IUCN evaluation report and to enhance the connectivity between the component parts,*
 - b) *Ensure traffic on roads crossing the nominated property is reduced following the upgrade of an alternative road to the north of the nominated property.*

C.1.2 Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	Bale Mountains National Park
ID. N°	111 Rev
State Party	Ethiopia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 125.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Bale Mountains National Park, Ethiopia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP) boasts a spectacularly diverse landscape mosaic comprised of distinct ecosystems and habitats and associated biodiversity. The property covers an area of 215,000 hectares in the heart of the Bale-Arsi Massif in the south-eastern Ethiopian Highlands in Oromia National Regional State. Building upon much earlier efforts, the National Park has been legally protected and demarcated since 2014. The property includes the Africa's largest area of afro-alpine habitat above 3,000 m above sea level (a.s.l.) with numerous glacial lakes, wetlands and moorlands. Volcanic ridges and peaks tower above the plateau, most prominently Tullu Dimtu, Ethiopia's second highest peak at 4,377 m a.s.l. Elsewhere in the park, extensive grasslands thrive next to various types of forests including tree heath, bamboo and juniper forests. Significantly, the southern slopes of the Bale Mountains descend dramatically into the famous Haremma Forest, the second largest moist tropical forest in Ethiopia, including patches of cloud forest.

As the origin of several important rivers, the ecosystems and habitats within BMNP and its surroundings regulate the supply of water for millions of people in and beyond Ethiopia. The park and its surroundings are home to an extraordinary fauna and flora with an exceptional degree of endemism and in several cases the only remaining populations of globally threatened species across numerous taxonomic groups. For example, Mountain Nyala and Bale Monkey are both endemic to this area, along with numerous endemic rodents and amphibians, as well as the most important remaining population of Ethiopian Wolf. It is important to understand, however, that at the time of inscription, the property's exceptional conservation values coincide with very high pressure on the ecosystems. Despite severe threats and a continuing need to better balance local livelihoods with the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, longstanding conservation efforts, partnerships and the natural protection granted by the rugged terrain have maintained a favourable conservation status and outlook by the standards of the afro-alpine and East Africa's moist tropical forests.

Criterion (vii): *The property protects a landscape mosaic of extraordinary beauty that is shaped by the combined forces of ancient lava outpourings, glaciation and the dissection by the Great Rift Valley. It features volcanic peaks and ridges, dramatic escarpments, sweeping valleys, glacial lakes, lush forests, deep gorges and numerous waterfalls, creating an exceptional natural beauty. The altitudinal gradient of the park spans almost 2,900 metres from the highest peak standing at 4,377 m a.s.l. (Tullu Dimtu) down to*

approximately 1,500 m a.s.l. in the Haremma Forest. The altitudinal gradient not only creates vibrant changes in topography, soil, vegetation and species assemblages but constantly changing, breath-taking vistas. Amongst scattered wetlands and rocky outcrops, the iconic Giant Lobelias break the skyline above the otherwise stunted afro-alpine vegetation of the Sanetti Plateau, a harsh and aesthetically stunning high altitude environment. Unusual striations, or boulder grooves, mark the shallow hillsides, a natural phenomenon, which remains an enigma to geologists and glaciologists. Dropping from the plateau, the Haremma and the adjacent Mena Angetu form the second largest moist tropical forest in Ethiopia, transitioning in some areas into the country's only remaining patches of cloud forest. This, combined with the plateaus, complete a unique, majestic landscape with an extraordinary natural aesthetic.

Criterion (x): The property harbours diverse and unique biodiversity at ecosystem, species and genetic levels. The Sanetti Plateau and the slopes of the Bale Mountains National Park above 3,500 m a.s.l. encompass the largest intact and contiguous expanse of afro-alpine habitat in the world further adding to the importance of the property as a rare large-scale remnant of this habitat. Uniquely, the afro-alpine of the Bale Mountains continues to be intricately linked to intact and large-scale expanses of forest, wetland and grassland ecosystems and habitats. More than 80% of all species found in the afro-montane habitat are endemic.

Bale Mountains National Park is home to 1,660 documented species of flowering plants, 177 of which are endemic to Ethiopia and 31 exclusively to the Bale Mountains. The forests of the Bale Mountains serve as a genetic reservoir for Wild Forest Coffee and countless medicinal plant species. 79 mammal species have been recorded in the park; 23 of these are endemic, including eight rodent species. There are 363 documented bird species, including over 170 recorded migratory bird species, such as wintering and passing raptors, including the Greater Spotted Eagle. While the afro-alpine habitats are not conspicuously rich in terms of plant species, more than 80 % of all species found in this type of habitat are endemic, an extreme degree of endemism by any standard. The afro-alpine has been recognized as a globally significant place in literally all major global conservation priority-setting exercises.

At the time of inscription, the Haremma Shrew, the Giant Mole Rat, the Malcolm's Ethiopian Toad, the Bale Mountains Tree Frog and the Bale Mountains Frog can only be found in the Bale Mountains. The property hosts an estimated two-thirds of the global population of the endemic Mountain Nyala, the most important population of the endemic Ethiopian Wolf and it is home to the Menelik's Bushbuck, an endemic subspecies. The Bale Monkey is endemic to the Ethiopia Highlands, east of the Rift Valley and is restricted to the bamboo belt of the Bale Mountains and the Sidamo Highlands.

Integrity

Covering 215,000 hectares, the property serves as a meaningful and viable representation of afro-alpine and associated forests. The afro-alpine Sanetti Plateau is situated within the property in its entirety. At the foot of the southern escarpment lies the tropical moist Haremma Forest, one of Ethiopia's largest natural forests, granted protection in the national law with about 100,000 hectares within BMNP and the adjacent areas. The forest cover in the park is almost continuous with a low level of fragmentation and degradation. The dense, green, misty jungle contains huge trees, moss draped branches, and impenetrable undergrowth wrapped in a tangle of creepers among which wild coffee and medicinal plants grow. Unlike most of the wider ecoregion, the land and resources protected by the national park are still in a relatively good state of conservation due to the longstanding conservation efforts, the remote location and the rugged terrain.

Nevertheless, pressures on the property's nature conservation values at the time of inscription are related to unsustainable practices linked to increasing human settlement within and around the park, including expansion of livestock grazing and agriculture.

Although localized degradation has occurred, the full array of ecosystem and habitat diversity, hosting complete native species assemblages, continues to exist. Other threats to the integrity of BMNP requiring long-term attention include the existing road crossing the park's vulnerable key habitats. The road generates some direct disturbance and facilitates access to otherwise remote areas.

The property, with its clear, legally defined boundary, is of sufficient size to protect a large, particularly valuable and still remarkably intact example of the linked ecosystems and habitat mosaic of this area. The property has a recognized buffer zone comprising all 29 neighbouring kebeles (the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia) surrounding the legally gazetted and demarcated park boundary as a key investment in the future integrity of the property. The buffer zone itself harbours very important conservation values, as well as securing landscape connectivity beyond the property.

Protection and management requirements

Bale Mountains National Park is managed by the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA). EWCA is a self-governed body, created by Proclamation No. 575/2008 of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and regulated by National Law of Wildlife Development, Conservation and Utilization (Proclamation No. 541/2007). The entire surface area of the property of 215,000 hectares enjoys a high level of legal protection in line with IUCN Protected Area Category II. The national park is surrounded by an officially recognized buffer zone of 235,121 hectares, ranging between approximately 5 to 20 km from the boundaries of the park. The Oromia National Regional State acting through the local woreda (district authorities) and kebele committees are critically important partners in the management of the property and its buffer zone. Regulation 338/2014 includes the establishment of a statutory Park Advisory Committee (PAC) with representation of the park adjacent woredas. In each woreda, a Park Community Dialogue Forum (PCDF) has been established with representation from each of the park adjacent kebele. The PAC reports to the Bale Regional-Federal Coordination Committee which provides the policy direction with regard to addressing threats to the park.

In the buffer zone, Oromia National Regional State, the local government bodies and Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise (OFWE) support more integrated and landscape scale governance of the Bale eco-region through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) cooperatives, Community Conservancies (CC) and Controlled Hunting Areas (CHA) linking to the park through bodies such as the PCDF. The Governance of the buffer zone promotes sustainable natural resource use by the park adjacent communities without compromising conservation and the ecosystem services of the property.

Managed by EWCA, the park has its own park administration office with additional ranger outposts and mobile camps. Park staff includes around 80 rangers at the time of inscription. The property's strategic and operational management is guided by a 10-year General Management Plans (GMP), which includes management programmes on Park Operations; Tourism Management; Interim Settlement & Grazing Management; Outreach and Ecological Management. In addition, a Tourism Development Plan guides the management actions to improve community benefits from tourism whilst managing the impact of visitors on the property. Threats to the property are actively being addressed through the General Management Plan's Interim Settlement Grazing Management Programme, a Grazing Pressure Reduction Strategy and a linked Livelihood Improvement Strategy, which include measures to reduce livestock to sustainable levels and gradually expand no-grazing zones through a participatory process with relevant communities. Strict adherence to a rights-based approach and to the principle of free, prior and informed consent of the affected communities are key requirements for the management of the property.

One challenge beyond the scope of EWCA and park management has been sporadic civil unrest but the situation is improving. Nonetheless, there is progress in terms of enhancing communication and collaboration with all stakeholders and rights-holders, a crucial long-term task. Efforts are underway to improve the critically important dialogue and cooperation with local communities, resource users and all levels of government. Mechanisms are emerging to more effectively incorporate park protection into local development strategies with an emphasis on addressing the issues of settlement and livestock grazing in the park, while fully taking into account local needs.

4. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Continue to address the threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property through the appropriate implementation of the General Management Plan, including regarding unsustainable practices, such as overgrazing by livestock,
 - b) Ensure that, in line with the State Party's continued commitments made in the nomination, any proposed relocation of people and communities from within the property follows a rights-based approach, ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of the affected communities and applying international best practices and applicable norms and standards;
5. Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

C.2 ARAB STATES

C.2.1 New Nominations

Property	'Uruq Bani Ma'arid
ID. N°	1699
State Party	Saudi Arabia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(vii)(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 147.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid, Saudi Arabia, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii) and (ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

'Uruq Bani Ma'arid is situated at the western edge of Ar-Rub' al-Khali, known to be the largest continuous sand sea on Earth. The property's hyper-arid desert represents iconic wilderness of Arabia and conserves one of the Earth's most spectacular desert landscapes with a wide variety of wildlife habitats. It harbours greater biological diversity than any other part of Ar-Rub' al-Khali and features one of the world's largest longitudinal sand dune systems overlying a dissected limestone plateau, and the southern end of the Tuwayq Escarpment with its vegetated wadis, gravel plains, and inter-dune corridors. The gradient of natural habitats embraced within the property forms the building blocks of a functioning ecological network of patterns and processes supporting the survival and

viability of key plant and animal species of global importance, including successfully reintroduced species. 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid is the last place where Arabian Oryx were observed in the wild, and it is now the focus of an intensive and successful reintroduction program for Arabian Oryx and other keystone species, such as the Arabian Sand Gazelle, and the Arabian Mountain Gazelle.

Located at the southern end of the Jabal Tuwayq limestone escarpment, the area covered by the property exemplifies the interaction of Ar-Rub' al-Khali's dunes with the escarpment creating a topographic diversity that distinguishes the property from the surrounding areas of the Ar-Rub' al-Khali. Where the dynamic sand dunes witness the process of species adaptation to extreme physical environments, the more stable escarpment provides the sporadic refuge needed for the survival of the property's free-ranging species. In total, the property encompasses 1.27 million hectares of intact desert ecosystems with a buffer zone of 80,600 hectares.

Criterion (vii): 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid is an iconic hyper-arid sand desert representing the largest sand sea on Earth, Ar-Rub' al-Khali. Where the sands meet the Tuwayq escarpment, they form an extraordinary spectrum of juxtaposed contrasts and fusions of forms and colours. 35 longitudinal sand dunes ('uruq in Arabic) reach up to 200 km in length and rise up to 170 m in height. Their wavelength ranges between 2.5 and 4.5 km. The property is also distinguished by the widespread presence of zibars, which are particularly well-developed in the property. Zibars are features that are generally of low relief, without well-formed slip faces, and composed of coarse and relatively poorly-sorted sand.

The property serves as an ecological refuge for iconic wildlife of the desert and offers a world-class panorama of the windblown sands of the Ar-Rub' al-Khali desert, with some of the world's highest longitudinal dune fields, and inter-dunal corridors, eastward-flowing high vegetation wadis, the Tuwayq Escarpment engulfed by westward flowing sands, and low sand plains to the west of the escarpment. A wide spectrum of colour harmonies derives from the resonance of contrasting hues of the sand grains in the ripples that cover the dunes. A true portrait of the desert where the light-coloured Arabian Oryx (or wudayhi, meaning clear in Arabic) contrasts against the large-scale and dramatic backdrop of the hyper-arid environment.

Criterion (ix): The varied topography of the property creates a wide range of wildlife habitats and niches, including ecological refuges to the Arabian Oryx, Arabian Sand Gazelles and Arabian Mountain Gazelles, successfully reintroduced into their natural habitats after decades of extinction in the wild, with each having 19%, 25% and 2% respectively of their total worldwide population present within the property. The animal populations are completely free ranging in a huge area with a high level of ecological integrity. Ingenious adaptations by plant and animal species to the hostile environment and speciation processes can be observed. The Arabian Sand Gazelle is adapted to great extremes of temperature and drought and the Arabian Oryx is able to adapt to rising temperatures. The property counts 526 recorded species at the time of inscription, forming an intact ecosystem. The Tuwayq Escarpment and its associated network of inland wadis play a vital role to support woody perennial plants, which are essential as feeding and shelter areas for the flagship species.

Whilst low on biodiversity compared to other desert properties globally, 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid appears to exhibit the richest flora in the Ar-Rub' al-Khali with 118 plant species recorded and a high level of endemism. The area also hosts five reptile species endemic to Arabia and it is a critical site for plant conservation, with locally endemic, near-endemic, regionally endemic and/or regional range-restricted taxa.

Integrity

The property stands out due to its large size and high level of integrity with impacts from tree-cutting, overgrazing, hunting and other drivers of desertification largely being

absent. The vast area of the property ensures representation of the hyper-arid desert ecosystem with all its elements covered and subject to undisturbed evolution. The trophic network is intact and in balance. However, it is important to note the fragile nature of the property's ecosystem, especially in the context of climate change.

The configuration of 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid, combining sand dune systems with an escarpment and incised plateau creates an exceptional "edge effect" for the survival of wildlife in a hyper-arid environment. Integrity is maintained thanks to the property's remoteness and long distance to major developments. A rugged terrain and harsh climate have deterred permanent human residence and large-scale resource use.

Protection and management requirements

The property is congruent with the 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid Protected Area, which effectively protects flagship species. It is important to maintain the high level of intactness of the property and to ensure the desert ecosystem remains undisturbed and will not be affected by camel grazing and illegal wildlife hunting. It is excluded from oil and gas exploration and extraction, which is confirmed by Royal endorsement. Requirements of environmental audit, rehabilitation of former quarry sites, and needs to monitor private farms in the vicinity of the protected area are receiving adequate attention at the time of inscription.

In 1996, 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid was designated a protected area by Royal Decree and it enjoys the highest level of protection at the national level. The property is entirely state-owned with no private lands or land claims within its boundaries. It is adequately protected by national legislation. The main legislative framework is the national environmental protection law of 2020, which represents a legal umbrella. It is executed through several bylaws, including an updated protected areas bylaw, ratified by the Government in September 2021, which is the main legislative instrument pertaining to protected areas. The National Centre for Wildlife is the national authority in charge of proposing, managing, and supervising protected areas. Other legislative frameworks regulate human activities primarily outside protected areas, including the national wildlife hunting regulation, wood cutting regulation, environmental violations and penalties regulation, environmental licensing for the construction and operation of development activities regulation, and the environmental rehabilitation and degraded and polluted sites regulation. Increased camel grazing, occurring in the sustainable resource use zone, and illegal wildlife hunting are the main activities that could become a concern. They are both adequately addressed by the management team at the time of inscription. A buffer zone to the west protects the property against environmental degradation from nearby development activities.

A three-year management plan guides the property's transition from a national protected area to a World Heritage property. Implementation started in 2021 and all required human, financial, and logistical resources have been allocated, along with national and international technical expertise. On-site management is guaranteed by more than 140 staff and sustainable funding is provided by the Government. In 2021, an updated zoning plan was developed, representing a ten-year conservation vision for the protected area as a natural World Heritage property. This will ensure the highest level of integrity and effective long-term protection of the property's natural values and attributes. At the time of inscription, the property is divided into four distinctive zones balancing conservation and sustainable development objectives: wilderness zone (54%), nature-culture ecotourism zone (2%), sustainable resources use zone (44%), and the general use zone (less than 0.5%), in addition to a buffer zone of 80,600 hectares.

4. Requests the State Party to:

- a) *Ensure that no projects are developed in the buffer zone nor within the property area that could negatively impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,*

- b) *Rehabilitate the two quarrying sites inside the buffer zone, as planned,*
- c) *Continue consultations with the local communities to ensure camel grazing remains at sustainable levels,*
- d) *Monitor and respond to any negative impacts from the established cement works located within the property's buffer zone,*
- e) *Submit the updated management plan for 2024-2028 to the World Heritage Centre, once it becomes available.*

C.3 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

C.3.1 New Nominations

Property	Cold Winter Deserts of Turan
ID. N°	1693
States Parties	Kazakhstan / Turkmenistan / Uzbekistan
Criteria proposed by States Parties	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 173.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Inscribes the **Cold Winter Deserts of Turan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan**, comprising the following component parts: *Altyn-Emel East, Altyn Emel Central, Altyn-Emel West, Bereketli Garagum, Gaplankyr, Repetek, Yeradzhi, Saigachy, Saigachy-Beleuli and Southern Ustyurt, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ix) and (x)**;**
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Cold Winter Deserts of Turan is a transnational serial property shared by Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The property comprises ten component parts distributed across arid areas of Central Asia's temperate zone between the Caspian Sea and the Turanian high mountains system. The property is subject to extreme climatic conditions with minimal levels of precipitation, very cold winters and hot summers. In spite of these extreme conditions, the property boasts an exceptionally diverse flora and fauna that has adapted to the harsh conditions. The property also represents a considerable diversity of desert ecosystems, their evolution, functions and natural dynamics, covering Turan Deserts from the mountain depressions and piedmonts of Altyn-Emel to the gypsum deserts of Southern Ustyurt, spanning a distance of more than 1,500 kilometres from East to West. Each of the component parts has its own specifics, and at the same time, they complement each other in terms of biodiversity, desert types, and ongoing ecological processes. The property holds a vast area of 3,174,415 hectares, with buffer zones adding up to a total of 320,819 hectares.

Criterion (ix): *The serial property represents the cold winter deserts as an outstanding example of the development of terrestrial ecosystems in extreme climate conditions and of the evolution of survival and adaptation strategies of plants and animals as ongoing ecological and biological processes. The ten component parts include diverse*

geomorphological desert types, which are reflected by different ecosystems. It is representative of most of the ecological-physiographic vegetation types in the Turan deserts: sagebrush and perennial saltwort vegetation; psammophytic vegetation, i.e. desert grasses; saxaul shrubs and woodland. Taxonomic diversification and morphological convergence of plants are significant ongoing biological processes. Saxaul woodland demonstrates the ability of desert ecosystems for ongoing carbon sequestration and storage. Morphological, physiological and behavioural adaptations ensure survival of animal life as a fundamental ongoing process within the cold winter deserts of Turan. The component parts are important to the migration of migratory birds and ungulate species and serve as node points for migratory species and their dispersal across wider areas in the region.

Criterion (x): The serial property hosts very specific and diverse flora and fauna, adapted to the extreme climatic conditions of the Cold Winter Deserts of Turan. The species diversity is high, including diversity hotspots of Chenopodiaceae and plant genera of different families such as Artemisia, Calligonum, Salsola, Zygophyllum or Limonium, including a high share of endemic species. The property hosts numerous breeding birds, and important resting places of migrating bird species, as well as desert-adapted herpetofauna and insects. The Cold Winter Deserts of Turan are the habitat of globally threatened mammals, such as Goitered Gazelle, Saiga and Urial. Further important species that occur in component parts of the property include Kulan, Snow Leopard, Marbled Polecat and Striped Hyena as well as Asian Houbara, Great Bustard, Saker Falcon, White-headed Duck and Egyptian Vulture.

Integrity

The property's ten component parts are representative of the Turanian cold winter deserts. They include the most intact examples of desert ecosystems within legally protected areas. The serial property covers a total of 3,174,415 hectares, with some component parts benefitting from buffer zones with a combined area of 320,819 hectares. The ecosystems fulfil their ecological functions, and host the characteristic plant and animal diversity of cold winter deserts.

Most of the ten component parts are very remote and far from settlements. However, historical population decline of ungulate species has occurred across the region due to poaching, and significant barriers to migration exist through the border fencing, causing disruption to migratory routes. Further threats to the property include linear infrastructure, such as tracks, roads, railways and canals, affecting connectivity as well as continued poaching and grazing by livestock. Overgrazing by livestock in the areas outside the property can also cause threats to ungulates as it affects their food source availability. The overall threat level is low at the time of inscription but these threats will require close attention, including through monitoring and mitigation action.

Protection and management requirements

All ten component parts of the property are publicly owned and protected by the relevant national legislation of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and managed on the basis of specific management plans by state administrations under the responsibility of the relevant ministries. It will be essential for each component part of the property to maintain the strict protection regime in the long term. The three component parts of the Altyn Emel cluster in Kazakhstan are encompassed by the Altyn-Emel National Park. The component parts in Turkmenistan are fully covered by Nature Sanctuaries and State Nature Reserves. In Uzbekistan, the Southern Ustyurt component part corresponds with the Southern Ustyurt National Park whilst the component parts of Saigachy and Saigachy-Beleuli are covered by the Saigachy complex (landscape) reserve, which is managed as a wilderness area.

The priority management objective for all ten component parts is to ensure the ecosystem integrity of desert landscapes, including their biological diversity of plants and

animals. Each of the component parts benefit from well-defined governance frameworks and management plans as well as staff with growing technical capacities in essential areas of expertise. There are various projects in support of the management of the component parts, including on monitoring and patrolling which will need to be continued along with continued capacity development in relation to the threats, size of the areas and future management objectives, including sustainable tourism not exceeding the carrying capacity and affecting the fragile desert ecosystem.

The transnational management will be ensured by a Joint Steering Committee with responsible representatives of all three States Parties on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding, signed on 10 January 2022. The Memorandum commits the States Parties of the property to effective transnational management and protection mechanisms, according to the Operational Guidelines. The joint management is to be implemented and coordinated through the Joint Steering Committee, including through exchanges on the individual and national management plans, by staff exchange, joint public awareness campaigns and environmental education. It is important that the Joint Steering Committee also coordinates approaches to enhancing connectivity between the component parts and the wider landscape and that sufficient budget is allocated by the governments.

4. Requests the States Parties to ensure the protection and management of the Outstanding Universal Value is guaranteed in the long term, including by:
 - a) Increasing the connectivity between the component parts of the property and with the wider ecosystem, including by removing and mitigating barriers to large mammal migration,
 - b) Ensuring the legal protection of each component part and each buffer zone is maintained in the long term,
 - c) Allocating sufficient funding to the Joint Steering Committee, strengthening the transnational and transboundary management of the property, including through regular exchange and capacity-building and research and monitoring across the ten component parts of the property, including on transboundary migration patterns.

Property	Tugay forests of the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve
ID. N°	1685
State Party	Tajikistan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ix)(x)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 161.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Tugay Forests of the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve, Tajikistan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ix)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Tugay Forests of the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve is located in the interfluvium of the Vakhsh and Panj rivers in southwestern Tajikistan at the border of Afghanistan. The confluence continues as the Amu Darya, the largest river in Central Asia, running to the Aral Sea. The Reserve includes extensive riparian tugay ecosystems, the sandy Kashka-

Kum desert, the Buritau peak, as well as the low (1,000-1,200 m a.s.l.) mountains of the southern spurs of the Aruktau range – the Hodja-Kaziyon mountains. The area of the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve is 49,786 hectares and its buffer zone is 17,672 hectares. The property is composed of a series of floodplain terraces covered by alluvial soils, comprising tugay riverine forests with very specific biodiversity in the valley. Significantly, the property preserves a natural Asiatic poplar tugay vegetation complex.

Criterion (ix): The natural complex of Tigrovaya Balka is an outstanding example of continuous ecological and biological processes taking place in the evolution and development of desert-tugay biocenoses and their characteristic plant and animal communities. The reserve hosts various ecological units, not only tugay lowland forests, but also steppe and semi-desert areas and their various ecotones where many stenoeceous species of flora are found. The reserve's forests, sandy and saline semi-deserts, piedmont semi-savannas, and various wetlands are dynamically adapting to changes in the hydrological regime of the territory. There are several habitats in the reserve: tugay riverine forests, freshwater bodies and marshes, semi-deserts, takirs and solonchaks.

The complex features water-resistant and thermophilic, salt-tolerant trees and shrubs such as the Asiatic Poplar or Blue Poplar, the Dzhida or Oleaster, the Multiramose Tamarix. Wildlife includes Bactrian Deer, whose population in the reserve exceeds 300; Goitered Gazelle, Striped Hyena, Gray Monitor, Tajik Black-and-gold Pheasant, and many waterfowl, completing the largely intact tugay ecosystem. The 24,100 hectares of tugay forests in the reserve represent the largest and most intact tugay forest of this type in Central Asia, and this is the only place in the world where the Asiatic poplar tugay ecosystem has been preserved in its original state over an area of this size.

Integrity

The Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve is an integral natural complex, the main components of which are inseparably associated with each other by the common origin and dynamics of natural development, and includes the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value. The reserve presents ecosystems of tugay floodplain forests, sandy and saline semi-deserts, foothill low-grass semi-savannas and wetlands, with the spectrum of characteristic flora and fauna. The size of the property (49,786 ha) is sufficient to support the sustainable functioning of tugay ecosystems. The buffer zone of the reserve (17,672 ha), though narrow in places, provides additional guarantees of the integrity of the property.

The integrity of the property depends on the riparian dynamics of the Vakhsh and Panj rivers, with the Vakhsh being the most important but also the most modified by eight dams. These dams change inter-seasonal and inter-annual flow dynamics reducing the flooding on which riparian tugay ecosystems depend. Only the section along the Panj river is still under some influence of natural riparian dynamics but their riparian woodlands are of limited size. The water balance is now partly supported by secondary water sources from irrigation systems. The water regime within the property has been restored to the extent that the property's integrity is ensured, but the matter requires constant attention and action.

Biophysical processes and properties of the natural landscape of the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve are indirectly affected by economic activities (irrigated agriculture and cattle grazing) conducted in adjacent lands, but at the time of inscription they have not significantly impacted the property and their water footprint has been greatly reduced.

Protection and management requirements

The property has had the status of a state nature reserve since 1938, the highest nature protection status of Tajikistan, corresponding to IUCN category Ia. The Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve is a structural subdivision of the State Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and operates in

accordance with the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On Specially Protected Natural Territories” of 27 November 2014. The protection of the reserve is the responsibility of a special inspection service, consisting of 30 rangers and 5 senior rangers, who conduct daily rounds and night patrols. Agriculture, animal husbandry and other economic activities are strictly forbidden within the property’s boundaries, but do occur in the adjacent territories. The nature protection institution for the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve has the necessary material and human resources to ensure undisturbed natural processes within the property.

Operational protection and preservation of the property’s Outstanding Universal Value is carried out by reserve managers according to medium-term management plans, which define specific measures for protection, scientific research, monitoring of the state of conservation, environmental education and interaction with the local population, the timing of their implementation, actors, sources of funding and expected results. Reserve managers undertake a wide range of active management projects to counter the disruption of the hydrological regime due to upstream dams. Central to this is regular clearing of channels to deliver water from the Vaksh River to and among the lakes. Maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value is contingent on regular supply of water from upstream sources.

4. Encourages the State Party of Tajikistan to coordinate with the State Party of Afghanistan to secure water flows from the Panj River to maintain the hydrological regime of the property;
5. Requests the State Party to:
 - a) Secure and maintain a natural hydrological regime for the property with sufficient provision of water to the property to maintain its Outstanding Universal Value,
 - b) Assess regularly the management effectiveness of the property, including research on the hydrological regime of the Vaksh River in relation to the property,
 - c) Enhance management capacity of the Nature Reserve with special focus on community engagement.

C.4 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1 New Nominations

Property	Anticosti
ID. N°	1686
State Party	Canada
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 191.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Anticosti, Canada**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (viii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Anticosti is a stratigraphic and fossiliferous site of worldwide importance with an exceptionally well preserved, abundant and diverse fossil fauna. Anticosti is the largest stratigraphic record in thickness and the most complete and best preserved palaeontological record representing the first mass extinction of animal life on a global scale, 447-437 million years ago. The property and buffer zone are located within protected areas that are free of any industrial activity.

The property is situated on the island of Anticosti, the largest island in Quebec at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in eastern Canada. The area of the property is 18,240 hectares with a buffer zone of 89,740 hectares, together covering nearly 14% of the total area of Anticosti Island. Both the property and buffer zone are situated on the Nitassinans or territories claimed by the Innu communities of Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan who have both provided their consent to the inscription of the property.

Criterion (viii): *Anticosti is the best natural laboratory in the world for the study of fossils and sedimentary strata from the first mass extinction of life, at the end of the Ordovician period, which represents an important milestone in the history of Earth. It contains the largest stratigraphic record in thickness and the most complete, and best preserved fossil record of marine life covering 10 million years of Earth history, from the Upper Ordovician to the Lower Silurian, 447-437 million years ago. The abundance, diversity, and state of conservation of the fossils are exceptional and allow for world-class scientific work.*

Thousands of large bedding surfaces allow the observation and study of shell and sometimes soft-bodied animals that lived on the shallow sea floor of an ancient tropical sea. These animals were buried by the continual passage of strong storms, which completely preserved the organisms and the ecological structure of the ancient marine communities. The exquisite preservation of the fossil shells allows the analysis of their geochemical composition to identify ancient climatic and oceanographic signals, and to study in depth the causes of the mass extinction of life at the end of the Ordovician period.

Integrity

The fossiliferous strata included within the boundaries of the property have all the attributes to bear full witness to the first mass extinction of life on Earth. The property includes all coastal outcrops extending from low tide to cliff top for nearly 550 kilometres and outcrops along the Vaureal and Jupiter rivers respectively. Natural erosion plays an important role as the retreat of the cliffs uncovers new fossil horizons and serves to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value in the long term. Whilst the vast majority of the millions of fossils are found in-situ on the bedding surfaces of rocks within the property, ex-situ fossils are also found in the collections of major museums around the world, and these collections outside the property are accessible to researchers from all over the world and help to enhance the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The property and its buffer zone benefit from strong and long term legal protection. They are part of a network of publicly owned protected areas managed by the Quebec provincial government, free from any industrial activity, and there are no permanent residents in the property or its buffer zone. The prospect of new developments in or near the property and its buffer zone is minimal, and any potential development will be subject to strict guidelines. The Natural Heritage Conservation Act and the Quebec Parks Act ensure the protection and maintenance of all stratigraphic and palaeontological attributes essential to the full expression of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as well as the island's biological diversity, with additional protection ensured by the buffer zone.

The Permanent Biodiversity Reserve covers 94.3% of the property and was designed to protect the island's geological heritage and biodiversity. The remaining areas of the

property are covered by Anticosti National Park and the Ecological Reserves of Pointe-Heath and Grand-Lac-Salé. The buffer zone of the property is also covered by the Biodiversity Reserve, the National Park and the Ecological Reserves. A legal mechanism has been established to enable future boundary adjustments to accommodate natural changes.

The management team established by the Quebec provincial government enforces protective legislation, carries out day-to-day management activities and monitors natural factors and human activities threatening the property and its buffer zone. The management is guided by the property's management plan, which includes measurable objectives. In addition, the management plan of Anticosti National Park guides the management of those areas of the property covered by the national park. A community committee ensures that local and indigenous concerns and knowledge are integrated into management and conservation. A scientific committee supports the management board of the property.

Information panels inform the public of the need to respect the geological heritage and the tight restrictions on collecting fossils, enforceable by the management team on the property. The protection measures for the geological heritage stipulate it cannot be sampled, altered, or painted. In certain sectors, visitors may collect a few small samples that have been naturally eroded and are no longer in-situ.

4. Commends the State Party for the high quality of the comparative analysis and nomination dossier, welcomes the strong financial and scientific support to the property provided by the State Party, and the involvement by the Innu communities of Ekuanitshit and Nutashkuan whose participation and knowledge will be an essential element for the property's protection and management.

Property	Evaporitic Karst and Caves on Northern Apennines
ID. N°	1692
State Party	Italy
Criteria proposed by State Party	(viii)

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 203.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Evaporitic Karst and Caves of Northern Apennines, Italy**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Modify the boundaries of the nominated property to ensure that the proposed attributes of potential Outstanding Universal Value are fully included,
 - b) Fully align the legal protection of the nominated property to the boundaries of the nominated property ensuring there are no gaps in legal protection within the boundaries of the nominated property,
 - c) Fully align the legal protection of the nominated property's buffer zones to ensure there are no gaps in legal protection within any of the buffer zones,
 - d) Confirm that the permit for quarrying in the Monte Tondo quarry will not be extended, and commence restoration activity as soon as practical;
3. Recommends the State Party to fully establish the planned management structure for the serial nominated property, and to consider:

- a) *Developing a single unified protection system for the nominated component parts of the serial nominated property,*
- b) *Ensuring that the zonation of the Appennino Tosco-Emiliano Biosphere Reserve aligns with the protection and management regime needed for the nominated property,*
- c) *Preparing a visitor management plan that identifies areas of expected high levels of visitation, and the carrying capacity of the nominated property.*

D. MIXED SITES

D.1 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

D.1.1 New Nominations

Property	Highlands of the Mongolian Altai
ID. N°	1672
State Party	Mongolia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(x)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 490 and IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 231.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B, WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Highlands of the Mongolian Altai, Mongolia**, in order to allow the State Party to prepare a fully revised and expanded nomination, with the advice of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:*
 - a) *With regard to cultural values:*
 - i) *Gather, compile and appraise all existing information and knowledge about the archaeological landscape and detected archaeological remains beyond the ten documented sites as a basis to confirm the potential of the nominated property to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - ii) *Develop a programme for systematic inventorying and documentation of archaeological remains and features of the archaeological landscape,*
 - iii) *Refocus the narrative of the nomination on the archaeological dimensions of the landscape,*
 - iv) *Consider whether the currently proposed boundaries for the nominated property are adequate on the basis of the above-mentioned appraisal and if needed, revise them;*
 - b) *With regard to natural values:*
 - i) *Establish complete and up-to-date species data for the nominated property to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the potential species richness of the nominated property and an accurate and revised comparative analysis demonstrating potential Outstanding Universal Value,*

- ii) *Consider including the full extent of Altai Tavan Bogd National Park and Siilkhem Mountain National Park Part A, as well as adding Siilkhem Mountains National Park Part B in the nominated property to ensure a more complete representation of wildlife values and to improve connectivity should the up-to-date species data confirm Siilkhem Mountains National Park Part B as an essential element to justify criterion (x),*
 - iii) *Include in the management plan, through the ongoing revision of the current 2020-2024 management plan for the nominated property, a wildlife monitoring plan for threatened species and to prevent illegal activities, as well as a tourism management plan for key routes for low-impact tourism, zones and attraction areas, according to their carrying capacities, and including the installation of adequate visitor control mechanisms and monitoring arrangements,*
 - iv) *Increase funding and staffing levels for the implementation of the revised management plan,*
 - v) *Ensure Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments are conducted as needed, in line with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context, for development plans, projects and linear infrastructure, including the transnational road between Siilkhem Mountain National Park Part A and Part B and any planned mining project within the nominated property, its buffer zone and/or its wider setting, while noting the Committee's established position that mining exploration and exploitation are incompatible with World Heritage status;*
3. Recommends the State Party to:
- a) *Ensure that the entire archaeological landscape is covered by protection designations that include protection mechanisms to protect archaeological sites and remains and preserve the potential for future archaeological research,*
 - b) *Clarify the governance of the nominated area and the role of all relevant administrations to ensure that decision-making about activities within the nominated property, its buffer zones and wider setting takes into account the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property,*
 - c) *Reinforce the World Heritage Administration Office of the Petroglyphic Complexes of the Mongolian Altai in terms of resources to enable it to manage effectively the whole archaeological landscape,*
 - d) *Expand the management plan being prepared for the petroglyphs to cover all archaeological remains and the archaeological landscape as a whole,*
 - e) *Ensure that spatial and development plans align with the objectives of the management plan so as to avoid possible future developments harming the attributes of the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property,*
 - f) *Continue the efforts undertaken to involve the communities using and inhabiting the nominated property to ensure its effective protection and management,*
 - g) *Ensure that any proposed developments that may impact on the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property are assessed for their potential impacts, in line with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context, prior to taking any decision that would be difficult to reverse,*
 - h) *Explore the possibility of including criterion (ix) based on a comprehensive global comparative analysis, given the nominated property represents the most complete sequence of altitudinal vegetation zones in central Siberia, and further considering its significant hydrological integrity;*

4. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
5. Notes with appreciation the State Party's efforts to take a comprehensive and integrated approach to protecting both the cultural and natural values of the nominated property.

D.2 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

D.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Zagori Cultural Landscape
ID. N°	1695
State Party	Greece
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(iv)(vi)(viii)(x)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 502 and IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 243.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.34

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B, WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **Zagori Cultural Landscape, Greece**, under natural criteria, taking note of its potential to meet criterion (x), in order to allow the State Party to prepare a revised and extended nomination for a larger area, which would:
 - a) Reconfigure the boundaries of the nominated property to include the entire Northern Pindus National Park,
 - b) Reconsider protection and management arrangements for the revised property, ensuring that all biodiversity-related attributes of the potential Outstanding Universal Value are subject to an appropriate and effective protection and management regime, including a management plan for the revised property that comprises measures on maintaining traditional grazing regimes;
3. Also takes note that, whilst the property meets criterion (v), a number of issues, under cultural criteria, remains to be addressed to fulfil the integrity, authenticity, and management requirements, and recommends the State Party to:
 - a) Consider including the villages of Skamnéli and Eláti in the buffer zone,
 - b) Prepare documentation on the traditional villages and traditional buildings within the nominated property to create a baseline for the conservation and management of the nominated property as a whole,
 - c) Develop a comprehensive conservation plan that considers the stone-arched bridges, the historical paths and staircases, and the traditional villages in a holistic way,
 - d) Develop a coordination platform and mechanisms for the management of the nominated property, taking into consideration other designations, institutions, and levels of implementation that overlap with the nominated property,
 - e) Include within the proposed management plan a financial programming, a detailed timetable, and a Local Master Plan based on a comprehensive conservation plan,

- f) *Develop a mechanism and opportunities for local communities, rights-holders, and other stakeholders to participate in the management of the nominated property,*
 - g) *Develop a risk preparedness and disaster risk management strategy,*
 - h) *Develop a tourism strategy that takes into account the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, and determine scientifically its carrying capacity,*
 - i) *Develop a sustainability strategy for the traditional masonry and building techniques and skills in order to maintain the traditional villages over the long term;*
4. *Recommends the State Party to ensure a minimum ecological flow regime in the upper areas of the Aaos River to enhance connectivity for the aquatic fauna and riverine ecosystem and to review current and potential future hydropower plants, ensuring that proposals are not permitted if they could have a negative impact on the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, including on the aquatic fauna of the wider Aaos River catchment;*
5. *Notes with appreciation the State Party's efforts to take a comprehensive and integrated approach to protecting both the cultural and natural values of the nominated property.*

E. CULTURAL SITES

E.1 AFRICA

E.1.1 Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	The Sukur and Diy-Gid-Biy cultural landscape of Mandara Mountains [extension of "Sukur Cultural Landscape", Nigeria, inscribed in 1999, criteria (iii)(v)(vi)]
ID. N°	938 Bis
State Party	Cameroon
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 296.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Does not approve the extension of the **Sukur Cultural Landscape, Nigeria**, to include the **Cultural Landscape of Diy-Gid-Biy, Cameroon**, and become **The Sukur and Diy-Gid-Biy cultural landscape of the Mandara Mountains**;*
3. *Noting the strong potential of the nominated extension to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value on its own, and taking into account the proposed nomination dossier, which mainly focuses on the qualities of the Cameroonian property, recommends that the nomination of the cultural landscape of Diy-Gid-Biy be submitted as an independent nomination under criterion (iii) by the State Party of Cameroon;*
4. *Also recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:*

- a) *Clarifying the boundaries of the nominated property, by reducing them and focusing on the Diy-Gid-Biy sites and their immediate setting in coherence with the description provided in the nomination dossier,*
- b) *Developing, in dialogue with local communities, a consensus-based approach for the conservation and the appropriate and safe use of the Diy-Gid-Biy sites during the performance of ritual practices and festivals, to ensure that the dry-stone structures are preserved and retain their research potential, whilst at the same time maintaining the relationship of the locals with the archaeological ruins,*
- c) *Developing a specific conservation plan and management approach that addresses the needs of the Diy-Gid-Biy dry-stone structures, which are distinct from the constructions in Sukur, and involving archaeologists and scholars knowledgeable about the specificities of the Diy-Gid-Biy sites,*
- d) *Augmenting the staff dedicated to the on-site management of the nominated property in terms of human resources, competencies and capacities, and funds to implement management tasks and ensure the monitoring of the Diy-Gid-Biy sites and surrounding landscape,*
- e) *Using spatial planning to define the appropriate location of new construction, infrastructure for tourism development and setting up guidance on compatible design, materials and building techniques,*
- f) *Continuing research on the Diy-Gid-Biy sites to shed further light on the important and early period of human history in the Mandara Mountains which still remains largely unknown,*
- g) *Ensuring that presentation and interpretation of the Diy-Gid-Biy dry-stone structures is based on state-of-the-art scientific research, illustrate their specificities and explain as well what is not known yet about these sites,*
- h) *Continuing the cooperation with the Sukur Cultural Landscape for the benefit of the local communities and for the sustenance of the living dimensions of the landscape.*

E.2 ARAB STATES

E.2.1 New Nominations

Property	Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan
ID. N°	1687
State Party	Palestine
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 308.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan, Palestine**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Located northwest of present-day Jericho in the Jordan Valley in Palestine, Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan consists of an oval-shaped tell, or mound, that contains archaeological deposits of human activity dating back to about 10,500 BCE, and the adjacent perennial spring of 'Ain es-Sultan, which for millennia has been an important source of water for the inhabitants of this area.

The stratigraphy of this archaeological site shows twenty-nine phases of occupation and testifies to two historical-cultural contexts, namely the Neolithisation of the Fertile Crescent and the phenomenon of urbanism in southern Levant during the Bronze Age.

By the 9th to 8th millennium BCE, Neolithic Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan was already a sizeable permanent settlement, as expressed by surviving monumental architectural features such as a wall with a ditch and a tower. It reflects the developments of the period, which include the shifting of humanity to a sedentary communal lifestyle and the related transition to new subsistence economies, as well as changes in social organisation and the development of religious practices.

The Early Bronze Age archaeological material on the site provides insights into urban planning, while vestiges from the Middle Bronze Age reveal the presence of a large Canaanite city-state, equipped with an urban centre and technologically innovative rampart fortifications, occupied by a socially complex population.

Criterion (iii): *Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan testifies in an exceptional way to developments that took place across the Near East in the Neolithic, characterised by the shifting of humanity to a new sedentary lifestyle and the related transition to new subsistence strategies. It demonstrates how people learned to live in larger, more permanent settlements and develop new social and ritual methods of communal living. Monumental features of the property, the presence of shared structures, and the evidence of post-mortem treatment of skulls provide important insights into changes in social organisation, and into the degree of skill, planning, and labour that this social organisation required. The deep stratigraphy preserved on the tell has the potential to answer many questions related to development and change of societies in the Neolithic period.*

Criterion (iv): *Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan is an outstanding example of a permanent settlement with a long history that testifies to the transition of the people of the Levant from hunter-gatherers to a sedentary lifestyle in the Neolithic, and provides evidence of the rise of early Levantine urban culture in the Early Bronze Age. With its monumental architectural features and shared structures dating from the 9th to 8th millennium BCE, the property exemplifies in an exceptional way the process of Neolithisation of the Fertile Crescent, a significant stage in human history. It further allows developments in building traditions to be observed in both the private and public spheres in the Neolithic and the Bronze Age, its Middle Bronze Age ramparts in particular showing evidence of innovative construction techniques.*

Integrity

All the attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value are located within the boundaries of the property. These attributes include the archaeological deposits and the above-ground archaeological vestiges of Ancient Jericho dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, as well as the adjacent spring of 'Ain es-Sultan. The excavated artefacts have been alienated from the site. The property is of sufficient size to ensure the complete representation of the features and values that convey its significance. Its archaeological deposits and deep stratigraphy are well preserved, despite destruction of some structures as a result of past archaeological investigations. The uncovered structures are fragile in some instances. The property does not suffer from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Authenticity

Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan is authentic in terms of its forms and designs, materials and substance, and location. The Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeological vestiges of Ancient Jericho, while in some cases damaged during early excavations, truthfully convey the Outstanding Universal Value. The designs, materials and substance of the archaeological vestiges in situ are authentically preserved and have maintained their intact forms. Conservation measures are needed in several cases, such as for the Middle Bronze Age ramparts. No reconstructions have been made at the site, which remains in its historical location. Minimal interventions that have occurred have been made distinguishable from the original fabric. The rehabilitated 'Ain es-Sultan spring has retained its original function as a water source.

Protection and management requirements

The property is protected by the Tangible Cultural Heritage Law (No. 11, 2018) of Palestine, according to which any major intervention, including conservation activities and excavations, must first be approved by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, and any new structures or major changes in the areas surrounding the property require an Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment. The Building and Planning Law (No. 79, 1966; Jordanian Law) is in force in the buffer zone. Additional regulatory measures apply through the Jericho City Spatial Urban Plan, soon to be supplemented with regulations pertaining to the Detailed Urban Master Plan for the Tell es-Sultan Area. The Jericho City Spatial Urban Plan identifies the property and the majority of its buffer zone as a protected archaeological area (antiquities zone).

The property is owned by the State Party and managed as a National Archaeological Park by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the highest heritage authority in Palestine, whose Jericho Office is responsible for on-site management. The 'Ain es-Sultan spring will be managed jointly with the Ministry. A Management and Conservation Plan is intended to address the most important aspects of research, management, conservation, and interpretation of the property.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) *Completing and adopting the Management and Conservation Plan for the property, integrated with a tourism management and promotion strategy, research strategy, risk management strategy, community involvement strategy, and an interpretation and presentation strategy that includes careful elucidation of the wider setting of the property, and submitting the Plan to the World Heritage Centre as soon as it is finalised,*
- b) *Undertaking a hydrological study and including in the Management and Conservation Plan a hydrological strategy for the evacuation of rainwater from the property,*
- c) *Assembling complete baseline documentation of the property, and further developing the monitoring system,*
- d) *Negotiating with relevant stakeholders for the removal of the existing tourism facilities encroaching on the property, and developing a process to remove the cable car as soon as is practicable,*
- e) *Considering extending the buffer zone (and the associated regulatory mechanisms that are being developed) to include the proposed additional outer protection zone, when this becomes possible, through a minor boundary modification request,*
- f) *Carrying out Heritage Impact Assessments as a pre-requisite for any development projects and activities that are planned for implementation within or around the property, such as tourism facilities and road realignments,*

- g) *Informing the World Heritage Centre of the intention to undertake or authorise all major projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in line with paragraph 172 of Operational Guidelines.*

Property	Djerba: cultural landscape, testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory
ID. N°	1640
State Party	Tunisia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 319.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Refers the nomination of **Djerba: cultural landscape, testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory, Tunisia**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:*
 - a) *Further clarify how each component part contributes to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value and ensure that each of them individually does so in a substantial way, as required by paragraph 137 of the Operational Guidelines,*
 - b) *Adjust the combination and/or the boundaries of the component parts and/or their buffer zones to ensure that all attributes that convey the proposed Outstanding Universal Value are included within the nominated property, and the key structural, functional and visual connections between the component parts are reflected in the proposed boundaries,*
 - c) *Ensure relevant legal protection for all the component parts of the nominated property,*
 - d) *Improve the governance system of the nominated property and create relevant management structures that will take into consideration different rights-holders and stakeholders;*
3. *Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Putting in place urgent conservation measures to preserve the nominated property,*
 - b) *Completing the inventory of the attributes of the nominated property and preparing the assessment of their conservation needs which would further inform conservation plans (for each component part and the overall conservation plan for the entire serial nomination) and constitute the basis for the development of the monitoring system for the nominated property,*
 - c) *Ensuring a sustainable source of funding for long-term conservation and regular maintenance,*
 - d) *Including the assessment of the carrying capacity of the individual component parts of the nominated property in the study on the carrying capacity of Djerba as a tourist destination to establish relevant indicators, which would also take into consideration the Ramsar sites and help prevent loss of their internationally-recognised natural values,*
 - e) *Considering the proximity of some component parts to the Ramsar sites when planning for tourism activities, so that the pressures exerted on the latter are not exacerbated;*

4. *Also recommends* that the proposed name of the nominated property be revised to reflect better the nature of the nominated property as a once-prevalent spatial organisation pattern of Djerba rather than a cultural landscape.

E.3 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

E.3.1 New Nominations

Property	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas
ID. N°	1670
State Party	India
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 342.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. *Refers* the nomination of the **Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas, India**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) *Expand the property area of the Channakeshava Temple to include the Vishnusamudra Tank and the Kere Beedi (Tank Road),*
 - b) *Improve the conditions of the historical remains and significant views in the buffer zone of the Channakeshava Temple component part,*
 - c) *Develop and implement a holistic interpretation and presentation plan, including an enhanced contextualised interpretation at all component parts, improved tourism facilities, an increased number of qualified tour guides and interpretative materials, and develop a diversified presentation of the lost temple structures and enclosure walls,*
 - d) *Establish the carrying capacity for the nominated property to use it as the baseline for tourist management;*
3. *Recommends* the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Monitoring the impacts of the increasing air pollution on the sculptures and develop mitigation measures,*
 - b) *Encouraging community involvement in the conservation and management of the nominated property.*

Property	The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks
ID. N°	1671
State Party	Indonesia
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 352.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks, Indonesia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks includes the Kraton (Palace) Complex and a series of linked landmarks, monuments and spaces located along a six-kilometre-long south-north axis in central Yogyakarta. The property is an exceptional testimony to Javanese civilisation and culture, and exhibits an important interchange between diverse belief systems and values.

The orientation of the axis and the placement of the landmarks along its length were designed to manifest in physical form the Javanese philosophical thoughts on human life, especially the cycle of life (Sangkan Paraning Dumadi), ideal harmonious life (Hamemayu Hayuning Bawana), the connection between human beings and the Creator (Manunggaling Kawula Gusti), and the microcosmic and macrocosmic worlds. The landmarks are connected spatially, in their design, through rituals, and by the traditional management system of the Sultanate of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat known as Tata Rakiting Wewangunan. The axis is aligned between Mount Merapi, considered the abode of Guardian Spirits, and the Indian Ocean, regarded as the home of the Queen of the Southern Sea, reflected in the shape and meaning of the northernmost and southernmost monuments that define the axis.

The location of the Kraton and the city were chosen by the Sultan Mangkubumi in 1755 to conform to Javanese cosmological beliefs, where the capital of the Kingdom is considered to be a miniature of the universe following the Hindu-Buddhist concepts of the physical, metaphysical and spiritual universes. These concepts pre-date the property itself, shaped through the history of Java since before the 1st century CE.

The attributes of the property have been identified and include both tangible and intangible aspects. The latter include cultural heritage practices relating to the cycle of life (birth, marriage and death), venerating ancestors, coronations, funerals, Islamic days, the connection of the natural and macrocosmic microcosmic worlds, and day to day offerings.

Criterion (ii): *The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks exhibits an important interchange of human values and ideas between different belief systems related to Javanese animism and ancestor worship, Hinduism and Buddhism from India, Sufi Islam from either India or the Middle East, and Western influences, which were adapted and integrated into the beliefs and culture of the Mataram Kingdoms over hundreds of years. This important and complex interchange of values is demonstrated by the tangible and intangible attributes of the cultural ensemble evident in the property's spatial planning, architecture and monuments, as well as ceremonies and festivals.*

Criterion (iii): *The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks bears an exceptional testimony to Javanese civilisation and living cultural traditions after the 16th century. The Sultanate of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat remains the centre for Javanese civilisation and its maintenance and development through the cultural traditions and practices including governance, customary law (paugeran), arts, literature, festivals, and ceremonies. The property is associated with Javanese rituals relating to the cycle of life, venerating ancestors, coronations and royal occasions, Islamic days, and connection with the forces of nature. The Tata Rakiting Wewangunan concept has its origins in Mataram Royal courts since the 16th century and refers to the holistic management of the tangible and intangible aspects of the Sultanate of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat, including the uses of space along the axis and in the Kraton Complex.*

Integrity

The property includes all of the tangible and intangible attributes necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value. Most of the attributes are in a good state of conservation, and actions have been implemented to address continuing pressures including urban development and tourism infrastructure. In the past, damage has occurred through earthquakes, wars and inappropriate urban development, particularly high-rise buildings, including hotels along the Northern Axis. Informal settlements along parts of the Kraton outer walls have also impacted on the condition of the property, and a voluntary scheme to support relocation of the residents has been established.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of the property is satisfactory through their form and design, materials, uses, traditions and management system, location and setting, intangible heritage, and spirit and feeling. Many repairs and modifications have occurred through time, and some reconstructions have occurred in response to damage caused by the 1867 and 2006 earthquakes, and the Beringharjo Market was rebuilt as an Art Deco concrete structure in the 1920s. The approach to maintenance and conservation are appropriate to sustain the authenticity, although greater caution with the use of non-traditional materials is needed. The traditional management in place for this property is an added support to sustaining the authenticity.

Protection and management requirements

The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks is protected at the national level according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Property. Based on this law, the Ministry of Education and Culture has designated the Kraton and its surrounding area as a National Cultural Property Area (Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 117 of 2018) and as National Cultural Property.

At the regional level, the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has designated the property, buffer zone and wider setting as a Provincial Cultural Heritage Area. A heritage impact assessment mechanism has operated at the property since 2012 and has been further strengthened through the regional law and guidelines on heritage impact assessments which was legally adopted in 2022. The Special Provincial Regulation No. 5 of 2019 concerning Spatial Land-use Plan for 2019-2039 provides additional protection for the property, and regulates the height, location, and density of buildings.

The property is also protected through traditional and modern management systems, under the overall coordination of the Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta Management Unit. The Management Unit has a dedicated staff and budget and is responsible for the implementation of the Management Plan. The Unit also coordinates all stakeholders including the local Community Working Groups.

The Joint Secretariat for the Management of the Sultanate is chaired by the Governor (the Sultan of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat) and is responsible for the overall strategic management of the property. All key government agencies responsible for the management of the property are included.

The Sultanate of the Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat implements the Tata Rakiting Wewangunan traditional management system through an administrative structure called Tata Rakiting Paprentahan. This is led by the Sultan and consists of units run by the Abdi Dalem (Royal Courtiers). The Kraton is managed under this system.

4. **Recommends** the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) *Elaborating in more detail the implementation of the Historic Urban Landscape approach to the management of urban development pressures in Yogyakarta,*
- b) *Augmenting the indicators for monitoring to include direct measures of the state of conservation of the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value,*
- c) *Maintaining the moratorium on hotel development and ensuring its implementation within the buffer zone while completing the carrying capacity studies and creating a special regulation that will permanently prevent high rise development,*
- d) *Continuing to implement the process for voluntary relocation of informal settlements within the property ensuring that the rights and needs of the communities are safeguarded,*
- e) *Considering the possibilities for extending the boundary and buffer zone in some parts of the property in the future through minor boundary modification requests in order to aid the effectiveness of the management of urban development pressures,*
- f) *Continuing the development of a Disaster Risk Management Plan for the property, including training for risk reduction and disaster responses,*
- g) *Implementing the recently finalised heritage impact assessment guidelines, and ensuring that all major urban development, tourism and infrastructure projects that could impact on the property are communicated to the World Heritage Centre in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.*

Property	The Cultural Landscape of Masouleh
ID. N°	1690
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 363.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. **Having examined** Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. **Decides not to inscribe** **The Cultural Landscape of Masouleh, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List.

Property	The Ancient Town of Si Thep
ID. N°	1662
State Party	Thailand
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 374.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Ancient Town of Si Thep, Thailand**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Ancient Town of Si Thep is a serial property of three component parts that represent Dvaravati culture from the 6th to the 10th centuries, an important phase in the history of Southeast Asia. The component parts are the unique twin-town lay-out of the Ancient Town of Si Thep (component part 001), featuring Muang Nai (Inner Town) and Muang Nok (Outer Town) surrounded by moats; Khao Klang Nok ancient monument (component part 002), the largest surviving Dvaravati monument; and, the Khao Thamorrat Cave ancient monument (component part 003), a unique Mahayana Buddhist cave monastery that contains important examples of Dvaravati art and sculpture.

More than 112 significant monastery sites have been identified at Si Thep, and the local adaptation of Hindu artistic traditions resulted in a distinctive artistic tradition known as the Si Thep School of Art which later influenced other civilisations in Southeast Asia. The round-relief sculpture without a back-support arch in the standing Tribhanga posture, depicting body movement, is especially distinctive.

Together these sites represent the architecture, artistic traditions and religious diversity of the Dvaravati Empire that thrived in Central Thailand from the 6th to the 10th centuries, demonstrating the influences from India including Hinduism, and Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism.

Criterion (ii): *The Ancient Town of Si Thep demonstrates important interchanges of cultural and religious traditions that originated in India and were adapted by the Dvaravati Empire between the 6th and 10th centuries. Through these interactions, the town developed a distinctive identity expressed in its artistic and architectural traditions. The Si Thep School of Art subsequently influenced the art and architecture of other areas in Thailand. The cohabitation of Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism and Hinduism is a distinctive characteristic of Dvaravati architecture, town planning and art, and these are demonstrated by the three component parts.*

Criterion (iii): *The Ancient Town of Si Thep, the Khao Klang Nok ancient monument and the Khao Thamorrat Cave ancient monument bear an exceptional testimony to the Dvaravati culture and civilisation. Together, these sites demonstrate the complexity and the specific artistic and cultural characteristics of the Dvaravati period in terms of urban planning, religious architecture, and monasticism. The architectural and artistic forms of Si Thep are not found elsewhere, particularly the unique twin-town lay-out, and distinctive Dvaravati forms of sculpture such as the standing Tribhanga posture depicting body movement. The Khao Klang Nok ancient monument is the largest monument of Dvaravati art, influenced by South Indian and Indonesian artistic traditions; and the Khao Thamorrat*

Cave ancient monument is located in a sacred mountain and the only known cave monastery in Mahayana Buddhism in Southeast Asia.

Integrity

The three component parts contain all the attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The serial approach is justified, and the property presents a comprehensive understanding of the layout, planning, water infrastructure, various layers of inhabitation and evidence of the Dvaravati city and associated monuments. The attributes of the serial property have a good state of conservation and there are few pressures impacting on the sites and their wider setting.

Authenticity

The authenticity of The Ancient Town of Si Thep is demonstrated by the richness of its archaeological structures and materials including rare and distinctive Dvaravati artistic elements. Khao Klang Nok ancient monument conveys Dvaravati cosmological beliefs, and features Dvaravati architectural forms of the indented corners system, the Bua Valai base and replica Prasats for the building base decoration. Archaeological recording and continuing research are important contributors to the authenticity of the property. Repairs and other conservation interventions have been sensitively completed, and any new materials are clearly indicated as such. The sites are relatively free from development pressures.

Protection and management requirements

Legal protection for the three component parts is provided by the Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museums, B.E.2504 (1961) and its Amended Act (No.2), B.E.2535 (1992). The buffer zones are protected under the National Reserved Forest Act, B.E.2507 (1964), the Agricultural Land Reform Act, B.E.2518 (1975), and the Ministerial Regulation regarding the Enforcement of Unitary Town Plan of Phetchabun Province, B.E.2560 (2017).

A management plan is being finalised. It includes a community engagement plan, a sustainable tourism plan, and risk management. The long-term engagement and support of local communities is a key element of the protection and management of the serial property. The Memorandum of Understanding agreed by government agencies will ensure the implementation of conservation measures and ongoing community engagement.

There are few factors affecting the property at present, although it is vulnerable to climate impacts, extreme weather events and the potential loss of community support. Unlawful excavations and development pressures posed threats to the property in the past, but these are no longer current. The monitoring system should be enhanced in relation to changes in ground water, and to development of indicators which more directly measure the state of conservation of the attributes.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) *Finalising as a priority the Management Plan for the Conservation and Development of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, including fully developed plans for risk management and sustainable tourism, the archaeological research strategy, and more detailed policies and actions for each of the three component parts,*
- b) *Implementing, as a high priority, co-designed strategies for community engagement which are inclusive, transparent, ongoing, and well-resourced, and ensuring that the boundaries of the component parts are clearly explained to the local communities,*
- c) *Continuing the negotiations with private landowners regarding the future extension to the boundary of component part 002 to incorporate all key elements of the monument through the procedure of minor boundary modification,*

- d) *Enhancing the documentation of the attributes of the property using a digital platform that could facilitate more efficient means of storing and retrieving data,*
 - e) *Implementing planned research to more fully understand the layout and history of the property, particularly in relation to the non-invasive archaeological exploration of the Outer Town (component part 001), and research to determine the full extent and spatial layout of component part 002,*
 - f) *Establishing future research projects to deepen the understanding of how Buddhist and Hindu traditions have influenced the residential patterns, street alignments, location of official buildings in the town, as well as a stronger sense of how the attributes demonstrate the founding, rise, and decline of the Dvaravati period,*
 - g) *Enhancing the monitoring system by introducing measures of the state of conservation of the attributes, ensuring that the impacts of changes in ground water levels on the attributes of Si Thep are regularly monitored, and adapting the monitoring system for easy integration of the outcomes into the Periodic Reporting questionnaire,*
 - h) *Developing formal processes for Heritage Impact Assessment utilising the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context prepared by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre,*
 - i) *Ensuring that all new developments, including the plans for a visitor centre for component part 002, and a future museum in the buffer zone of component parts 001 and 002 are the subject of a full Heritage Impact Assessment,*
 - j) *Ensuring that new oil drilling projects are strictly prohibited in the property and its buffer zones, and in the wider setting, particularly the area that lies between the buffer zones,*
 - k) *Ensuring that the future uses and developments within the wider setting take into account the symbolic connection and physical alignment between component parts 002 and 003;*
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 47th session;
6. Decides that the name of the property be changed to **“The Ancient Town of Si Thep and its Associated Dvaravati Monuments”**.

E.4 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

E.4.1 New Nominations

Property	Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and “Köç Yolu” Transhumance Route
ID. N°	1696
State Party	Azerbaijan
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 384.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and “Köç Yolu” Transhumance Route, Azerbaijan**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape, on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and “Köç Yolu” Transhumance Route is a continuing cultural landscape comprised of the high-mountain Khinalig village in northern Azerbaijan, high-altitude summer pastures and agricultural terraces in the Greater Caucasus Mountains, winter pastures in the lowland plains in central Azerbaijan, and the connecting 200-kilometre-long seasonal transhumance route called Köç Yolu (“Migration Route”). The village of Khinalig is home to the semi-nomadic Khinalig people, whose culture and lifestyle are defined by the seasonal vertical migration between summer (yaylaqs) and winter (qishlaqs) pastures, and who retain the ancient way of long-distance vertical transhumance. The organically evolved network of ancient routes, land-use features, temporary pastures and camping sites, irrigation systems, springs and wells, mausoleums, mosques, cemeteries, bridges, and infrastructure for animal husbandry illustrate a sustainable eco-social system adapted to extreme and diverse environmental conditions that has served to build and retain transhumance as the dominant economy.

Criterion (iii): The Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and “Köç Yolu” Transhumance Route is an exceptional living testimony to the long-distance vertical transhumance cultural tradition of the Khinalig people, a tradition of communal transhumance in the Caucasus geo-cultural region. The property demonstrates a significant degree of preservation of its ancestral semi-nomadic eco-social system.

Criterion (v): The Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and “Köç Yolu” Transhumance Route is an outstanding example of a long-standing traditional and sustainable land use that reflects the semi-nomadic Khinalig transhumance culture and lifestyle. Animal husbandry remains the dominant economy, though a highly vulnerable one. The range of physical features across a great diversity of landscapes illustrates an adaptation to extreme environmental conditions and the resilience of semi-nomadic socio-economic structures based on the sustainable use of natural resources.

Integrity

All the attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are located within its boundaries. These attributes include the village of Khinalig, its surrounding landscape of summer pastures, agricultural terraces, and related

infrastructure, and the network of ancient routes, traditional irrigation systems, places of worship, and archaeological sites. The attributes also include the architectural and infrastructural elements of the Köç Yolu route, the winter pastures and their infrastructure, and intangible attributes such as the collective planning, organisation, and implementation of transhumance practices, as manifested in architectural, infrastructural, and landscape elements, that are of vital importance for the practice of transhumance by the Khinalig people. The property is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey its significance. It is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of development and neglect.

Authenticity

The Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and “Köç Yolu” Transhumance Route is authentic in terms of its forms and designs, materials and substance, uses and functions, locations and settings, traditions and management systems, and language and other forms of intangible heritage. While some changes have had an impact on the authenticity of the forms and designs, materials and substance, and uses and functions of some parts of the property, the key attributes are largely authentic and convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The socio-spatial organisation of communal transhumance remains authentic despite a previous socio-economic reorganisation; traditions of semi-nomadic communal life remain effective, and the Council of Elders continues to act as an informal self-governing body in charge of collective affairs such as the seasonal migration, turns for grazing, and shared use of water and pastures.

Protection and management requirements

Most of the property is protected at the highest level under the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its normative laws such as the Law on Culture, the Law on Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, and the Law on the Veterinary Control (for animal herding). Presidential Decrees and Decisions by the Cabinet of Ministers also play a role in protecting the cultural and natural heritage. A protective designation for the entire property through a single protected Reserve is being achieved by means of a Presidential Order. In addition to the legal protection instruments, there are traditional mechanisms for protecting and safeguarding the tangible and intangible aspects of the property.

The property and its buffer zone are under the ownership of diverse public and private entities. The majority of the summer pastures, all the winter pastures, and the Köç Yolu transhumance route are owned by the State. The management system involves the Ministry of Culture, the State Tourism Agency and its subordinate Reserves Management Center, and the Khinalig Reserve. A new management entity for the property and its buffer zone will incorporate relevant sectoral government agencies, local governments, and local communities within a single participatory, cross-sectoral management framework. The management plan needs to be implemented. Its objectives and action plan are structured around the key aspects of the property, including the transhumance, land use, and intangible heritage. The existing informal communal management by the Council of Elders is planned to be integrated within the new management and coordination framework.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) Ensuring that all the key attributes of the entire property, including the cultural values of the semi-nomadic communal transhumance, benefit from the highest level of protection, through the implementation of the single protected Reserve,
- b) Approving and making operational the new management entity planned for the property and its buffer zone, and refining, approving, and implementing the management plan,

- c) *Revising the Restoration Manual adopted in 2022 to ensure that it properly addresses the authenticity of forms and designs within the property and is fully compatible with international scientific principles and practices,*
 - d) *Completing the elaboration of the Conservation Master Plan for the property as a whole, and the conservation plans for each monument,*
 - e) *Ensuring that new developments and infrastructure projects in the property and buffer zone are designed and built with adequate consideration of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, on the basis of detailed spatial planning and decision-making tools such as local/regional land-use plans, Environmental Impact Assessments, and Heritage Impact Assessments,*
 - f) *Determining scientifically the carrying capacity of the property in order to guide and manage the limits for tourism and to help sustain the traditional livelihoods of the Khinalig people,*
 - g) *Completing the cadastral information for the entire property and marking the boundaries on the ground,*
 - h) *Completing the inventory and documentation of the property,*
 - i) *Developing a monitoring system that includes adequate assessment of all the key attributes, acknowledgement of key threats, and delivery of outcomes that can inform management;*
5. ***Requests*** the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 47th session.

Property	Alpine and pre-alpine meadows, pastures and wetlands in the Ammergau, the Lake Staffelsee Area and the Werdenfelser Land
ID. N°	1684
State Party	Germany
Criteria proposed by State Party	(v)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 396.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. ***Having examined*** Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. ***Decides not to inscribe the Alpine and pre-alpine meadows, pastures and wetlands in the Ammergau, the Lake Staffelsee Area and the Werdenfelser Land, Germany, on the World Heritage List.***

Property	Koninklijk Eise Eisinga Planetarium (Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium)
ID. N°	1683
State Party	Netherlands
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 410.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Koninklijk Eise Eisinga Planetarium (Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium), Netherlands**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located in a modest house within the historic centre of Franeker, the Koninklijk Eise Eisinga Planetarium (Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium) is the oldest continuously operating planetarium (i.e. orrery) in the world. Built between 1774 and 1781, this accurately working model of our solar system provides an up-to-date and realistic image of the positions of the Sun, the Moon, the Earth and the five other planets that were known at the time (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn).

Conceived and largely built by an ordinary citizen – the wool manufacturer Eise Eisinga – the planetarium mechanism is ingeniously built into the ceiling and the closet-bed wall of the living room. Doing this made it possible to build a large orrery and to use the room beneath it as a reception and presentation area – just as in modern planetariums. To this day, it is open to the public and used as an educational centre dedicated to astronomy.

The fact that the mechanism is still in working order is evidence of the ingenuity and foresight of its maker, who left detailed instructions for its maintenance.

Criterion (iv): *The Koninklijk Eise Eisinga Planetarium (Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium) is an outstanding example of an 18th-century orrery, representing exceptional creativity in its technical design and execution. The orrery provides an up-to-date and realistic image of the positions of the Sun, the Moon, the Earth and the five other planets that were known at the time. The planetarium mechanism is ingeniously attached to the original beam construction of the house, which was specially adapted for this purpose. In operation almost continuously since 1781, it consists of simple but robust components, such as wooden hoops and discs, and iron pins. As a technological ensemble, it continues to contribute to the dissemination of astronomical knowledge, and in particular to the understanding of the heliocentric model of the Universe. The property is also associated with the transfer of scientific knowledge to a wider audience in 18th-century society.*

Integrity

The property includes all constituent elements of the mechanical planetarium, including those that allow its functioning as well those associated with its presentation and the building in which it is located and to which the planetarium mechanism is inextricably linked. This 18th-century depiction of the solar system fills the entire ceiling of the former living room/bedroom of Eise Eisinga. The planets hang like wooden balls from metal rods that protrude through the slots in the ceiling. The mezzanine space above the ceiling houses the pendulum clock and the cogwheels. Despite being made of ordinary materials, such as wood, the mechanism is still in full use and continues to work

according to its original design. Thanks to a very strict maintenance regime, almost all the original parts have been preserved.

Authenticity

In operation almost continuously since 1781, the planetarium instrument has retained a high level of authenticity. Aside from necessary repairs, the various components of the instrument have remained unchanged since its completion. Two important sources of information help confirm the authenticity of the property: the first complete description of it, published in 1780 by Franeker University professor Jean Henri van Swinden; and the description and maintenance instructions left by Eise Eisinga in 1784. The almost complete series of guest books that have been kept from the very beginning also attest to its educational significance.

Protection and management requirements

The planetarium building has been designated as a national monument since 1967. In addition, the property bears the blue and white shield, the international distinguishing mark to identify cultural heritage properties protected by the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

The property and its buffer zone are part of the larger protected cityscape of the inner city of Franeker. The protection of this area falls under the Environment and Planning Act. World Heritage occupies a special state-controlled position under this Act. The State provides mandatory instruction rules for provinces and municipalities in order to regulate matters in their environmental ordinances or environmental plans. All the rules relating to the living environment are included in the environmental plan. This concerns a balanced allocation of functions to locations (comparable to the current designations), as well as rules in respect of activities with consequences for the living environment.

Since 2001, the management of the planetarium has been in the hands of the Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium Foundation. The board of the foundation consists of five members from scientific fields (University of Groningen and scientific journalism), the financial sector (accountancy) and local representatives. The day-to-day business is carried out by a managing director and nine employees. The municipality of Waadhoeke has a structural subsidy relationship with the planetarium.

Since it came into operation in 1781, maintenance of the planetarium instrument has taken place on the basis of the instructions of its maker. Approximately every twelve to fifteen years, the planetarium mechanism undergoes major maintenance. In addition, the cogwheels are cleaned, lubricated and waxed annually. All this work is carried out by regional professionals, under the supervision of the curator. Because the property consists mainly of wooden parts, these are checked every two years for the presence of woodworm and longhorn beetle.

4. Decides that the name of the property be changed to “**Eisinga Planetarium in Franeker**”.

Property	Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University
ID. N°	1678
State Party	Russian Federation
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(ii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 420.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University, Russian Federation**, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Consider if a robust case can be made based on a global thematic framework of astronomical heritage, which would underpin a thorough and compelling comparative analysis in order to bring into focus the potential significance of the nominated property, or of its component parts taken individually or in combination with other sites, and of its historic, architectural, technological and scientific values,
 - b) Reconsider, based on the above, the nomination strategy of the current nominated property,
 - c) Develop conservation documentation with appropriate historical and functional/spatial analysis to better understand and present the evolution of the observatories in their architectural, functional and scientific aspects;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) Developing policy and comprehensive conservation plans for the Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University,
 - b) Implementing Heritage Impact Assessments at the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory (component part 002) for development proposals, such as the creation of a Scientific and Educational Center for Space Research and Technology, and to assess the potential negative impact of urban encroachments into its forested setting,
 - c) Extending the buffer zone of the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory (component part 002) to control potential developments, especially at the Oktyabrsky and Orekhovka villages and Novaya Tura Technopolis,
 - d) Providing a legal status to the two proposed buffer zones.

Property	Medieval Mosques of Anatolia with Wooden Posts and Upper Structure
ID. N°	1694
State Party	Türkiye
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iv)(vi)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 432.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Medieval Mosques of Anatolia with Wooden Posts and Upper Structure, Türkiye**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Complete the establishment of the sub-working groups within the scope of the management plan,
 - b) Submit the Heritage Impact Assessment Report of the cable car project near the Afyonkarahisar Ulu Mosque and halt the project,
 - c) Complete the comprehensive risk management plan for the nominated serial property as a whole,
 - d) Develop a maintenance manual based on internationally accepted conservation principles,
 - e) Update the outdated conservation plans of the nominated component parts,
 - f) Implement the tourism-related actions described in the management plan,
 - g) Develop a set of indicators to assess the effectiveness of the outcomes of implementing the management plan of the nominated property;
3. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) Controlling the factors that affect the nominated property and, in particular, immediately addressing the threats common to all five component parts, including fire, insects, moisture, and deterioration of the settings,
 - b) Undertaking comprehensive documentation of all the mosques following a common standard, with the outcomes to be used as the baseline information for monitoring and management,
 - c) Building capacity for maintenance and monitoring staff,
 - d) Conserving the dismantled original pieces in safe storage for research and reference,
 - e) Improving the current monitoring system by establishing the links between the monitoring outcomes and responsive actions;
4. Also recommends that the name of the nominated property be changed to “Wooden Hypostyle Mosques of Medieval Anatolia”.

Property	Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks
ID. N°	1689
State Party	United States of America
Criteria proposed by State Party	(i)(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 445.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks, United States of America, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i) and (iii);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Value:

Brief synthesis

Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks is a series of eight monumental earthen enclosure complexes built between 2,000 and 1,600 years ago along the central tributaries of the Ohio River in east-central North America. They are the most representative surviving expressions of the Indigenous tradition now referred to as the Hopewell culture. Their scale and complexity are evidenced in precise geometric figures as well as hilltops sculpted to enclose vast, level plazas. Huge earthen squares, circles, and octagons are executed with a precision of form, technique, and dimension consistently deployed across a wide geographic region. There are alignments with the cycles of the Sun and the far more complex cycles of the Moon. These earthworks served as ceremonial centres, built by dispersed, non-hierarchical groups whose way of life was supported by a mix of foraging and farming. The sites were the centre of a continent-wide sphere of influence and interaction, and have yielded finely crafted ritual objects fashioned from exotic raw materials obtained from distant places.

Criterion (i): *Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks comprises highly complex masterpieces of landscape architecture. They are exceptional amongst ancient earthworks worldwide not only in their enormous scale and wide geographic distribution, but also in their geometric precision. These features imply high-precision techniques of design and construction and an observational knowledge of complex astronomical cycles that would have required generations to codify. The series includes the finest extant examples of these various principles, shapes, and alignments, both in geometric earthworks and in the pre-eminent surviving hilltop enclosure. They reflect the pinnacle of Hopewell intellectual, technical, and symbolic achievement.*

Criterion (iii): *Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks bears exceptional testimony to the unique characteristics of their builders, who lived in small, dispersed, egalitarian groups, between 1 and 400 CE, amongst the river valleys of what is now southern and central Ohio. Their economy was a mix of foraging, fishing, farming, and cultivation, yet they gathered periodically to create, manage, and worship within these massive public works. The precision of their carefully composed earthen architecture, and its timber precursors, reflected an elaborate ceremonialism and linked it with the order and rhythms of the cosmos. The earthworks in this series, together with their archaeological remains, offer the finest extant testimony to the nature, scope, and richness of the Hopewell cultural tradition.*

Integrity

All the attributes necessary to convey and sustain the Outstanding Universal Value are in the boundaries of the serial property. These include the earthwork walls, gateways, ditches, ponds, and in situ archaeological remains. The series is of sufficient size to

ensure the complete representation of the features and values that convey the significance of the property, through the inclusion of the largest and best-preserved examples of each major geometric form found amongst Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks, as well as the most important hilltop enclosure. In addition, all the component parts are complete and in good condition, with the ability to convey their large forms and the relationships amongst them. The property does not suffer from adverse effects of development and/or neglect, as each site is managed as a public park in rural or low-density suburban settings. The curated artefacts in site-based collections also support the understanding of the attributes.

Authenticity

Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks is authentic to an extraordinary extent, given the long time that has elapsed since its construction, in terms of their locations and settings, forms and designs, materials and substance, and spirit and feeling. The locations for all the component parts are unchanged; the settings for the earthworks are still predominantly semirural or are in low-density residential districts buffered for most of their perimeters by parkland. In form and design, the enclosure walls and mounds remain mostly intact. High-resolution remote-sensing data for the Seip Earthworks, Hopewell Mound Group, Hopeton Earthworks, and High Bank Works component parts clearly show intact subsurface portions of wall and building constructions. The predominant materials and substance of the earthworks are likewise authentically preserved in the intact forms of Fort Ancient and the component parts at the Newark Earthworks complex, and in the in situ archaeological remains at all the other sites.

Protection and management requirements

All the component parts are protected as national or State parks. Rigorous federal, state, and local protective measures are also in place to ensure the continued conservation and protection of the property. The buffer zones provide additional protection around the component parts.

Detailed management plans are in place for all eight component parts, following the established policies and legal requirements of their respective governmental owner agencies, the Ohio History Connection and the United States National Park Service, whose local representatives work closely together to provide consistent and coordinated management for the series. All features and elements within the boundaries of the property are closely monitored on a regular basis by professional expert staff from the two owner agencies. Regular maintenance and periodic conservation programs ensure that the sites, features, and resources will be sustained in a superior state of conservation in the future.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) *Ensuring the acquisition by Ohio History Connection of the Octagon Earthworks leasehold from the Moundbuilders Country Club following the Ohio Supreme Court ruling issued in December 2022, and creating conditions to increase public access to the site,*
- b) *Ensuring the coordinated management of the separate component parts of the serial property,*
- c) *Adding to the Cooperative Agreement a commitment to protect and conserve the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value,*
- d) *Furthering the inclusion of local and Indigenous communities in the management and decision-making processes at the property,*
- e) *Elaborating an overarching research plan for the property,*
- f) *Implementing the Long Range Interpretive Plan that will include information explaining the various alterations done to the earthworks as a result of the numerous*

changes caused by secondary uses and restorations, in order to facilitate a correct understanding of the public visiting the property,

- g) *Elaborating a carrying capacity study for all component parts of the property,*
- h) *Acquiring from willing sellers any privately-owned parcels of land in the buffer zones that include parts of the earthworks, followed by adjustments to the boundaries of the property through requests for minor boundary modifications,*
- i) *Making efforts to resolve the issues associated with non-conforming elements and uses such as high-voltage transmission towers and gravel extraction,*
- j) *Including Heritage Impact Assessment mechanisms and risk management provisions in the management system,*
- k) *Facilitating more research and deliberation on the astronomical alignments of the property.*

E.4.2 Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Property	Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone [extension of “Historic Centre of Guimarães”, inscribed in 2001, criteria (ii)(iii)(iv)]
ID. N°	1031 Bis
State Party	Portugal
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 457.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the significant boundary modification of the **Historic Centre of Guimarães** to include the **Couros Zone**, and become the **Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone, Portugal**, on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Founded in the 4th century CE, the Historic Centre of Guimarães became the first capital of Portugal in the 12th century. Its historic centre, including its extra muros area known as the Couros Zone, is an extremely well-preserved and authentic example of the evolution of a medieval settlement into a modern town, its rich building typology exemplifying the specific development of Portuguese architecture from the 15th to the 19th centuries through the consistent use of traditional building materials and techniques. This variety of different building types documents the responses to the evolving needs of the community, both for residential and proto-industrial purposes. There was developed a particular type of construction in the Middle Ages featuring a ground floor in granite with a half-timbered structure above. This technique was transmitted to Portuguese colonies in Africa and the New World, becoming their characteristic feature.

The Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone is distinguished in particular for the integrity of its historically authentic building stock. Examples from the period from 950 to 1498 include the two poles around which intra muros Guimarães initially developed; the castle in the north and the monastic complex in the south. The town expanded extra

muros around the Franciscan and Dominican monastic complexes. The period from 1498 to 1693 is characterised by the building of grand houses, the development of civic facilities and the layout of city squares. While there have been some changes during the modern era, the Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone have maintained their medieval urban layout. The continuity in traditional technology, the maintenance and gradual change have contributed to an exceptionally harmonious townscape.

Criterion (ii): Guimarães, with its proto-industrial Couros Zone, is of considerable universal significance due to the fact that specialised building techniques developed there in the Middle Ages were transmitted to Portuguese colonies in Africa and the New World, becoming a characteristic feature.

Criterion (iii): The early history of Guimarães is closely associated with the establishment of Portuguese national identity and language in the 12th century. The Couros Zone bears witness to the wealth that independence brought to Guimarães and that made possible its continuous and harmonious urban and architectural development until the end of the 19th century.

Criterion (iv): The Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone is an exceptionally well-preserved town that illustrates the evolution of particular building types from the medieval settlement to the present-day city, and particularly in the 15th–19th centuries.

Integrity

The boundaries of the Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone encompass all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, including a particular type of construction developed in the Middle Ages using granite combined with a timber-framed structure, and a well-preserved historic building stock that represents the evolution of building typologies from the Middle Ages to the 19th century. This development is documented in the rich variety of different building types that have responded to the evolving needs of the community for residential and production purposes. The Historic Centre of Guimarães does not suffer unduly from adverse effects of development and/or neglect, whilst the Couros Zone needs an urgent conservation and rehabilitation strategy. Development pressures and gentrification related to tourism pressures may undermine, over time, the integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone is authentic in terms of its location and setting, forms and designs, and materials and substances. It has succeeded in preserving its historic stratigraphy and territorial integrity. Different phases of development are well integrated into the layout of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone is subject to several legal provisions regarding the protection of historic buildings, including Law No. 107/2001 of 8 September, Decree-Law No. 120/97 of 16 May, and Decree No. 3/98 of 26 January, and to legal provisions regarding town planning, including Decree-Law No. 38/382 of 7 August 1951, Decree-Law No. 445/91 of 20 November, and Decree-Law No. 250/94 of 15 October. Its master plan, which dates from 1994, includes regulations for the protection of the historic centre. The historic centre includes fourteen historic buildings that are legally protected as National Monuments (eight) or as properties of Public Interest (six), according to the Portuguese Law on the Protection of Historic Monuments. Apart from some State-owned properties, most of the building stock is privately owned. The public areas of the historic centre are the property of the Municipality of Guimarães.

Parts of the buffer zone established for the property and its extension remain outside the protection zone. Whilst norms for the protection of the historic centre exist and a designation as National Monument is about to be approved for the Historic Centre of Guimarães and the Couros Zone, these have not been established for the buffer zone.

Management of the historic centre is the responsibility of the Local Technical Office for the Historic Centre of the Municipality (GTL). Any intervention related to listed buildings is under the control of the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage (DGPC). Sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property over time will require preparing, approving, and implementing the required norms and regulations for the extended property and buffer zone based on the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. A Heritage Impact Assessment approach integrated into urban planning, and the rehabilitation strategy for the Couros Zone are essential for safeguarding the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value in the highly dynamic urban environment of Guimarães.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Finalising the protection of the Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone as a National Monument as soon as possible,*
 - b) *Finalising the definition of the expanded buffer zone and the related set of protection mechanisms as soon as possible,*
 - c) *Preparing individual Heritage Impact Assessments for the planned projects within the extension, the buffer zone and the wider setting to assess whether they have any negative impacts on the attributes supporting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its extension,*
 - d) *Preparing a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment in the framework of the revision of the Plano Director Municipal (Municipal Master Plan), to assess the cumulative impacts of all approved, ongoing and planned projects, to determine whether limits to change that can be absorbed by the extension and the property without negative impacts on Outstanding Universal Value have been reached, to guide future planning provisions,*
 - e) *Finalising the regulations related to the management of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and linked to the Plano Director Municipal (Municipal Master Plan),*
 - f) *Completing the inventory of sightlines and the landscape legibility plan, complemented by a co-visibility study to guide development in the wider setting,*
 - g) *Monitoring development pressures and gentrification related to tourism-related pressures to preserve the integrity and the authenticity of the property,*
 - h) *Ensuring that a single vision guides the governance, coordination and collaboration of the agencies responsible for the property,*
 - i) *Encouraging the State Party to pursue its efforts in documenting the water management infrastructure,*
 - j) *Developing conservation, restoration and rehabilitation strategies for the tanneries,*
 - k) *Engaging residents, local communities and relevant rightsholders in the management process and in defining the future of the property and its extension through regular participatory processes;*
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 47th session.

E.4.3 Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Property	The Maison Carrée of Nîmes
ID. N°	1569 Rev
State Party	France
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iv)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 469.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **The Maison Carrée of Nîmes, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Maison Carrée is a pseudoperipteral hexastyle Corinthian-style temple erected in the 1st century CE in the forum of the Roman colony of Nemausus. It was dedicated to the prematurely deceased presumptive heirs of Augustus – Gaius and Lucius Caesar – who were accorded the title Princes of Youth (principes juventutis), through which the dynastic line of Augustus was sanctified and the edifice turned into a temple of imperial cult.

The strategic and symbolic position of the Maison Carrée in the forum in conjunction with other buildings that in the past hosted key political and religious institutions testify to the significance of the monument as a representation of the imperial authority of Rome in Nemausus and the protection of domus Augusta over the city and its citizens.

Through its architectural design that recalls key edifices from the Augustan period in Rome, and its symbolic decorative programme, the temple testifies to the moment of unification of the territory of Ancient Rome and the transition from republic to empire, which carried the promise of peace, prosperity and stability brought by Pax Romana.

Criterion (iv): *The Maison Carrée is an early and one of the best-preserved examples of a Roman temple dedicated to the imperial cult in the Roman provinces that testifies to the period of Rome's transition from republic to empire, reflecting the political system and the imperial ideology that underlay the process of consolidation of the territory conquered by Ancient Rome in the hands of Augustus. Through the historical circumstances of its construction in the Roman colony of Nemausus, its ideological significance as a place of imperial cult, as well as the symbolic architectural and decorative programme, the edifice manifests the values brought to the Roman Empire by Pax Romana.*

Integrity

The key elements necessary to express the property's Outstanding Universal Value are included within its boundary. The structural and decorative elements of the temple have survived in their original form or have been restored with great attention to detail. The cella of the temple has no original elements preserved. The historic setting of the property within the ensemble of the forum has changed due to the evolution of the urban fabric of Nîmes over the years.

Authenticity

Restorations that the temple has undergone since the 17th century helped the Maison Carrée to recover its original form without major structural changes and to preserve its decorative elements. All structural elements of the edifice are original, with the exception of the roofing, the ceiling of the pronaos, and the cella. The materials are still largely original or closely resemble the original local ones. The authenticity of the strategic setting of the Maison Carrée within the space of the ancient forum has been lost. It can be partly appreciated through the form and design of the place de la Maison Carrée, which was created with a view of imitating the historical context.

Protection and management requirements

The property is legally protected as a national historic monument through the Code du Patrimoine (art. L.621-1 to 33). Regulatory protective measures apply to the buffer zone through Site Patrimonial Remarquable mechanism under the Code du Patrimoine, and the relevant planning documents and special zoning restrictions developed under Code de l'Urbanisme and the Code de l'Environnement.

The management structure is based on a cooperation of city services and local and regional partners. Management of the property remains at the local level, in the hands of the municipality of Nîmes, and is executed in collaboration with the Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles; Direction Régionale de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement et du Logement; and the Direction Départementale des Territoires. The Comité de Bien Maison Carrée Patrimoine Mondial de l'Unesco has been established as a decision-making organ, and a Technical Committee that relies on the competences of municipal divisions acts as its operational body.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) *Developing and implementing a Heritage Impact Assessment for development proposals, such as the project of pedestrianisation of rue Auguste or the redirection of traffic from boulevard Alphonse-Daudet and boulevard Victor-Hugo, if envisaged in the future, to evaluate their impacts on the property,*
- b) *Adopting promptly the Charte de protection et d'utilisation de la Maison Carrée et de ses abords once finalised,*
- c) *Developing further the monitoring system to encompass all the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value,*
- d) *Preparing a disaster/crisis management plan to enhance protection of the integrity of the property.*

E.5 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

E.5.1 New Nominations

Property	Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery
ID. N°	1680
State Party	Suriname
Criteria proposed by State Party	(ii)(iii)

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 479.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery, Suriname**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located on the densely forested banks of the Suriname River, the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site in northern Suriname is a serial property with two component parts that illustrate early Jewish colonisation attempts in the New World. The Jodensavanne Settlement, founded in the 1680s, includes the ruins of what is believed to be the earliest synagogue of architectural significance in the Americas, along with cemeteries and the foundations of brick buildings, boat landing areas, and a military post. The Cassipora Creek Cemetery is the remnant of an older settlement founded in the 1650s which ceased to exist three decades later when its inhabitants migrated two kilometres downstream to Jodensavanne. Unusual for the Atlantic Sephardic diaspora, these early Jewish colonies were not situated in existing urban settings, and were longer-lived than many. Located amidst Indigenous territory, the settlements were inhabited, owned, and governed by Jews who lived there together with free and enslaved persons of African descent. The settlements had the most extensive arrangement of privileges and immunities known in the early modern Jewish world.

Criterion (iii): The Jodensavanne Archaeological Site is an exceptional testimony within the Atlantic Sephardic diaspora of a Jewish civilisation that was granted territorial and communal autonomy, a Jewish 'state within a state' that existed successfully from the 17th to the 19th century. The settlement existed in an area adjacent to Indigenous territories, and the Jewish settlers were instrumental in its defence. Several of the material remains in the property are exceptional due to their age (the cemeteries) and their architecture. Furthermore, the archaeological evidence at the settlement and cemeteries points towards a coexistence of different cultures and ethnocultural groups, including Jews, Indigenous peoples, enslaved Africans, and European colonists.

Integrity

The integrity of the serial property is based on the Jodensavanne Settlement component part, with the remains of buildings, cemeteries, and several other elements that played important roles in the development and daily life of the Jewish community, including the boat landings that connected Jodensavanne with the river, the military post and part of the defences, the medicinal springs, sacred Ceiba trees, and a sand pit. The Cassipora

Creek Cemetery component part's gravestones have inscriptions in Hebrew, Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, Aramaic, and combinations of these languages. The Cassipora Creek Settlement, the first autonomous Sephardic Jewish community in the colony of Suriname and precursor of the Jodensavanne Settlement, is not yet located, but its probable location is included in the buffer zone.

Authenticity

The attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value are substantially authentic in terms of their forms and designs, materials and substance, and locations and settings. Ongoing maintenance work is based on the advice of specialists, and is done with great care regarding the original materials and substance.

In general terms, the authenticity of the remains as well as their settings do not raise any serious concerns at the moment. There is a need to strengthen protection of the surroundings of the property's component parts in order to avoid potential negative impacts to the authenticity of these settings in the future.

Protection and management requirements

The two component parts of the property are recognised as archaeological monuments under the Monuments Act of 2002 and have been legally protected at the highest level since 2009 through Ministerial Resolution No. 873. The Jodensavanne Foundation, created in 1971, is the official management authority of the property. It has the right of use for rehabilitation, conservation, management, and touristic purposes, and holds the official land rights of the property. Local Indigenous peoples are the traditional custodians of the archaeological site, which adds another layer of protection. The property is co-managed by the Indigenous village of Redi Doti. A Memorandum of Cooperation between the Redi Doti Village Council and the Jodensavanne Foundation establishes that the Indigenous village of Redi Doti is co-responsible for the preservation, protection, and management of the cultural heritage of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site, while the Jodensavanne Foundation recognises its shared responsibility for the sustainable socio-economic development of Redi Doti. Any changes to the management plan as well as any tourism, recreation or construction projects must be agreed to by both partners. The Memorandum of Cooperation is evaluated and signed by the two partners every four years.

The Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery Management Plan 2020-2025 gives guidance for the management, protection, conservation, and promotion of the Jodensavanne Archaeological Site. Operation of the property depends heavily on income from entrance fees and private donations. An annual subsidy from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture is being pursued to help cover the operational costs of the property.

4. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) *Obtaining adequate and stable funding for the operation and maintenance of the property,*
- b) *Finalising the designation of the Special Protected Forest zone,*
- c) *Preparing and/or centralising the inventories of archaeological finds and the accompanying information, and presenting this information on detailed topographical maps and/or in a Geographical Information System (GIS),*
- d) *Identifying quantifiable indicators for monitoring the state of conservation of all the attributes of the property, as well as general environmental conditions and changes to its surroundings, in order to help detect long-term developments at the property and its surroundings,*
- e) *Elaborating an integrated risk preparedness plan for the two component parts,*

- f) *Evaluating the current land use (e.g., location of visitor installations) with the objective of developing a land-use plan for the property,*
 - g) *Exploring the possibility and relevance of including additional interest groups and stakeholders in the property management process,*
 - h) *Determining the carrying capacity of the property,*
 - i) *Further exploring the possibility of including the remains of the Cassipora Creek Settlement in the property's boundary, through a minor boundary modification request, if its location and state of conservation can be accurately determined,*
 - j) *Undertaking research on the interrelations between the different groups (Jewish people, local African descendants) that were living together in Jodensavanne in order to further the understanding of the property;*
5. ***Requests*** the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2024**, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 47th session.

I.C NOMINATIONS EVALUATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH DECISION 18 EXT.COM 4

E.6 AFRICA

Property	Memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero
ID. N°	1586
State Party	Rwanda
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)

See Addendum: WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1.Add.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.51

[See Addendum: WHC/23/45.COM/8B.Add]

E.7 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Property	Funerary and memory sites of the First World War (Western Front)
ID. N°	1567 Rev
States Parties	Belgium / France
Criteria proposed by State Parties	(iii)(iv)(vi)

See Addendum: WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1.Add.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.52

[See Addendum: WHC/23/45.COM/8B.Add]

E.8 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Property	ESMA Museum and Site of Memory – Former Clandestine Center of Detention, Torture and Extermination
ID. N°	1681
State Party	Argentina
Criteria proposed by State Party	(iii)(vi)

See Addendum: WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1.Add.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.53

[See Addendum: WHC/23/45.COM/8B.Add]

II. MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS OF PROPERTIES ALREADY INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

II.A MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED FOR EXAMINATION IN 2022

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by ICOMOS and IUCN to the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage property	ID No.		Recommendation
NATURAL PROPERTIES				
Albania / Austria / Belgium / Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bulgaria / Croatia / Czechia / France / Germany / Italy / North Macedonia / Poland / Romania / Slovakia / Slovenia / Spain / Switzerland / Ukraine	Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe	1133	Quinquies	OK
Côte d'Ivoire	Comoé National Park	227	Bis	OK
Côte d'Ivoire	Tai National Park	195	Bis	OK
CULTURAL PROPERTIES				
Egypt	Abu Mena	90	Bis	R
Egypt	Historic Cairo	89	Bis	R
Libya	Old Town of Ghadamès	362	Bis	OK
Italy	Historic Centre of Florence	174	Quater	OK
Italy	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata	829	Bis	OK
Slovenia	The works of Jože Plečnik in Ljubljana – Human Centred Urban Design	1643	Bis	OK
Panama	Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo	135	Bis	R

KEY

R	Referral
OK	Approval Recommended
NA	Approval Not recommended

F. NATURAL PROPERTIES

F.1 AFRICA

Property	Comoé National Park
ID. N°	227 Bis
State Party	Côte d'Ivoire

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 85.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decisions **07 COM VIII**, **34 COM 8E**, **43 COM 7B.32** and **44 COM 7B.200** adopted at its 7th (Florence, 1983), 34th (Brasília, 2010), 43rd (Baku, 2019) and extended 44th (Fuzhou/online, 2021) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the minor modification to the boundary of **Comoé National Park, Côte d'Ivoire**;
4. Welcomes the successful conservation action undertaken by the State Party to date and encourages the State Party to continue implementing effective protection measures based on the modified boundaries of Comoé National Park;
5. Also encourages the State Party to proceed progressively, and through a participatory process, to a physical demarcation of the boundaries of the property;
6. Considers that the property should not be subject to any further net reductions in area, and invites the State Party to consider a future extension of the property, in consultation with local communities, to fully include Mount Gorowi and Mount Kongoli into the property as recommended by the World Heritage Committee in its Decision **07 COM VIII**;
7. Requests the State Party to confirm that the modified boundaries of the property comprise 1,148,756 ha and to clarify the reasons for inconsistent area figures being reported.

Property	Taï National Park
ID. N°	195 Bis
State Party	Côte d'Ivoire

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 79.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decisions **06 COM VIII.20**, **43 COM 7B.31** and **44 COM 7B.200** adopted at its 6th (UNESCO, Paris, 1982), 43rd (Baku, 2019) and extended 44th (Fuzhou/online, 2021) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the minor modification to the boundary of **Taï National Park, Côte d'Ivoire**;

4. Welcomes the progress made by the State Party to address threats to the property, underlines the importance of continuing efforts to eliminate those threats posed to the property by illegal activities, and encourages the State Party to report on any development of threats as applicable and in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, including on any potential impacts on the integrity of the property and the newly added areas.

F.2 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Property	Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe
ID. N°	1133 Quinquies
States Parties	Albania / Austria / Belgium / Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bulgaria / Croatia / Czechia / France / Germany / Italy / North Macedonia / Poland / Romania / Slovakia / Slovenia / Spain / Switzerland / Ukraine

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 91.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.56

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Recalling Decisions **31 COM 8B.16**, **35 COM 8B.13**, **41 COM 8B.7**, **44 COM 7B.99** and **44 COM 8B.32**, adopted at its 31st (Christchurch, 2007), 35th (UNESCO Headquarters, 2011), 41st (Kraków, 2017) and extended 44th (Fuzhou/online, 2021) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the minor modification to the boundary of the **Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine**, by enlarging the Dürrenstein component part (Austria) to become Dürrenstein-Lassingtal, and by merging the component parts Paklenica National Park – Suva draga-Klimenta and Paklenica National Park – Oglavinovac-Javornik (Croatia) to become Paklenica National Park component part;
4. Recommends the State Party of Austria to further strengthen the protection of the enlarged component part of Dürrenstein-Lassingtal by phasing-out completely any remaining use of timber in the buffer zone to optimize the corridor function of the entire buffer zone;
5. Also recommends the State Party of Croatia to:
 - a) Ensure that the small areas excised from the component parts and buffer zones in Paklenica National Park will not be subject to increased use, especially if such use could result in a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the transnational serial property, and
 - b) Consider an extension of the buffer zone to align with the boundaries of Paklenica National Park;
6. Requests the States Parties of Austria and Croatia to submit further information to the World Heritage Centre in response to above recommendations by **1 December 2024** as part of the state of conservation report.

G. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

G.1 ARAB STATES

Property	Abu Mena
ID. N°	90 Bis
State Party	Egypt

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 257.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.57

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the minor modification to the boundary and to the buffer zone of **Abu Mena, Egypt**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Clarify the protection regime that will apply to the enlarged property which is not included within the designated archaeological site,
 - b) Establish an appropriate protective designation for the areas added to the property, in order to ensure that it is covered in its entirety by explicit legal protection designations,
 - c) Establish an ad-hoc management body for the property,
 - d) Consider enlarging the buffer zone or, at least, establish mechanisms that guarantee the effective management of the immediate and wider settings of Abu Mena in a way that is supportive of the property's Outstanding Universal Value and the maintenance of the rural character of the property's surroundings.

Property	Historic Cairo
ID. N°	89 Bis
State Party	Egypt

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 259.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.58

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the minor modification to the boundary and buffer zones of **Historic Cairo, Egypt**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Prepare further documentation and undertake analysis in order to:
 - i) Delineate in detail the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, based on an approved Statement of Outstanding Universal Value,
 - ii) Prepare detailed maps that define the discrete urban neighbourhoods of the property and their relationship to registered monuments and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value,

- iii) *Demonstrate changes that have taken place affecting the integrity of the property since inscription,*
- b) *Invite an advisory mission to the property to consider proposals for modifications to the boundaries and buffer zones in relation to the enhanced documentation and analysis and to protection and management requirements,*
- c) *On the basis of advice from the advisory mission, submit a revised minor boundary modification request.*

Property	Old Town of Ghadamès
ID. N°	362 Bis
State Party	Libya

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 263.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.59

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the minor modification to the boundary and to the buffer zone of the **Old Town of Ghadamès, Libya;***
3. *Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Amending the Regulation for the land use within the boundaries of the Old Town of Ghadamès, “The Property and its buffer zone” to integrate the modified boundaries of the property and its buffer zone,*
 - b) *Developing the announced special regulations for the property and its buffer zone based on the Law n.3/1994 and the Law on Urban Planning as a matter of urgency,*
 - c) *Developing and adopting an agreement among all relevant institutional actors involved at different levels in the protection and management of the property to guarantee their participation in decision-making and to ensure clarity of mandates and tasks in implementing the management of the property.*

G.2 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Property	Historic Centre of Florence
ID. N°	174 Quater
State Party	Italy

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 268.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.60

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the minor modification to the boundary of the **Historic Centre of Florence, Italy.***

Property	Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata
ID. N°	829 Bis
State Party	Italy

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 265.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.61

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zones of the **Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata, Italy**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Considering submitting in the future a minor boundary modification with a view to extending the buffer zone to include the Villa in Boscoreale that was initially included in the 2020 proposal,
 - b) Providing a timeframe for the finalisation and implementation of the management plan.

Property	The works of Jože Plečnik in Ljubljana – Human Centred Urban Design
ID. N°	1643 Bis
State Party	Slovenia

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 270.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.62

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the minor modification to the boundary and to the buffer zones of **The works of Jože Plečnik in Ljubljana – Human Centred Urban Design, Slovenia**;
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to submitting in the future a minor boundary modification with a view to:
 - a) Including within the property relevant transversal axes, if their state of conservation could be improved to fully meet the conditions of authenticity and integrity,
 - b) Extending the buffer zone of the Roman Walls in Mirje component part to the stretch of Barjanska Street leading from the Roman Walls up to Aškerčeva Street and onto the plots located south of the traffic artery Mirje on the entire length of the serial component part.

G.3 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Property	Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo
ID. N°	135 Bis
State Party	Panama

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 273.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.63

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Refers the examination of the minor modification to the boundary and the buffer zones of the **Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo, Panama**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:*
 - a) *Clarify the rationale to define the boundaries of the buffer zone in the San Lorenzo Castle, and eventually consider its extension if appropriate,*
 - b) *Consider the possibility to adopt the area of the Monumental Historic Ensemble of Portobelo established by Law 91 of 1976 as a single buffer zone that encompasses the component parts located in the area of Portobelo,*
 - c) *Elaborate an integral management plan for the serial property that clarifies the protection and management for its component parts and their buffer zones.*

II.B MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED FOR EXAMINATION IN 2023

Alphabetical Summary Table and Index of Recommendations by ICOMOS and IUCN to the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee

State Party	World Heritage property	ID No.	Recommendation
NATURAL PROPERTIES			
France	French Austral Lands and Seas	1603 Bis	OK
Georgia	Colchic Rainforests and Wetlands	1616 Bis	OK
CULTURAL PROPERTIES			
Belgium, Netherlands	Colonies of Benevolence	1555 Bis	OK
Bulgaria	Ancient City of Nessebar	217 Bis	OK
France	Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley	85 Bis	OK
Holy See, Italy	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura	91 Quater	OK
Japan	Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan	1593 Bis	OK
Peru	Historic Centre of Lima	500 Ter	OK
Saudi Arabia	Rock Art in the Hail Region of Saudi Arabia	1472 Bis	R
Spain	Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences	1618 Bis	OK
Switzerland	Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona	884 Bis	OK
Syrian Arab Republic	Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din	1229 Bis	R

KEY

R	Referral
OK	Approval Recommended
NA	Approval Not recommended

H. NATURAL PROPERTIES

H.1 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Property	French Austral Lands and Seas
ID. N°	1603 Bis
State Party	France

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 217.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.64

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Approves the minor modification to the boundary of the **French Austral Lands and Seas, France.***

Property	Colchic Rainforests and Wetlands
ID. N°	1616 Bis
State Party	Georgia

See IUCN Evaluation Book, 2023, page 223.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.65

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Recalling Decision **44 COM 8B.8**, adopted at its extended 44th session (Fuzhou/online, 2021),*
3. *Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Colchic Rainforests and Wetlands, Georgia;***
4. *Requests the State Party to submit maps at the appropriate scale, showing the boundaries of the component parts and their buffer zones as approved following this minor boundary modification request.*

I. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

I.1 ARAB STATES

Property	Rock Art in the Hail Region of Saudi Arabia
ID. N°	1472 Bis
State Party	Saudi Arabia

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 514.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.66

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the examination of the minor modification to the boundary of **Rock Art in the Hail Region, Saudi Arabia**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Consider extending the buffer zone by 1.0 to 1.5 km towards the south, in accordance with Decisions **39 COM 8B.11**, **41 COM 7B.85**, **43 COM 7B.53** and **44 COM 7B.137**,
 - b) Include in the buffer zone, based on visual perspectives, a viewshed entering from the main road (Al-Muhaffar) leading to Jubbah, so as to protect the essential co-visibility from and towards the property along the panoramic road;
3. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) Providing explanations about the substantial differences in area of the Jabal Umm Sinman component part, even though the boundaries are not affected,
 - b) Putting in place, as a matter of urgency, effective inter-sectorial consultation mechanisms to ensure that no development project takes place within the property boundaries or the nearby areas, and that the projects under way, such as the abattoir, are halted until a heritage impact study has been conducted,
 - c) Establishing viewshed studies so as to determine the zones that are visually sensitive, to protect them and to regulate construction in these zones, in order to protect the character of the landscape and preserve the visual integrity of the property,
 - d) Developing, in accordance with Decision **39 COM 8B.11** (point 4.f), monitoring indicators to measure the impact of development on the attributes of the site.

Property	Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din
ID. N°	1229 Bis
State Party	Syrian Arab Republic

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 517.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.67

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Refers the examination of the proposed buffer zone for the **Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din, Syrian Arab Republic**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Explain the methodology used to delineate the proposed boundary of the buffer zone, especially in relation to the protection of the wider setting of Qal'at Salah El-Din and important views from the castle, to be able to assess how the new buffer zone will support the visual integrity of the property and its surroundings, to justify the proposed extension of the buffer zone in all directions, beyond the horizontal spread of archaeological structures observed on the ground,
 - b) Revise the perimeter of the proposed buffer zone to allow for greater precision in the definition of the boundary, especially with regard to topographical features which constitute the anchors of the perimeter,
 - c) Clarify the size of the extension to the existing buffer zone (as approved by the World Heritage Committee in 2006 with the size of 129.52 ha) and the total area of the new buffer zone of Qal'at Salah El-Din after the proposed modification,
 - d) Officially endorse through national regulation the proposed extended buffer zone,
 - e) Clarify the need for and the division into different zoning within the proposed buffer zone and consider simplifying it, taking into consideration the extent of applicable controls, the need for protecting features that support the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, the views and the broader setting of the castle, as well as the related management objectives,
 - f) Provide more information on any arrangements made with private landowners of plots within the proposed extension in terms of management of the area, and the timeframe for endorsement of the new buffer zone at the national level.

I.2 ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Property	Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan
ID. N°	1593 Bis
State Party	Japan

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 520.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.68

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of **Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan, Japan**;
3. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuously monitoring development in this buffer zone and its surrounding areas,
 - b) Further exploring how the buffer zones relate to the broader setting and what, if anything, needs protecting in the broader setting; and implement the subsequent measures.

I.3 EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

Property	Colonies of Benevolence
ID. N°	1555 Bis
States Parties	Belgium / Netherlands

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 521.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.69

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zones for the **Colonies of Benevolence, Belgium and Netherlands**.

Property	Ancient City of Nessebar
ID. N°	217 Bis
State Party	Bulgaria

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 523.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.70

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary of the **Ancient City of Nessebar, Bulgaria**;
3. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Formally proposing a minor boundary modification for the buffer zone of the property, in response to the recommendations provided by ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre in 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2018,*
 - b) *Completing the Conservation and Management Plan for the Ancient City of Nessebar, and considering the underwater archaeological vestiges in all areas of management and planning by making provisions for specific regimes for conservation, management, sustainable development, and monitoring of this heritage,*
 - c) *Reinforcing and expanding the research programme for the underwater cultural heritage of the Ancient City of Nessebar as an integral part of developing the national inventory,*
 - d) *Considering underwater cultural heritage values as part of heritage impact assessment of any new development along the coastline,*
 - e) *Launching a feasibility study on the underwater archaeological sites to explore how to make them accessible to the public through maritime archaeological routes and pursuing other interpretation initiatives,*
 - f) *Establishing a capacity-building programme in cooperation with UNESCO and its partners to improve the identification, evaluation, research and protection of underwater cultural heritage,*

- g) *Not undertaking any intervention on the seabed that may affect underwater archaeological vestiges and controlling navigation around the peninsula,*
 - h) *Considering, in the long-term, relocation of the Nessebar Port Terminal and the Marina Nessebar facilities outside of the peninsula;*
4. *Requests the State Party to submit a revised map at the appropriate scale, showing the boundary of the property as approved following this minor boundary modification request, and the buffer zone as clarified in 2008.*

Property	Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley
ID. N°	85 Bis
State Party	France

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 526.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.71

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley, France;***
3. *Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Providing a timeframe for the finalisation, adoption and implementation of the management plan, especially for tourism facilities and development,*
 - b) *Proposing a project for the study, monitoring and regulation of human activities with regard to their long-term impact on:*
 - i) *The water resource and its foreseeable evolution across the whole property and its buffer zone,*
 - ii) *The hydrogeological environment of the property and its buffer zone, evolution of which could affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property in a mid-term to long-term perspective,*
 - iii) *The integration of appropriate regulations into the town planning documents as approved by the local authorities.*

Property	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura
ID. N°	91 Quater
States Parties	Holy See / Italy

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 529.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.72

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura, Holy See, Italy;***

3. Recommends the States Parties to give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Completing the management plan of the property as a matter of utmost urgency, and submitting it to the World Heritage Centre for review by ICOMOS,*
 - b) *Submitting details of how and when the delimitations of the new buffer zone will be transcribed into existing local and national regulations in order to provide a statutory status for its boundaries,*
 - c) *Integrating into the management mechanisms, a systematic application of Heritage Impact Assessment for any plan and project that may impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.*

Property	Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences
ID. N°	1618 Bis
State Party	Spain

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 533.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.73

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences, Spain.**

Property	Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona
ID. N°	884Bis
State Party	Switzerland

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 535.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.74

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona, Switzerland;**
3. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Finalising the management plan currently in its revision phase, concentrating on the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its attributes, while paying particular attention to the key visual perspectives,*
 - b) *Implementing systematic Heritage Impact Assessment mechanisms for any project planned or under way inside the buffer zone, and in the surrounding zones, that could have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,*
 - c) *Introducing building regulations in the urban expansion zone to the north-west of the buffer zone, by setting standards for scale and character. The aims of this regulation are to ensure the architectural compatibility of new buildings with the property, and to preserve views and the landscape,*

- d) *Ensuring that synergies are generated between the property management plan and the national and cantonal urban planning instruments, so as to incorporate urban planning guidelines that take into account visual axes and panoramas, in the urban planning of the buffer zone perimeter and its surrounding and territorial setting.*

I.4 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Property	Historic Centre of Lima
ID. N°	500Ter
State Party	Peru

See ICOMOS Evaluation Book, 2023, page 537.

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.75

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/23/45.COM/8B and WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundary and to the buffer zone of **Historic Centre of Lima, Peru**;*
3. *Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Carefully planning and implementing restoration, enhancement and reconstruction projects in line with standard principles based on evidence and baseline documentation,*
 - b) *Informing the World Heritage Centre of the intention to undertake or authorise all major projects which may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in line with paragraph 172 of Operational Guidelines,*
 - c) *Developing and implementing a Heritage Impact Assessment for any development proposals in the property, its buffer zone and/or wider setting that could potentially affect the property's Outstanding Universal Value.*

III. STATEMENTS OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS AND NOT ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Draft Decision: 45 COM 8B.76

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/23/45.COM/8B,
2. Adopts the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee:
 - Chile, Settlement and Artificial Mummification of the Chinchorro Culture in the Arica and Parinacota Region
 - Côte d'Ivoire, Sudanese style mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire
 - France, Nice, Winter Resort Town of the Riviera
 - Gabon, Ivindo National Park
 - Germany, Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt
 - India, Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana
 - Iran (Islamic Republic of), Trans-Iranian Railway
 - Netherlands, Dutch Water Defence Lines
 - Republic of Korea, Getbol, Korean Tidal Flats
 - Russian Federation, Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea
 - Saudi Arabia, Himā Cultural Area
 - Spain, Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences
 - Thailand, Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex
 - Türkiye, Arslantepe Mound.

Property	Settlement and Artificial Mummification of the Chinchorro Culture in the Arica and Parinacota Region
State Party	Chile
ID No.	1634
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The northern coast of the Atacama Desert, an arid and hostile habitat in northernmost Chile, was home to the Chinchorro, a society of marine hunter-gatherers who lived here from approximately 7400 BP to 2840 BP (5450 BCE to 890 BCE). They successfully adapted to the extreme environmental conditions of a hyper-arid coastal desert in the rugged Coastal Cordillera by using the nearby rich marine resources. Archaeological sites associated with the Chinchorro culture are recognized for having the oldest known artificially mummified human bodies.

The serial property is comprised of three component parts – Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica and Colón 10 (both located in an urban setting), and Desembocadura de Camarones (located in a rural environment) – which include the archaeological remains of settlements, cemeteries, and dense shell middens, as well as a natural setting similar to that faced by the Chinchorro people. These remains provide evidence of sea harvesting activities and land occupation that illustrate the technological and spiritual complexity of this society from its coastal beginnings to its disappearance.

The cemeteries reveal that the Chinchorro innovated continuously in their mummification practices to create artificial mummies that possessed extraordinary material, sculptural, and aesthetic qualities that reflected the fundamental social role of the dead in human society.

Criterion (iii): The cultural remains left behind by the Chinchorro people, including their artefacts, mummies, and cemeteries, stand as a testimony to their belief system and ideas about the afterlife, and as such bear a unique

testimony to this cultural tradition. The Chinchorro cemeteries reveal artificially as well as naturally mummified bodies, both in exceptionally good states of conservation due to the very dry environment. The Chinchorro innovated continuously in their artificial mummification practices, revealing technical ability by dismembering and reassembling bodies to create artificial mummies possessing extraordinary material, sculptural, and aesthetic qualities.

Criterion (v): The Chinchorro culture occupied one of the most arid places in the world, the coastal areas of the Atacama Desert. The property presents an outstanding example of human interaction with the environment, with highly specialized use of land and sea resources. The marine hunter-gatherer groups adapted to a harsh environment that had minimal fresh water and plant resources and developed simple and efficient technologies to harvest from the ocean. Culturally, they flourished for thousands of years in a vast, hyper-dry territory and the archaeological evidence of their sea harvesting and land occupation can be found in settlements, cemeteries, and shell middens as well as in the environmental setting itself.

Integrity

The integrity of the property is based on the cultural remains left behind by the Chinchorro people, particularly artificially mummified remains, and on this people's adaptation to one of the most arid places in the world, where they flourished for thousands of years. The serial component parts were selected as the most representative and best preserved of all the Chinchorro sites in northern Chile and southern Peru, for their complementary nature, and for their tangible attributes that provide a comprehensive view of the Chinchorro culture. Issues with site encroachment in the Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica component part have been resolved, and are in the process of being addressed at the Desembocadura de Camarones component. Part of the Faldeo Norte del Morro de Arica component has been affected by public works. Further explanation on distribution and interrelationships of the archaeological sites located within the property component parts, including the remains already removed through excavation, as well as those still *in situ* and detected through different surveying techniques, would enhance the integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The conditions of authenticity of the Settlement and Artificial Mummification of the Chinchorro Culture in terms of the attributes of material, design and substance have been met. The knowledge of the Chinchorro culture comes from studies of archaeological sites endorsed by a number of national and international scientific conferences and publications. Archaeological sites where no reconstructions have been undertaken retain a high degree of authenticity. It is supposed that most of the property's archaeological artefacts remain *in situ*, unexcavated and untouched for thousands of years and therefore are authentic.

Protection and management requirements

At the national level, the Ministry of Culture, the Arts and Heritage is officially in charge of Chile's cultural heritage. The Undersecretariat of Cultural Heritage is responsible for developing cultural policies, including those associated with World Heritage properties. The National Monuments Council, which is part of the Ministry of Culture, the Arts and Heritage, is the technical body in charge of supervising and maintaining National Monuments, which is the legal category protecting the Chinchorro archaeological sites. Any changes to the sites must be authorized by this council. The National Cultural Heritage Service acts as technical advisor to World Heritage properties in Chilean territory through the National Centre for World Heritage Sites, which supports the work of site administrators. At the local level, the Chinchorro Marka Corporation is the body in charge of the property's management system. The current and proposed legal protection of the serial property is based at the national level on Law No. 17288 of National Monuments (1970, substantially modified in 2005 and currently under additional review). At the regional level, Decree No. 4867 (1967) of the Ministry of Education declares all archaeological and palaeontological sites in the Arica and Parinacota Region to be Historical Monuments. The protection established by this Decree covers the archaeological sites in all three component parts of the serial property.

The Desembocadura de Camarones component part and its buffer zone will be protected in the future under the Nature Sanctuary category of Law No. 17288 of National Monuments. The Desembocadura de Camarones component part is protected by Decree No. 240 (2014) of the Ministry of National Defence and the Armed Forces Undersecretariat, which regulates the use of the seashore by non-industrial fishers. Processes related to the nature sanctuary declaration and the renewal of the Regulatory plan of the city of Arica and the Cuya-Caleta Camarones Sectional Plan are still pending and need to be finalized.

The ownership of the three component parts of the property and the two buffer zones is a combination of public and private tenure.

The management system and management plan are comprehensive, well structured, and generally inclusive in terms of stakeholder participation, but they are still under development. The Management Plan of the property (2020-2026) is currently being established. Priority should be given to finalizing, approving and implementing the Management Plan as well as completing and making operational the projected monitoring system.

Systemic documentation and inventorying of the archaeological information already collected needs to be addressed, as well as documentation of areas with potential interest for future investigation. Priority should be given to the development of conservation measures focused on general maintenance and on the identification and rescue of unprotected archaeological remains on the surface. The installation of the basic infrastructure to assure the safety

of visitors and the security of the property, the strengthening of general maintenance and the development and application of a Heritage Impact Assessment system are priorities to be tackled. The ethical issues related to the treatment of human remains needs to be addressed. Community outreach activities are key to the success of future management of the property. It will be important to continue these efforts and include in the decision-making processes local stakeholders as well as any community that may have an interest in and connection with the property.

Property	Sudanese style mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire
State Party	Côte d'Ivoire
ID No.	1648
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The eight mosques of Tengréla, Kouto, Sorobango, Samatiguila, Nambria, Kong and Kaouara bear witness to a very particular Sudanese architectural style specific to the savanna region of West Africa. This style is a reflection of an important period of migration, from the south of the Islamic Saharan States to the forest areas, which began in the 14th century and accelerated after the collapse of the Songhai Empire at the end of the 16th century. In search of cola and gold, Mandinka merchants set up halts on the roads leading from the banks of the Niger to Kong, in order to promote and intensify trans-Saharan trade through the development of new towns, the introduction of Islam and the construction of mosques.

The surviving mosques, built mainly between the 17th and 19th centuries, are the result of a mixture between a style developed in Djenné around the 14th century and the local architectural forms and techniques of the Gur and Mandé cultural areas in which they are located. The Sudanese-style mosques of northern Côte d'Ivoire are the work of skilled builders, subtly and harmoniously combining the earth building skills of local communities as well as those of the Mandinka merchants who introduced Islam. These mosques have in common squat and low, tapered/slender, rectangular or square shapes; massive wooden or earth block pilasters, high minarets in the form of a truncated pyramid crowned with small mitres that surmount the roof, as well as ogive-shaped minarets and cone-shaped qibla towers. This form of earthen building has spread widely throughout the Sudanese region.

The mosques are located in villages and towns. They are surrounded by public spaces where people gather, and the verticality of their structure was intended to clearly differentiate them from other buildings and give them visibility in their environment.

Their on-going existence as places of worship testifies not only to their continued use and regular conservation and upkeep, but more importantly to their association with traditional systems of patronage, the involvement of skilled local masons and the support of local communities.

Criterion (ii): The Sudanese-style mosques of northern Côte d'Ivoire are material evidence of an important exchange of influences in the Gur and Mandé cultural areas between the 14th and 18th centuries. Architectural developments conveyed by predominantly Muslim traders, particularly Arab-Berbers and Mandé people from the Niger Delta, merged with local building traditions to produce a style of mosque building that spread from East to West in the savannah areas of West Africa and which has persisted for many centuries.

Criterion (iv): The Sudanese-style mosques of northern Côte d'Ivoire are an outstanding example of a type of architecture that very specifically reflects a major period of migration, south of the Islamic Saharan states to the forest areas, which began in the 14th century and accelerated after the collapse of the Songhai Empire at the end of the 16th century. This led to the development of new trade centres, the introduction of Islam and its spread, of which the building of mosques is one of the major symbols. The style of these mosques reflects a fusion of Islamic and local architectural styles adapted to climatic conditions, and the mosques themselves can be seen as documents relating to an important stage in human history.

Integrity

The series of eight mosques display all the attributes necessary to convey Outstanding Universal Value. These mosques, evolving in their urban and rural environment, have all been preserved in their integrity. With the exception of the Great Mosque of Kong which was destroyed by Samory Touré in 1897 and rebuilt by the communities, the mosques have not suffered major damage despite the fact that in the past a few underwent interventions with inappropriate materials during maintenance work.

It appears necessary to consider the possibility of widening the boundaries of each component part of the property so that they encompass all of the associated communal and functional spaces around each mosque.

The mosques are threatened with degradation by urbanization and strong population growth. To maintain their integrity, communities have developed traditional management systems centered on families and local grassroots committees.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the eight mosques is ensured both by the form of the structures, the use, the construction materials and techniques, the management, and the geographical location. The available documentation does not, however, allow a full understanding of how details could have eroded over time.

Regarding the geographical location, all the mosques are located in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire in the Gur and Mandé cultural areas. They have retained their rectangular or square shape.

In terms of construction and materials, although there have been interventions using modern materials, these appear to be reversible given that sufficient local materials remain and masons specializing in local earthen construction techniques still exist. The authenticity of materials and construction techniques remains highly vulnerable as it relies on continued community maintenance, the availability of skilled masons and the continued patronage of local families. The Sudanese-style mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire bear witness to the use and adaptation of materials and construction techniques to a natural and cultural environment. The characteristics of these mosques are maintained through the use of materials (earth and wood) from the natural environment and traditional techniques. The skills related to Sudanese architecture are still held by the communities. The building techniques which are the cob and the adobe are perpetuated by the training of traditional masons.

In terms of how the symbolism of the buildings is understood, the boundaries of component parts and their buffer zones can be extended to encompass other spaces around the mosques and thus allow them to be perceived as such. In the vicinity of some constituent elements, modern mosques have recently been built. However, these mosques are still used as places of prayer and also have associated socio-cultural uses - weddings, baptisms, places of Quran teaching and spiritual retreat.

Protection and management requirements

There is a set of legal texts consisting of laws, decrees and orders that form the basis for the legal protection of the property, guaranteeing on the one hand the integrity of the boundaries of the property and, on the other hand, the implementation of all activities relating to the management of the property. Among these legal texts are Law No. 87-806 of 28 July 1987 on the protection of cultural heritage, Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 relating to rural land, Law No. 2003-208 of 7 July 2003 on the transfer and distribution of competencies from the State to the local authorities, Law No. 2014-425 of 14 July 2014 on the national cultural policy, as well as Decree No. 88-413 of 20 April 1988 on the classification of historic sites and monuments of the city of Kong; Decree No. 2020-121 of 29 January 2020 on the classification of the Sudanese-style serial mosques of northern Côte d'Ivoire on the National Cultural Heritage List; Order No. 434/MCF/CAB of 15 October 2012 on the registration of cultural property on the national inventory. Order No. 03/MCIAS/CAB of 26 June 2021 on the organization and functioning of the Executive Secretariat for the Management of Sudanese-style Mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire and the Interministerial Order on the organization and functioning of the "management system" of Sudanese-style mosques in northern Côte d'Ivoire which are directly related to the mosques in series, set out precisely the conditions of management, protection, conservation and enhancement, and create the management body.

In order to make the above-mentioned legal instruments effective, the State of Côte d'Ivoire has opted for a management system in consultation with all the stakeholders. The implementation of this management system will be based on close collaboration between the State institutions and specifically the Executive Secretariat and the populations (the communities) for a co-management of the property. This body is created by the provisions of Decree No. 2012-552 of 13 June 2012 on the creation, powers, organization and operation of the Ivorian Office for Cultural Heritage (OIPC), an operational structure responsible for implementing Government policy on the management, conservation, enhancement, protection and promotion of cultural sites inscribed on the National Heritage and World Heritage Lists.

In order to ensure optimal protection of the site, it appears necessary to widen the buffer zones so that they include the immediate urban environment of the mosques, and to reinforce the protection of the buffer zones by modifying the relevant local plans and regulations.

The current management arrangements (management system and the Executive Secretariat for the management of the mosques) are made operational and significantly strengthened to address issues related to declining traditional practices and pressures due to urban development.

For each mosque there is a local grassroots management committee. Its terms of reference are the roadmap and guidelines developed by the Ivorian Office for Cultural Heritage. This committee is largely composed of the indigenous communities supported by certain local elected officials. The particularity of this management system is that it is based on endogenous management mechanisms set up by members of the Muslim community of the localities concerned and formalized in eight grassroots local management committees by the OIPC.

All restoration works will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the existing normative instruments. Annual action plans will be adopted by the OIPC Management Board and implemented by the local grassroots management committees under the supervision of the Executive Secretariat. The management system will be evaluated every two years. The monitoring of this management system will be based on a perfect synergy of the interventions of the different stakeholders under the control and coordination of the Executive Secretariat for the management of mosques.

The involvement of the communities in the management creates the conditions for a better distribution of the benefits linked to the management of the mosques. Moreover, the skills and practices related to earthen architecture are thus more easily transmitted to the new generation. Therefore, it is essential to make this management system operational. It is also essential to develop a roadmap with actions and a time frame in which traditional conservation practices will be sufficiently robust, as well as a general approach to conservation for all component parts.

Conservation plans for each mosque need to be completed based on its current state of conservation and necessary interventions, and there is an urgent need to devise projects to correct the recent inappropriate interventions on the mosques of Kouto, Kaouara, Sorobango and Samatiguila.

Property	Nice, Winter Resort Town of the Riviera
State Party	France
ID No.	1635
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The city of Nice bears witness to the evolution of the winter climatic resort (*villégiature d'hiver*), influenced by its location on the Mediterranean seashore and its proximity to the Alps. From the middle of the 18th century, the mild climate and picturesque setting of Nice attracted an increasing number of aristocratic families, mainly British, who took to spending their winters there. Over the next century, the growing number and social and cultural diversity of the winter residents became the main driving force behind the successive development phases of new areas of the city, situated next to the old medieval town. The diverse cultural influences of the winter residents and the desire to make the most of the climate conditions and scenery of the place, shaped the urban planning and architecture of those areas, contributing to the renown of the city as a cosmopolitan winter resort. Because it belonged to the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia before 1860 and then to France, but above all the significant influx, from the outset, of winter visitors from Europe and then from all over the world, Nice was the crucible of many exchanges of influences, mainly in the field of architecture.

Indeed, vacationing led to the proactive implementation of specific forms of town planning which were deployed in several phases, first from the first two poles constituted by the "Vila Nova" and the "New Borough", then through the regulatory plans of the *Consiglio d'Ornato* as well as the plans drawn up in their continuity after 1860, then finally through the subdivision formula.

The property testifies to the evolution until 1939 of the search for an imaginary exoticism of the Riviera landscape. In the 18th century it was the aristocracy that undertook this search, but from 1860 it attracted the wealthy classes, giving way from 1920 to seaside activities and the summer season. In 1939, the outbreak of the Second World War interrupted the reception of tourists in Nice for almost a decade. After the war, the changes that had begun in the previous period continued, and the summer season definitively supplanted the winter season.

Criterion (ii): Nice, Winter Resort Town of the Riviera, represents an important example of the fusion of British, Italian, French, Russian and other cultural influences, resulting in a variety of architectural styles, designs and decorations of buildings that express its cosmopolitan character as a winter resort, especially in the 19th century, under the impetus of the *Consiglio d'Ornato*.

Fashionable styles in European capitals (neo-classicism, historicism, eclecticism, Belle-Époque, "neo-colonial", regionalist, Art-deco ...) were imported and reinterpreted in Nice, under the influence of sponsors, architects and craftsmen from different countries, who brought their know-how in decoration (stucco, sgraffito, painted friezes, rockeries, ceramics...).

Foreign contributions are also considerable in terms of the use and function of the facilities. Indeed, the development of winter resorts has led to the proliferation of three types of accommodation intended for foreigners: the travellers hotel, the villa and the seasonal holiday rentals. The amphitheatre setting facing the sea, the addition of vegetation (including many acclimatised species), and the walks - such as the Terrasse des Ponchettes and the Promenade des Anglais – encourage appreciation of the beauty of the site and the mild climate.

The sequenced street grid composed of north-south axes and perpendicular secondary roads favours the heliotropism of the facades and the perspectives towards the hills or the sea, by offering many facades facing south, while making room for different forms of vegetation: parks and public and private gardens, and separate plots and borders often planted with exotic species.

Integrity

The integrity of Nice, Winter Resort Town of the Riviera rests on attributes associated with its development as a winter resort and representation of the exchange of ideas between the mid-eighteenth century and the 1930s. The perimeter of the property testifies to the three periods which are the first founding phase of vacationing in Nice (1760-1860), the heyday of the "Winter Capital" (1860-1920), and the end of the period during which the reception function exclusively determined the destiny of the city (1920-1939).

The attributes of the property that convey the interchange of ideas and the fusion of British, Italian, French, Russian and other cultural influences are primarily the buildings and the diversity of architectural styles, building designs

and decorations, exterior and interior. The traditional crafts and techniques that created these decorations, and are necessary for their preservation, are also considered as attributes. The uses and functions associated with these buildings also partly convey the value of the property. Since architecture cannot be separated from its context, the urban structure, landscaping, green spaces and promenades associated with this period are also important attributes, as well as viewpoints (lookouts, panoramas), the visual axes from the city to the large landscape, the relationship between built spaces and green spaces, and finally the relationships with the geographical setting (sea and mountain).

The urban configuration influenced by the various regulatory plans drawn up by the *Consiglio d'Ornato* has been preserved. In the second half of the 20th century, when Nice became mainly a summer destination, development pressures led to the densification of certain areas, notably on the hills of Cimiez and Mont-Boron, which nevertheless retained their architectural quality and a large number of their green spaces. Changes in the development of the road network and public spaces, depending on the evolution of modes of transport, have on the whole respected the pre-existing urban structure of the property.

The delimitation of the property makes it possible to ensure the complete representation of the attributes and to focus strictly on the sectors representative of the period between the mid-18th century and the end of the 1930s. The property does not suffer from elements disturbing its overall comprehension.

Authenticity

In terms of location and setting, the property faithfully conveys how the geography and topography of Nice were crucial elements influencing its development as a winter resort. Despite changes associated with the evolution of the city, which has become a summer destination, and despite the subsequent expansion of the city, the relationship with the sea and the surrounding mountains remains fundamentally the same. The extension (in length and width) of the Promenade des Anglais in the 1930s to facilitate road traffic, respected its function as a pedestrian promenade.

From the point of view of form and design, the urban configurations of the areas developed according to the regulatory plans drawn up by the *Consiglio d'Ornato* are on the whole intact. The areas of the property which were not influenced by such plans, but were largely developed on the basis of housing projects promoted by the private sector, nevertheless retained similar features such as wide tree-lined roads, low density plots and abundant vegetation.

The architectural typologies and construction features of the buildings, which marked the evolution of Nice as a winter resort, are still clearly visible and generally well preserved. The different architectural types -- neoclassical, eclectic or Art Deco -- depending on the period and often created by foreign promoters and architects, are to this day a distinctive feature of the city. It should be noted that most of the conservation and rehabilitation interventions are carried out respecting the original materials, colours and decorative elements. Most of the hotels, villas and apartment buildings retain their original function and continue to attract an international clientele.

Protection and management requirements

The protection of the property is established within the framework of French heritage protection legislation, in accordance with Article L. 612-1 of the Heritage Code, but also by the heritage protection measures of the metropolitan Local Urbanism Plan (PLU). The entire property was designated a Remarkable Heritage Site on 30 June 2021. This status imposes rules applicable to buildings and public spaces, and the obtaining of approval from the Architects of Buildings of France for each demolition or construction project.

The municipality has the main responsibility for the management of the property and its buffer zone. A special unit, the Nice World Heritage Mission, which reports directly to the mayor, has been created to coordinate the implementation of the management plan. A local World Heritage Commission has also been set up. This brings together representatives of municipal and metropolitan authorities, representatives of State services (for example the regional conservator of historic monuments and the Architects of Buildings of France) and other qualified professionals (scientific experts, representatives of citizens' associations). This Commission is responsible for validating the actions programme and monitoring the implementation of the management system. It meets once a year. A Steering Committee, with a very similar structure, but chaired by the municipality, is responsible for implementing the decisions of the local World Heritage Commission. This Committee meets two to three times a year. The monitoring of conservation work within the perimeter of the property is mainly carried out by the Architects of the Buildings of France and by the municipal services.

The delimitation of the buffer zone is determined by the visibility between the property and its direct landscape setting. Accordingly, the buffer zone is an extended area. The metropolitan PLU and its annexes determine the regulations for the buffer zone; their objective is to preserve the amphitheatre of hills that directly surround the property and the bay, in particular through the Development and Programming Orientation, known as "O. A. P. Collines", which globally covers the upper part of the hills.

A management plan including the protection, conservation and enhancement measures to be implemented, is drawn up jointly by the State and the local authorities concerned, for the perimeter of this property and its buffer zone, then approved by the administrative authority. The Nice Management Plan should be updated in 2025 in order to assess its adequacy for the protection and management of the property and its buffer zone.

The maintenance and conservation of the property are based on French legislation, which facilitates the restoration of private historic heritage buildings, in particular by means of aid and tax incentives, the supervision of work projects, efforts to raise owners' awareness, and finally by defining rules for the insertion of contemporary creation into the historic urban fabric. In addition, the City of Nice has set up a multi-year investment programme for the public domain and heritage, under the control of the heritage services.

Mechanisms need to be put in place to facilitate coordination between the many actors having responsibilities for the management of the property, its buffer zone and the surrounding setting. It also appears necessary to complete the inventory in progress of the resort heritage, which will serve as a solid basis for conservation and management measures, as well as to identify the documentation relating to the interiors of the buildings and to put in place measures to ensure their protection, in particular with regard to the transformations which have made it possible to improve modern life and reception standards.

Property	Ivindo National Park
State Party	Gabon
ID No.	1653
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

Ivindo National Park is the main protected area representative of the forests of the interior plateaus of Gabon. It is characterized by the Ivindo and the Djidji wetlands which form a virgin and highly "picturesque" complex of waterfalls, rapids and quiet reaches with deep black waters, in a setting of intact forests. These forests include a great diversity of formations, notably very old *Caesalpinioideae* forests, unique in Central Africa and throughout the Guinean-Congolese domain. The property, together with two other protected areas, is considered one of the most irreplaceable protected areas in the world for the conservation of mammals, birds and amphibians. It is a natural refuge for many rare, threatened or endemic species of the region of the Gabonese interior highlands which constitutes one of the four zones, very different from each other, of the biogeographical province of Lower Guinea, very different from the forests of the Congolese region.

Criterion (ix): Ivindo National Park combines large areas of intact climatical *Caesalpinioideae* forests and undisturbed river ecosystems. The property has exceptional value due to its great diversity of forest formations, the presence of large areas of very old *Caesalpinioideae* forests, and monodominant *Julbernardia pellegriniana* or *Eurypetalum batesii* forests, all of which are unique in Lower Guinea and throughout all of central Africa. Covering nearly 300,000 ha of this forest ecosystem and surrounded by a buffer zone of over 182,000 ha, the property can be considered exceptional, providing enough space for evolutionary processes to continue undisturbed.

The very old *Caesalpinioideae* forests represent a characteristic stage of forest evolution in Central Africa but have disappeared elsewhere in Lower Guinea. They do not occur elsewhere in the Guinean-Congolese region because the high diversity of *Caesalpinioideae* is unique to Lower Guinea. This forest ecosystem is also representative of the Lower Guinean or Atlantic forests of the Gabonese interior highlands, and more particularly of the Ivindo Landscape Area which very likely forms a separate and very rich phytogeographical entity within Lower Guinea. The great diversity of the *Caesalpinioideae* forests of the inner plateau is also reflected in the fact that, at the site level, the forests of the western edge differ, by a proportion of 60%, from those of the eastern edge. The presence of the Langoué Baï and grassy meadows identical to those of the inselbergs, contribute very largely to the uniqueness of the region.

This intact forest ecosystem helps preserve the integrity of the black waters of the Ivindo which are home to a swarm of some fifteen species of fish of the genus *Paramormyrops* (*Mormyridae*) – the only swarm of species found in rivers worldwide belonging to this family. It is one of the world's best examples of speciation in open waters in which the speciation process takes place at a very high rate.

Criterion (x): The rivers of the property are home to ichthyofauna of global importance and characterized by exceptional endemism, an extremely diversified flora and habitats of critical importance for the conservation of mammals, birds and amphibians. The intact forest ecosystem of Ivindo National Park and the Ivindo Landscape Area, with its diversity of habitats and, especially, its very old *Caesalpinioideae* forests, unique in west-central Africa and the entire Guinean-Congolese domain, is home to 161 plant species of high conservation value, 129 species endemic to Gabon and 35 species endemic to Ivindo. Ivindo National Park alone is home to 81 plant and 39 animal threatened species, including the Western Lowland Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*), the Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*), the Forest Elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*), the Gray Parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*), and the Slender-snouted Crocodile (*Mecistops cataphractus*).

In terms of zoology, this ecosystem has 126 species of mammals, including seven species of primates endemic to Lower Guinea. In addition, the Forest Elephant population is relatively large and includes many males with very large tusks, which is becoming very rare in much of Central Africa. Ivindo National Park avifauna includes 190 (68%) of the 278 forest species native to the Guinean-Congolese region and five of the six species endemic to Lower Guinea. The entomofauna includes 528 species of diurnal butterflies (probably 800-1000) many of which appear to be restricted to very old-growth *Caesalpinioideae* forests.

Regarding the Kongou Falls, they are home to seven species of *Podostemaceae*, very specialized, rare and very vulnerable plants that are everywhere threatened by the construction of dams and the regulation of rivers. These seven species represent both 44% of the *Podostemaceae* flora of Gabon and the four known genera of the country. Ivindo is also home to 45 species of fish endemic to Lower Guinea, 13 of which are endemic to Gabon. The Ivindo River is home to 16 fish exclusively native to it, and to a particular wealth of *Cyprinodontiformes* and *Mormyridae*, with very specialized and fragile species of the genus *Ivindomyrus*, named after the Ivindo River. A dozen species of slightly electric fish of the genus *Paramormyrops* (*Mormyridae*) form swarms of freshwater fish that are globally rare.

Integrity

The property covers an area of 298,758 ha and exhibits exceptional integrity. It is totally uninhabited and is approximately 90% intact. It is part of a larger forest ecosystem of nearly 2,000,000 ha, located between the towns of Makokou, Ovan, Booúé and Lastoursville. The average human population density is about 2.5 inhabitants/km² and the areas outside the park are mostly composed of forest concessions, of which two out of eleven concessions in the buffer zone are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified at the time of inscription. However, these concessions must leave intact a 500 m wide strip along the boundaries of the property. Logging operations are already responsible for the introduction of the invasive ant *Wassmannia auropunctata* into the property and have also created access tracks that open up previously inaccessible areas. Access roads should be closed after the end of operation.

By the size and the nature of its topography and hydrographic system, its phytogeographic and ecological gradients, and its connectivity with other protected areas — Minkébé National Park to the north and Mwagné National Park to the east —, this ecosystem is able to withstand climatic changes, at least those predicted by current assessments. In addition, in the framework of the land-use plan, the property is located completely outside of the areas designated for agricultural or agro-industrial developments (palm oil tree). Admittedly, the connectivity of the property with other protected areas should be maintained so that the protection of large mammals such as the Forest Elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*) is ensured.

Protection and management requirements

The property benefits from long-term legal protection conferred by Decree 612/PR/MEFEPEPN of 30 August 2002, which classifies Ivindo National Park and sets out its boundaries in Article 2. The width of the buffer zone of a national park is set at 5 km, in accordance with Article 77 of Law 16/2001 of 31 December 2001 on the Forestry Code in Gabon, and more specifically by Order 118/MEFEPEPN of 1 March 2004 on the regulation of forestry, mining, agricultural, aquacultural, hunting and tourism activities within a buffer zone. The property is protected as a National Park (IUCN Category II).

Although the boundaries of the property are clearly defined, known to local populations and regulated, threats such as poaching, illegal logging and illegal fishing persist. Therefore, the fight against poaching is an unavoidable necessity. Additional adequate measures have been taken to eliminate these threats, notably by intensifying surveillance missions to ensure the protection of the property. Although the property is large enough to effectively conserve its values, it remains important to strive to protect the *Caesalpinioideae* forests even beyond the property, as there are also large stands of this ancient forest located outside the property, crucial for a fauna whose living space extends beyond the limits of the National Park, as evidenced by the Forest Elephants (*Loxodonta cyclotis*). Similarly, maintaining the freshwater biodiversity of Ivindo National Park, home to many fragile species, will depend on ensuring protection from potential development impacts, both upstream and downstream of the property.

The only activity allowed outside of management, research and tourism, is artisanal fishing, but this is strictly limited to a section of the Ivindo which forms the boundary of the national park, and to fishermen of the village of Loa-Loah. These activities are provided for by law, mainly by Law 16/2001 of 31 December 2001 on the Forestry Code in Gabon, Law No. 003/2007 of 27 August 2007 on National Parks, and Order 118/MEFEPEPN of 1 March 2004 on the regulation of forestry, mining, agricultural, aquacultural, hunting and tourism activities within a buffer zone. It is important to ensure a monitoring of the scale of these fishing activities, which is an ancient practice, to ensure that it remains sustainable in terms of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Ivindo National Park is managed by National Agency for National Parks (ANPN) established by Law No. 003/2007 of 27 August 2007 relating to National Parks. Considerable and sustained efforts are made to ensure the effective coordination and harmonization of policies and practices related to the management of the protected area. The property has a management plan since 2016 which will be updated every five years.

Logging is allowed in the buffer zone, provided that an environmental and social impact assessment proves that there is no negative impact on the National Park. Its implementation is selective: one tree cut per hectare. Gabon is engaged in a FSC forest certification process for all eleven concessions. At the time of inscription, two of these concessions already have FSC certification. All the forest concessions constitute *de facto* a buffer zone aimed at combating poaching by facilitating access control.

Ivindo National Park receives financial and technical support from the State and its development partners, such as the French Development Agency (AFD), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), as well as in the framework of its participation in the Central African Forest Initiative,

a funding agreement with Norway. The management of the property requires sufficient and long-term funding, which is ensured by its own resources and contributions from other partners.

Property	Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt
State Party	Germany
ID No.	1614
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt is an outstanding early-twentieth-century ensemble of experimental buildings and designed landscapes that represents a prototype of Modernism. The place of residence and exhibition grounds of an artists' colony – a forerunner of permanent international building exhibitions – takes its name from a hill above the City of Darmstadt, in the State of Hesse, Germany. The ensemble consists of works of members of the influential Darmstadt Artists' Colony who contributed to four internationally acclaimed building exhibitions on the Mathildenhöhe in the years 1901, 1904, 1908, and 1914. Crowning the hill of the Mathildenhöhe is the centrepiece of the ensemble, the iconic Wedding Tower with its distinctive shape, like an up-raised hand, and its two wrap-around strips of small windows. Adjoining is the massive Exhibition Hall, described at the time as an "acropolis" and a "city crown". The enigmatic Plane Tree Grove, rectangular in plan, extends to the front and adds another dimension, its many sculptural works and inscriptions shaping a place of cyclical nature and universal culture and spirituality. Parallel to the grove is an axis created by the Russian Chapel and the Lily Basin. Complementing this to the south, east and west are studio buildings and an architecturally diverse range of experimental houses set in designed generous urban open space with parks and pavilions, roads and pathways. The ensemble presents a radical synthesis of architecture, design and art, merged with exemplary, high-quality and aesthetically pleasing living and working environments created in the spirit of modern humanism. This pioneering vision was inspired by international artistic and social reform movements of the nineteenth century and initiated by the progressive and commercially minded Grand Duke of Hesse. It was realised by now renowned architects such as Joseph Maria Olbrich and Peter Behrens in the form of a permanent "*Gesamtkunstwerk*", a total artwork that is seminal in the history of architecture. Today, Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt provides a compact and exceptional testimony to the emergence of modernist architecture, urban planning and landscape design, with distinct influences from the Arts and Crafts movement and the Vienna Secession, through to examples of Art Nouveau that, with its influences on the Deutsche Werkbund and the Bauhaus, led to the International Style of twentieth-century Modernism.

Criterion (ii): Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt is a prototype of Modernism that provides compact and exceptional testimony to the emergence of twentieth-century modernist architecture and urban landscape design; and of the avant-garde processes by which this happened. Its epochal functional and aesthetic quality reveals a vibrant era of artistic and social reform and embodies a crucial international interchange in the development of architecture and design, urban planning, landscape design and modern exhibition culture. It is a holistic symbol of early Modernism. Four pioneering and internationally acclaimed building exhibitions were held between 1901 and 1914. The innovative permanency of the exhibitions gave form to the Mathildenhöhe, and all exhibits were developed in collaboration with companies from both Germany and abroad. For the very first time as part of an exhibition, modern living and working environments were presented that consisted of permanent homes open to the public during the exhibitions. Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt developed as a semi-utopian community which became a focal point of the relevant trends of early Modernism and a fundamental influence on numerous international building exhibitions in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

Criterion (iv): Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt is an exceptional ensemble of architectural elements in a designed landscape, and it represents a prototype of Modernism that documents the emergence of twentieth-century modernist architecture and urban landscape design. It is seminal in the history of architecture. Construction took place between 1899 and 1914, during an era of radical experimentation that characterises the revolutionary age of Modernism. The radical synthesis of architecture, design and art includes experimental exhibition buildings that feature progressive architecture, ambitious designed urban landscapes, contemporary spatial art, and innovative artists' houses and studio buildings.

Integrity

Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt has sustained its significance with time: the property is of an adequate size and wholeness to contain all attributes that are necessary to convey its Outstanding Universal Value. The property illustrates clearly its functional integrity and pattern of spatial organisation: in particular, the Wedding Tower (as the highest elevation of the ensemble's silhouette), the Exhibition Hall, the Ernst Ludwig House, the Studio Building (1914), together with the many artists' houses. These are complemented by the Plane Tree Grove, the fountains and sculptures, as well as the paths in the designed landscape. Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt retains its structural, functional, and visual integrity, even though some elements of the site were carefully restored after suffering damage in the Second World War. It is in a good overall state of conservation and does not suffer from adverse effects of development or neglect. The impact of any potential deterioration processes is strictly controlled.

Authenticity

Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt conveys its significance over time through its authentic location and setting together with a combination of attributes and elements that are genuine, credible and truthful. The essential ensemble of architectural elements and designed landscape meets the conditions of authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance. Furthermore, Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt displays a consistent authenticity of the ensemble as a whole. This is reflected in buildings and spaces whereby the original intention has been faithfully retained, and the continuity of original function and use have been sustainably managed. Assisted by a combination of general lack of disturbance, continued use and constant maintenance, the originality and overall condition of the site is very good. Various elements of the Mathildenhöhe that were damaged by war were carefully restored shortly after hostilities ended. All subsequent extensions to the property were executed in line with the spirit of place and original design philosophy. Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt clearly displays its significance in terms of the emergence of Modernism and as the first international and permanent building exhibition.

Protection and management requirements

Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt, with its ensemble of buildings and designed landscapes, is protected as a cultural monument under the Hessian Act on the Protection and Conservation of Monuments (Section 2 paragraph 1 HDSchG). The direct surroundings of the ensemble are also subject to monumental protection as an ensemble (Section 2 paragraph 3 HDSchG). Moreover, UNESCO World Heritage sites are subject to special protection by the Federal State of Hesse (Section 3 HDSchG).

A buffer zone is delineated to ensure that development controls are sufficient to protect the property from potential negative impacts, to conserve the historically and art-historically relevant sightlines to and from the site, and to protect the continuity of character in the setting in a way that is compatible with the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. In addition, construction activities within the property itself and in the buffer zone are regulated by way of legally binding "identified areas of historical interest", the land-use plan, and local building plans. These instruments regulate the conservation of the historically and art-historically relevant sightlines to and from the site. In 2015, an Advisory Board was created to align existing plans with the World Heritage nomination process. A site manager was appointed in 2020 and the Advisory Board provides consultation and concrete recommendations for all projects affecting the site.

The buildings of the ensemble are predominantly under public ownership (City of Darmstadt or the State of Hesse) and private ownerships. Restoration and renovation works at the ensemble are carried out by the owners in close collaboration with the competent federal authorities. The link between private owners and conservation services will be strengthened. A conservation management plan needs to be developed to ensure a consistent conservation approach for all buildings of the property. The conservation activities have to be balanced with development activities in the budget allocations regarding the property.

Property	Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana
State Party	India
ID No.	1570
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, popularly known as Ramappa Temple, is located in the village of Palampet, approximately 200km north-east of Hyderabad, in the State of Telangana. Rudreshwara is the main Shiva temple in a larger walled temple complex, which includes smaller temples and Mandapa structures constructed under the chieftains Rudradeva and Recharla Rudra. The Rudreshwara (Ramappa) temple stands out as a unique testimony to the highest level of creative, artistic and engineering achievements involving various experimentations in expressive art forms of the Kakatiya period (1123-1323 CE).

The temple is built of sandstone with decorated beams and pillars of carved granite and dolerite with a distinctive and pyramidal Vimana made of lightweight porous bricks, also known as "floating bricks". The sculptures of the Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, especially its bracket figures, are unique artistic works carved out of the hard dolerite stone giving it a metal like finish with intact lustre. These sculptures express movement and dynamism with every sculpture conveying active movement and many figures illustrating regional dance customs of Kakatiyan culture.

The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple was created in an harmonious relationship with its natural environment and the surrounding pristine landscape with its Kakatiyan cultural and engineering features. The natural environment, architecture, sculpture, ritual and dance together form five elements, which complement each other in defining the temple's ritual space. Their mutual interrelations embody the outstanding evidence of Kakatiyan cultural, architectural and artistic creations. The temple is a living memory of the Kakatiyan Culture which brought a golden era to the Telugu speaking region of South India.

Criterion (i): The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple is a masterpiece of the Kakatiyan style of temple architecture, representing the unique combination of ingenuity in stone sculpting and engineering experimentations by way of use of sandbox foundation and floating bricks to make earthquake resistant structures. The sculptures of the Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple manifest Kakatiyans' indigenous geotechnical knowledge in stone chiselling illustrating exceptional artistic skills as well as deep understanding of construction technologies. The Kakatiyans used one of the hardest rocks, from which they sculpted very delicate human and animal representations and gave these a fine lustre finish. The sculptural decor of outstanding beauty and creativity represents the Kakatiyan dance customs, interprets the regional lifestyle and is based on the Puranic texts.

Criterion (iii): The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple is an exceptional testimony of the Kakatiyan Dynasty and illustrates its artistic, architectural and engineering achievements within the wall temple compound and its wider setting. The efforts of Kakatiyan craftsmen to interpret and integrate motifs of regional dance customs and Kakatiyan cultural traditions into sculptural and textual representations in the form of Madanikas, Gaja-Vyalas, motifs on Kakshasana and other carvings stand out as an exceptional evidence of popular cultural forms.

Integrity

The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple lies at the centre of a walled temple complex which together with its wider setting retains high visual and functional integrity and demonstrates a significant relationship with both purpose-built and natural elements, which enhance and maintain the atmosphere of the temple ceremonies that continue to be performed in the temple complex to the present day.

Significant architectural and artistic achievements of the temple complex are supported by the natural features, the artificial Kakatiya-built reservoir and irrigation systems, cultivated land, smaller temples within the immediate surrounding landscape, thus communicating Kakatiyan cultural traditions for over 800 years.

The indigenous value held by the innovative construction techniques of building structures using sand-box technology, light weight porous floating bricks and other traditional methods, and the commendable sculptural efforts in chiselling the very hard dolerite rocks to get the everlasting metallic polishes are very well displayed and are intact at Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Palampet.

The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple is well protected from natural disasters due to its construction techniques. Emphasis has been given to the thorough protection of the wider visual setting around the temple compound. The Kameshwara temple within the temple complex will be reassembled following anastylosis, to be carried out based on detailed scientific research and programmed conservation approach.

Authenticity

The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple maintains authenticity in material, form, design, craftsmanship, setting, function and use, traditional management system and associated intangible cultural heritage in relation to traditional dance, and integration in its wider natural and architectural context. Its material remains continue to represent the testimony of Kakatiyan knowledge in identifying building materials, their strength, and their expected life span. The temple was erected using five types of local material, like sand for foundation, clay for bricks, dolerite and sandstone for sculptures, granite for columns and beams, which are all retained in their original composition. Some missing floating bricks were remanufactured after conducting an extensive study, following the same techniques used by the Kakatiyans in the 13th century.

The temple plan and its spatial organization are intact and untouched, with exception of the Kameshwara Temple which is to be reassembled by anastylosis. The compound's function and traditional management system remain unchanged: the Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple is a living Brahminical Shiva Temple, following all the authentic Shaiva-Agama rituals and drawing the attention of a large number of people. The surviving rural surrounding illustrates the conscious integration of the Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple in its wider natural context and is of remarkable authenticity in setting, traditional management mechanisms as well as interdependencies of use and function with the wider landscape, for example through irrigation channels and cultivated lands.

Protection and management requirements

The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple was identified as a protected monument in 1914 and since then it is maintained and conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The property is protected at the national level, by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (AMASR), amended and validated in 2010; the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959; Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules of 2011 and The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 and Rules, 1973. Decisions pertaining to its conservation, maintenance and management are governed by the National Conservation Policy for Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains, 2014. Being designated as an "Ancient Monument" of National Importance, the ancient site is protected by a well-defined buffer of 300 meters comprising Prohibited Area measuring 100 meters in all directions from the limits of the protected monument, and further beyond it, a Regulated Area of 200 meters in all directions, from the limits of the Prohibited Area as well as beyond, as required for the conservation of the authentic landscape setting. All activities in the areas adjacent to the ancient site remain subject to prohibition and regulation in the respect prohibited and regulated areas as per provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules 2011.

Under an already existing committee, the State Government of Telangana establishes the “Palampet Special Area Development Authority” to manage this extended buffer zone and to ensure the protection of all supporting Kakatiya period attributes.

The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple is managed by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), namely its Hyderabad Circle and under its Warangal sub-Circle, which is responsible for its protection, conservation and management in conjunction and consultation with the local religious and communal authorities. Day-to-day management activities are supported by guides who are permanently posted at the site as staff of the Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation, as well as the local communities living around the temple complex and the priests performing the ceremonies at the temple. An integrated site management plan is in the process of being finalized. Heritage Impact Assessment needs to be ensured for any projects located near the property, especially regarding development projects near the Ramappa Lake. Capacity building for local communities and the temple priest must be undertaken to provide them with the necessary skills to contribute to the management of the property.

Property	Trans-Iranian Railway
State Party	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
ID No.	1585
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The 1,394-km-long Trans-Iranian Railway (TIR) connects the Caspian Sea in the north to the Persian Gulf in the south of Iran. Opened fully in 1938, the railway is a busy main line of standard track gauge 1,435 mm.

The Trans-Iranian Railway combines spectacular mountain settings with sustained steep mountain grades less than 3.0%, which is today considered the maximum practical mountain railway grade. Railways with grades steeper than 3% have proven problematic to operate. The property’s mountain railway design hits the critical design balance point between the outstanding and the impractical. Its exceptional mountain railway scale is also exhibited by the proliferation of major engineering structures en route namely: 174 large bridges, 186 smaller bridges, 224 tunnels, including 11 spiral tunnels and 89 train stations. These structures are distinguished by the high quality of their 1930s construction, which has enabled them to survive to the present day in as-built condition.

The Trans-Iranian Railway represents the expansion of the modern state power in the 20th century in a specific non-colonised Asian context within active involvement of national capital and stakeholders. The role of the railway industry in the social, economic, industrial and cultural growth of Iran and the region, as well as in international trade and transactions, is undeniable. Not only has this railway boosted the economy and trade by speeding up transportation, but it has also made cultural interactions and social relations with West-Asian countries and from there with Europe and beyond, possible.

Historically, several trade routes such as the Silk Road and the Spice Route, which linked together the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe, passed through Iran. As a matter of fact, the construction of the Trans-Iranian Railway in the early 20th century emphasises the key role of the region in global communication practices in terms of cultural, commercial, social and even political relations. It has led to the propagation of trade and the sharing of diverse rites, ceremonies and religious beliefs among various regions in the early 20th century, especially in West and Central Asia.

The advantage of Iran’s late start was that important lessons learned about railways by other countries were applied in Iran from the outset. For example: foreign investment and control was avoided; standard gauge was adopted enabling future links to Europe; moderate gradients were specified despite the extensive mountain terrain; powerful locomotives enabled; aerial photogrammetric surveying optimized the route through rugged terrain; and some of the world’s best design and construction talent was engaged. Such significant factors enabled the design and construction of an exceptional railway in Iran.

Following the construction of the Trans-Iranian Railway, a new style of mixed Persian-Western architecture was created which influenced the Iranian architecture of its time. Moreover, the architectural design of train stations, personnel residences, warehouses, fuel storage depots, affiliated industries and the majority of buildings along the rail route has been done by using modern materials and following an eclectic style consisting of local and Western architecture. Consequently, this style became part of the architectural identity of each region.

Since its inception, the Trans-Iranian Railway continues to play a key role in the rural and urban life of the region. At the same time, it has continually served as a crucial factor in trade and cultural transactions between the region and other near and far countries. It has served as the turning point for all-embracing developments in the region covering a wide spectrum of various economic, political, commercial, social, cultural, and later touristic aspects at a critical juncture of the contemporary history of the world.

Criterion (ii): The Trans-Iranian Railway is the living manifestation of the multi-faceted interchange of human values, represented by the application of railway skills and experience in railway construction, leading to the emergence of a mixed Iranian-Western architectural style. The Trans-Iranian Railway boosted the economy and

trade by speeding up transportation, which led to the revival of cultural-historical routes such as the Silk Road and the Spice Route at a specific period in the contemporary history in Central and West Asia during the early 20th century. This practice was later expanded to European countries. The Trans-Iranian Railway also served to connect the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea.

In addition, at the time it was built, the Trans-Iranian Railway promoted exemplary project management, which was achieved as a result of the successful working relations established between the Iranian Government, the project managers and the 40 Iranian or international companies established in 43 construction zones en route with a totally deployed work force of over 65,000 engineers, office staff members and labourers.

Located in a mountainous landscape, the Trans-Iranian Railway proved an outstanding tool for solving unexpected problems, an achievement owing to the international breadth of experience that was applied in its construction, enabling the Trans-Iranian Railway project, overall, to stay on time and on budget.

Criterion (iv): The Trans-Iranian Railway is a fine example of a technological and architectural ensemble representing major stages of long-term development of human, technical and economic activities as early as the 20th century, in Western Asia. It played a unique role in the modernization of Iran. This role was firstly maintained through the function of the Trans-Iranian Railway in importing and domesticating western technologies, and secondly through national financing, enabling and also managing construction activities and their implementation, and finally through its unique impact on the country's social, economic, and cultural spheres. It has also caused a huge increase in trade, and cultural and economic relations between different regions within Iran and between Iran and other countries of the region. Thus, it has marked a significant and decisive stage in the process of the historical development of Iran and other countries of the region. This altogether paved the way for later communication and transportation activities with many parts of the world. The Trans-Iranian Railway is the embodiment of the creative usage of various technologies aimed at gaining access to plains, highlands, forests and coastal regions at both ends of the country and linking the northern and southern shores of Iran.

Integrity

The Trans-Iranian Railway is of adequate size to contain all the identified attributes needed to demonstrate its Outstanding Universal Value. It includes all the facets of the historic Trans-Iranian Railway with its key supporting infrastructure, engineering works and architectural elements. The physical fabric of the property is mostly in good condition and its integrity and technical function, and social use has been well maintained. In other words, the integrity of the property in its setting has been well preserved concerning its physical and technical aspects. Some development pressure is seen in urban areas, and there is also a general pressure to modernize and increase the efficiency of the railway, which need to be monitored.

Authenticity

All constituting parts of the Trans-Iranian Railway (its rail route, tunnels, bridges, train stations, buildings and other appurtenances) have largely preserved their authenticity in terms of location, setting, form, design, materials, use and function even if some elements have been upgraded or replaced. Some sections of the original rail line have been enlarged or slightly modified. However, altogether, the Trans-Iranian Railway is a living and dynamic industrial and engineering structure that enjoys a good degree of authenticity thanks to the existence of laws and regulations for buffer zones, as well as technical, visual and functional requirements.

Protection and management requirements

The Trans-Iranian Railway is registered on the national list of heritage monuments (No. 31906) and has been regulated by the legislation governing cultural heritage since 2017. It enjoys the highest national level of protection. Twenty-two individual buildings and structures have also been registered on the national list of monuments and are thus protected by cultural heritage law both as single buildings and as elements of the Trans-Iranian Railway. The property, the buffer zone and the landscape zone are protected by laws put in place by the Department of Environment, under the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Article 45 and Article 50); the Act of Conservation and Optimization of the Environment; the Criminal Islamic Law for Destruction of Natural Heritage, 1996; and Book Five of the Islamic Penal Code (dissuasive penalties).

The property is centrally managed by the Trans-Iranian Railway Office, which is part of the Iranian Railway Company. The Office's Steering Committee is responsible for reviewing conservation-related issues for the property and the buffer zone as well as consultation and coordination regarding inter-organizational issues. A representative of the Iranian Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts is member to this committee and takes care of heritage aspects related to the property's management. A Technical Committee is responsible for policies and decision-making pertaining to conservation issues as well as interdepartmental coordination of technical issues within the company.

Since its establishment, the Trans-Iranian Railway has had a comprehensive plan for management and conservation. The conservation and management plans of the property in the domains of planning, implementation, restoration, maintenance, supervision, evaluation and feedback have been devised and are stored in relevant data banks. The railway has a management master plan for long-term conservation in sections related to: technological, non-technological, operational, financial, commercial, safety, security, civil engineering, mechanics, electricity, signals and telecommunications. These plans preserve methods and processes which guarantee the continued existence of rail links in accordance with the Outstanding Universal Value.

A continued balance between the managerial and conservation activities is dedicated to sustaining the safety of the operation of the Trans-Iranian Railway and the attributes of its Outstanding Universal Value, which are jointly carried out by the IMCHTH and the Iranian Railway Company and are key to guaranteeing the long-term sustenance of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Documenting, monitoring and conserving the historic buildings and other elements that are no longer in use is needed. In this trend, it is also required to complete relevant inventories through a thorough documentation of all tangible features that address cultural elements (such as buildings). This activity is required to be pursued at the same level of detail as carried out for the inventorying of the engineering elements.

Property	Dutch Water Defence Lines
State Party	Netherlands
ID No.	759 Bis
Dates of inscription	1996, 2021

Brief synthesis

The Dutch Water Defence Lines form a complete defence system that extends over 200 km along the edge of the administrative and economic heartland of Holland, consisting of the elongated New Dutch Waterline and the Defence Line of Amsterdam defensive ring. Built between 1815 and 1940, the system consists of an ingenious network of 96 forts, acting in concert with an intricate system of dikes, sluices, pumping stations, canals and inundation polders, and is a major example of a fortification based on the principle of temporary flooding of the land. Since the 16th century, the people in the Netherlands have used their special knowledge of hydraulic engineering for defence purposes. Each of the polders along the line of fortifications has its own inundation facilities.

The water level was a critical factor in the success of the Dutch Water Defence Lines; the water had to be too deep to wade through and too shallow for boats to sail on.

Because the Dutch Water Defence Lines have continually been adapted to the development of defence techniques and knowledge of hydraulics, they offer a complete and unique insight in a 125-year period of military water management in combination with fortifications. The extraordinary consistency of the Strategically Deployed Landscape, Water Management System, and Military Fortifications is still clearly visible. The New Dutch Waterline contains well-preserved, extraordinary water management structures, including the first fan sluice, a type of sluice that was later used worldwide. The Defence Line of Amsterdam includes forts that have an important place in the development of military engineering worldwide: they mark the shift from the conspicuous brick/stone casemated forts of the Montalembert tradition, in favour of the steel and concrete structures that were to be brought to their highest level of sophistication in the Maginot and Atlantic Wall fortifications. The combination of fixed positions with the deployment of mobile artillery to the intervals between the forts was also advanced in its application.

Criterion (ii): The Dutch Water Defence Lines are an illustration of an extensive integrated European defence system of the modern period which survived intact and well conserved since their creation in the beginning of the 19th century. They are part of a continuum of defensive measures that both preceded their construction and were later to influence some portions of them immediately before and after World War II.

Criterion (iv): The Dutch Water Defence Lines are an outstanding example of an extensive and ingenious system of military defence by inundation, that uses features and elements of the country's landscape. The well-preserved collection of fortifications in the context of the surrounding landscape is unique in the European history of military architecture. The forts illustrate the development of military architecture between 1815 and 1940, in particular the transition from brick construction to the use of reinforced concrete in the Defence Line of Amsterdam. This transition, with its experiments in the use of concrete and emphasis on the use of non-reinforced concrete, is an episode in the history of European architecture of which material remains are only rarely preserved.

Criterion (v): The Dutch Water Defence Lines form an extraordinary example of the Dutch expertise in landscape design and hydraulic engineering. They are notable for the unique way in which hydraulic engineering has been incorporated into the defences of the administrative and economic heartland of the country, including the nation's capital city.

Integrity

The Dutch Water Defence Lines and their individual attributes are a complete, integrated defence system. They have not been used for military purposes since World War II and are formally out of operation since 1963. The characteristic openness of the inundation fields is preserved integrally in the parts of the Dutch Water Defence Lines where the pressure of spatial development was low after its military use has ended. The strategically deployed landscape is still well visible, but its extension is notably reduced and its degree of integrity is uneven. Especially, but not only, on the inner side of the defence lines, urban growth has often overwhelmed rurality and the visual relationships between the forts and the environment have been undermined. On the outer side, the side watched over by the forts, some new developments have occurred, and scattered buildings and groups of trees have modified the aspect of the landscape and the visibility of the "Prohibited Circles".

The series of forts, batteries and ramparts make up a group of connected buildings in which the consecutive phases of military architecture are clearly recognisable. The range of hydraulic works and the military fortifications that supported the inundation system is a complete and mostly preserved entity, in mutual connection and in relation to the landscape. The water management system (a complex network of canals, dikes, gates, sluices) is still in use and its maintenance is assured as far as it is necessary for the safety of large cultivated and inhabited areas.

However, new developments and large infrastructures have already impacted upon the western portion of the Defence Line of Amsterdam, in the central portion of the New Dutch Waterline, and at the junction between the two, next to the cities of Amsterdam, Haarlem and Utrecht. There, fortifications, related ditches, canals and dikes have been preserved but the landscape has significantly changed, and several inundation fields are no longer as clearly recognisable as elsewhere. Nowadays these portions of the property are exposed to strong pressure for further transformation.

The effectiveness of the current actions of care and maintenance along with strengthened planning policies can secure the integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The Dutch Water Defence Lines still form a coherent human-made landscape, one in which natural elements such as water and soil have been incorporated into a built system of engineering works, creating a clearly defined military landscape. The military use has been terminated, but the landscape and built attributes are still present.

The physical attributes of the Dutch Water Defence Lines credibly reflect the Outstanding Universal Value through their form and design (the typology of forts, sluices, batteries, line ramparts), the specific use of building materials (brick, non-reinforced concrete, reinforced concrete), the workmanship (meticulous construction apparent in its constructional condition and flawlessness), and their reciprocal interrelations and relationships with the landscape setting (as an interconnected military functional system in the manmade landscape of the polders and the urbanised landscape). Although the military use and defence function have ceased, the primary agricultural use of the landscape has been retained alongside the introduction of recreational use.

Several sources exist that can demonstrate the authenticity of the property, including bibliographical and archival sources. The physical attributes reflect the values and the historic development of the property. Since the 1990s, maintenance, restorations and repurposing of the forts have contributed to maintaining near the main military structures the spirit of the military past of the defence line territory and made possible their sustainable use and access to the public. The military history remains tangible, because the story of the Dutch Water Defence Lines continues to be told in the area and through various media. However, the modifications to the landscape and the developments have, in some zones, reduced conditions of authenticity.

Protection and management requirements

The legal framework for spatial planning, including landscape and heritage protection, is under reform in the Netherlands. From 01-01-2024, this new law will apply. The new Environment and Planning Act will more strongly and explicitly protect World Heritage.

Currently, World Heritage properties' attributes and Outstanding Universal Value are given consideration at all national, provincial and local levels through the provisions of the Spatial Planning (General Rules) Decree, Dutch acronym Barro, issued in 2011, which identifies core qualities of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List or included in the Tentative List. These qualities must be maintained or enhanced in plans and spatial developments. Specific rules from the Spatial Planning Decree stipulates that municipalities must consider cultural history when elaborating spatial plans.

The Barro provisions will be incorporated into the new Environment and Planning Act (01-01-2024), which stipulates that regulations for the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties and the implementation of the World Heritage Convention must be developed.

In addition, all structures of the New Dutch Waterline are protected as nationally listed buildings, and the connection with the landscape is also protected through clustering of these structures. A number of built attributes of the Defence Line of Amsterdam are also protected as nationally listed buildings; the remaining built attributes in the Defence Line of Amsterdam are protected as provincially listed buildings. In all these cases, there is a licensing requirement for architectural and spatial planning developments for urban conservation areas, which is linked to the preservation of the monumental character, thereby complementing the protection afforded to individual heritage structures.

Further protection regimes afford protection to the setting of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. The municipal zoning plan has a legally binding force and is the key instrument for implementing protective measures.

Provinces are responsible for describing the 'core qualities' of existing or proposed World Heritage properties and for developing rules for their preservation. These rules are included in provincial by-laws and municipal zoning plans. The government and the provinces have the right to prepare government-imposed zoning plan amendments, as long as national or provincial interest is at stake, such as in the case of World Heritage or heritage preservation. These amendments have the same legal value as municipal zoning plans.

The rural zoning plan is the central instrument for the protection of the agricultural land and therefore of the inundation fields. Provincial by-laws prevent construction outside building locations identified by provinces, and agricultural land cannot be turned into buildable land. The application of sustainability principles also requires that urban developments must occur in existing urban areas. The necessity to deviate from this principle must be explicitly demonstrated.

Recommendations from independent experts are structurally enshrined in the process, both on the level of the World Heritage Site (spatial quality advisory team), the provincial level (provincial spatial quality advisor), and the local level (building aesthetics committee and listed buildings committee). Large-scale initiatives with a potentially large impact are subjected to a Heritage Impact Assessment. A strategic HIA of the relation to the World Heritage site is carried out in the case of potentially far-reaching developments, such as energy transition.

For highly dynamic areas it is key that the capacity of the property to accommodate potential developments is assessed through focused area analyses defining the specific conditions and locations for development that can support or enhance the integrity of the property and where this might pose challenges.

As per the Joint Arrangements Act, the four provinces of Noord-Holland, Gelderland, Noord-Brabant and Utrecht have signed a partnership agreement that establishes they act jointly as the site-holder through a single overarching management office covering the entirety of the Dutch Water Defence Lines. A small portion of the property falls within the Province of Zuid-Holland. The five provinces have agreed that the four provinces where the majority of the property is located look after the small section in Zuid-Holland. However, the Province of Zuid-Holland continues to perform its spatial-planning and protection tasks.

The site-holder office is managed by the four provinces under the direction of an independent Chair, with a representative of the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands as an advisor. The site-holder relies on the human resources of the Knowledge Centre of the waterlines, the independent Spatial Quality Advisory team. External support is also provided by the Cross-Waterline Entrepreneurship Foundation, which supports entrepreneurs in and around the property. The think tank Line Expert Team – 16 experts in 8 different subjects – is supported by two Provinces and offers expertise and advice to owners, managers and operators, including municipalities and water authorities.

Property	Getbol, Korean Tidal Flats
State Party	Republic of Korea
ID No.	1591
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The Getbol, Korean Tidal Flats property comprises four component parts, Seocheon Getbol (6,809 ha), Gochang Getbol (5,531 ha), Shinan Getbol (110,086 ha), and Boseong-Suncheon Getbol (5,985 ha), all located on the eastern shoreline of the Yellow Sea on the southwestern coast of the Korean Peninsula. These components total an area of more than 128,000 ha with buffer zones totalling nearly 74,600 ha. The Yellow Sea, lying between the Korean Peninsula and China, hosts one of the world's largest and most productive tidal flat ecosystems supporting millions of migratory waterbirds at the heart of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF). The four component parts support globally important populations of threatened migratory waterbirds in the EAAF, and overlap with Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA), Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Sites and East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership Network Sites.

The livelihoods of many human communities along the southwestern coast of the Korean Peninsula depend on the harvest of marine resources, often based on traditional knowledge. Anthropogenic activity has transformed some of the coastal wetlands. However, the Tidal Flat Act adopted in 2019 halts any further reclamation of tidal flats and action plans under this legal framework have been progressively restoring affected tidal flats.

Criterion (x): The property contains crucial habitats for in-situ conservation of the biodiversity of the Yellow Sea region, including threatened and endemic species. It supports 47 species endemic to the Yellow Sea and several endangered marine invertebrate species. Reflecting its habitat diversity (including islands, rocky shores, beaches, sand flats, mud flats and salt marshes), some 2,150 plant and animal species have been recorded. The property encompasses many of the critical stopover sites for several globally threatened species of migratory birds, along the EAAF, one of the world's most important yet jeopardized flyways. Many of the estimated 50 million waterbirds of the EAAF depend on the Yellow Sea's coastal wetlands to stage on their annual migration between nesting areas in eastern Asia to as far north as Siberia and Alaska, and non-breeding areas to as far south as Australasia.

The remarkable concentrations of migratory waterbirds using the four component parts include important numbers of globally threatened species and species limited to the EAAF. These include the Spoon-billed Sandpiper; Far Eastern Curlew; Black-faced Spoonbill; Great Knot; Spotted Greenshank; Hooded Crane; Saunders's Gull; and Chinese Egret.

The property also supports an exceptionally high invertebrate biodiversity with a total of 2,169 known species including 375 species of benthic diatoms, 152 species of marine algae, and 857 species of macrobenthos. As

regards marine invertebrates, the property supports five threatened and 47 restricted-range species, including the tiger crab, which is reported to be a monospecific genus worldwide and endemic to the Yellow Sea.

Integrity

The property includes the least affected tidal flats and associated wetlands in the southwestern part of the Korean Peninsula, and they therefore provide critical habitats for migratory waterbirds on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, including internationally threatened species, playing a crucial role for the conservation of biodiversity. The property encompasses muddy, sandy, mixed, and rocky habitats as well as beach, sand spit, and characteristic sediment bodies, which are widely developed around numerous islands. The stable supply of terrigenous sediments from the Geumgang River greatly contributes to maintaining these diverse habitats. Consequently, these globally important habitats support one of the highest species diversity of waterbirds including threatened species in the EAAF as well as rich biodiversity of other species living in and on the wetlands. While the boundaries of the four component parts provide protection for migratory birds by including feeding, breeding, and roosting areas, there is scope for additional component parts to be added and for boundaries of existing component parts to be improved as part of a second phase nomination to cover more fully the scope of critical areas used by waterbirds. As the component parts are situated in landscapes shaped by intensive use, potential threats from developments in the surrounding areas need to be monitored carefully and mitigated as needed. In addition, threats such as pollution from inland areas and internationally from marine sources as well as declining fishing stocks deserve close attention.

Protection and management requirements

The Republic of Korea has the full ownership of the property including the marine buffer zones. The four component parts of the serial property are protected by law in their entirety as Wetland Protected Areas (WPAs) under the Wetlands Conservation Act (WCA). Various other laws and regulations, including the Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act, apply in the property and buffer zones, effectively restricting damaging activities.

The Tidal Flat Act of 2019 (and associated 2019-2023 action plan for tidal flat ecosystem restoration) represents a progressive shift in national coastal management policy from coastal reclamation to tidal flat protection and restoration. This provides a mechanism, supervised by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries that further supports ecologically based coastal management within and outside the property with long-term measures to restore mudflats on the southwestern coast of the Korean Peninsula degraded by past developments. Continuous attention is needed to ensure that there is no further development that would have negative impact on the attributes of conservation significance in each component part of the property.

In light of the importance of inland wetlands and other inland habitats for many bird species, systematic coordination between tidal flat management and management of inland habitat is also required.

Traditional fishing activities are facilitated at current levels and are subject to self-governed rules by the fishing cooperatives in accordance with the Fisheries Act and Wetland Conservation Act. The inherent interests of, and traditional management by the local communities play an important role in ensuring the effective protection of the property given that healthy tidal flats underpin many local livelihoods.

Tourism is concentrated in only a few places of the property and its buffer zone (notably around Suncheon City), whereas many of the more remote areas, such as the small islands, have little or no tourism.

The property has adequate financial and technical resources, including staffing in all authorities involved, enhanced following inscription. Many activities by different levels of government, non-governmental organizations and local communities support the effective management and enforcement of the Wetland Protected Areas that underpin the property. There are also many measures in place to prevent, reduce and respond to risks (e.g. those related to natural and anthropogenic disasters).

The integrated management system and plan needs to demonstrate how it incorporates details on specific management interventions essential to coherently support and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value across the serial property as a whole, noting the State Party intends to enhance management effectiveness as part of a Phase II nomination to extend the serial property.

Property	Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea
State Party	Russian Federation
ID No.	1654
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea are situated in the north-west of Russia in the Republic of Karelia and contain two component parts located 300 km from each other. The petroglyphs of Lake Onega are in the south-eastern part of the Republic of Karelia and those of the White Sea are in the north-eastern part.

The petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea represent one of the largest independent centres of Neolithic rock art in Europe, dating to between circa 4,500 BCE to 3,500 BCE. The property comprises a total of over 4,500 petroglyphs concentrated in 33 sites within two component parts, including a total of 22 sites at Lake Onega and 11 located at the White Sea. The petroglyphs are also associated with more than 100 archaeological sites including settlements, camp sites and one burial ground dated as contemporary with the rock art.

The rock art at Lake Onega represents animals (birds, forest animals), humans and anthropomorphs interpreted as demons, as well as geometric (solar and lunar) signs while the petroglyphs of the White Sea are mostly composed of carvings like depicted boats, sea and forest hunting scenes including their related equipment as well as animal and human footprints.

The emergence of the petroglyphs dates back to the Neolithic era — along with associated archaeological sites, including settlements and burial ground, witnessing the culture of hunter-fisher-gatherers in the North of Europe. The petroglyphs attest to the beliefs and lifestyle of the hunter-fisher-gatherers over a period of 600-800 years, speak of the advanced development of this culture that used these rock art centres as meeting places and show significant artistic qualities and creativity of the Stone Age artists.

There are clear similarities between the rock art of Lake Onega and the White Sea especially in the rock carving technique, rock art compositions, in the scenes depicted and their style, as well as in the sites chosen for carving horizontal motifs on the rock panels. They were produced by the population of the same Neolithic culture; excavated archaeological material proves that part of the Pit-Comb Ware population of Lake Onega gradually migrated to the White Sea by water routes.

The Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea contain representations of waterfowl including mainly realistic and fantastic swans that are unique in the rock art of Northern Fennoscandia and in Europe and were identified as one of the earliest illustrations of the rock carvings in the region.

Criterion (iii): The Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea and the related archaeological sites are an exceptional testimony of the lifestyle and beliefs of the Pit-Comb Ware culture population in the Neolithic, providing a unique source of data and representing a coherent image of the Neolithic culture period in the northeastern part of Fennoscandia.

Integrity

Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea include preserved representations of Neolithic rock art almost in their natural landscape. The component parts and their buffer zones are of an adequate size to guarantee a comprehensive illustration of the Outstanding Universal Value. Common or close themes in both components of the property demonstrate mutual influence as well as chronological closeness and complementarity in illustrating the northern Neolithic period in an exceptional manner. Cultural layers from the Mesolithic period up to Middle Ages are preserved in the vicinity of the petroglyphs.

The boundaries of the property have been established according to the legal framework in place in the Russian Federation and interdisciplinary research and include archaeological sites that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The rock art carvings are well-preserved, and, at Lake Onega, their setting has survived almost untouched, which is crucial for the understanding and appreciation of the property. The buffer zones include archaeological heritage and sites associated with the rock art area within the property, which contribute to the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the Petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea relies on the exceptional character of the petroglyphs testifying to the lifestyle and beliefs of the Neolithic cultures present in Northern Europe.

On one hand, Lake Onega landscape has neither been affected by major changes nor by human activities since the Neolithic period. The preserved surroundings of the rock art sites at Lake Onega facilitate an understanding of the prehistoric setting and context of the rock art, particularly its location at the lake shoreline, and the connection it makes with different elements of the landscape. On the other hand, the landscape of the rock carvings at the White Sea has been partly altered due to land uplift, the White Sea Canal, two hydroelectric stations, and connected dams.

Protection and management requirements

The first level of protection is the territory of the property (Federal Law No. 73-FZ and Regional Law No. ZRK-883): the Russian legislation establishes for each component part. Its territory ensures conservation of the property. Two types of actions are allowed: conservation of the property components and scientific research. Federal Law No. 73-FZ represents the main legal instrument governing the process of preservation of historical and cultural heritage in the Russian Federation. At the regional level, the Law of the Republic of Karelia dated 06.06.2005 (ZRK-883) regulates the conservation, development, promotion, and state protection of the cultural heritage sites of the peoples of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Karelia.

The second level of protection is the property protection zone (orders issued by the Chairman of the Government of the Republic of Karelia No. 518-r of 05.09.1996 and 163.03-r of 25.03.1998). These zones protect both rock art sites and all other associated archaeological sites as well as the surrounding landscape. The third level of protection is the regional protected area, i.e., the Muromsky Landscape Reserve. The final level of protection is applied to lands of historical and cultural value: all economic activities may be prohibited therein as well as on lands with the property and archaeological sites that are the subject of research and conservation, in accordance with the Land Code of the Russian Federation.

The boundaries of the protected zones at Lake Onega and the White Sea outlining the natural and cultural heritage related to the petroglyphs were delimited and approved in the 1990s. The additional protection is provided by establishing two sites of Federal Value for the components of the World Heritage property covering the property and buffer zone areas. The overall protection system is designed to ensure the effective protection of qualities of the surrounding landscape and of the archaeological sites located therein, which is essential for the long-term preservation of the authenticity and integrity of the property.

The Department for the Cultural Heritage Protection of the Republic of Karelia has established the State Rock Art Centre of the Republic of Karelia for the management of the property in the territories of the component parts.

The existence of a single authority for the management of petroglyphs of Lake Onega and the White Sea is crucial to ensure the coordinated management of two component parts of the property. The Rock Art Centre of the Republic of Karelia has been established in Petrozavodsk in order to preserve, study and popularize both components of the World Heritage property.

A conservation plan of the property and a program of integrated monitoring of rock art sites were developed by employees of this institution and academic scientists and approved by the Coordinating Council for the Management of the World Heritage Site that ensures the preservation and monitoring of the attributes of the property. The Coordinating Council and the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of the Republic of Karelia are responsible for coordinating work with communities, the private sector, experts and scientists, federal, regional and local authorities.

Property	Ḥimā Cultural Area
State Party	Saudi Arabia
ID No.	1619
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

Ḥimā Cultural Area is located in southwest Saudi Arabia on one of the ancient caravan routes of the Arabian Peninsula. The region contains some of the most significant and ancient desert wells in the Middle East. The passage of large armies and myriad caravans through the region has resulted in an unequalled historical "library on rock", comprising vast numbers of rock inscriptions and petroglyphs that reflect Arabia's history over the duration of the Holocene period. These spectacular petroglyphs cover a period of at least 7000 years, continuing up to the last 30 years. Most are preserved in pristine condition. Inscriptions are in different scripts, including Musnad, Aramaic-Nabatean, South-Arabian, Thamudic, Greek and Arabic.

Criterion (iii): The Ḥimā Cultural Area bears an exceptional testimony to a number of ancient traditions over the span of many millennia, chronicling the history of the Arab people more effectively than any other place and thus representing an immense outdoor library of that history. The property bears an exceptional testimony to a long series of cultural traditions, arguably from the Paleolithic and at the very least to the Neolithic and stretching from then until the present day. Over this long period, the people passing through the region left a pristine record of their presence and passage in the form of rock inscriptions and rock art, the former in some cases describing their lived context and environment, the themes in the rock art reflecting the changing character of the environment and how they adapted to it.

Integrity

The size of the Ḥimā Cultural Area is adequate to ensure the integrity of the property. The six component parts that comprise the serial property – possibly containing more than 100,000 petroglyphs – encompass the region's largest and most significant concentrations of rock art and rock inscription sites. The property is free from development except for site protection works and the small township of Ḥimā. The archaeological resources within the property remain almost totally intact, as well as the 'untouched' nature of the desert landscape. Due to the highly arid environment of the Ḥimā Cultural Area and the Bedouin custodianship since time immemorial, its Outstanding Universal Value has been exceptionally well preserved.

Authenticity

The rock art and rock inscriptions within the property retain the qualities of their original form and design, and notably remain in their original location and setting within the desert environment. To some extent even their traditional function within a cultural tradition has been preserved.

The authenticity of the petroglyphs is clear from their patinated condition, state of weathering and fractures in rock panels that have been determined to postdate the images. Other scientific work as well as stylistic similarities with direct-dated rock art elsewhere in Saudi Arabia also confirm their authenticity. Some engravings have been “refreshed,” as certain sections have been re-pecked. However, most of these were done in ancient times and could be considered part of their authenticity, as they manifest the active role these images played in the lives of people. The rock inscriptions are fresher and brighter than most of the rock art. There are several different recognizable types of script, the older ones being more patinated. Some of the inscriptions describe events that occurred at known dates. The location, width and depth of the wells at Bi'r Himā are original, but the above-ground walling is recently built to ensure safety. The well walls and paths around the site are recent additions that are fully reversible.

Protection and management requirements

The Himā Cultural Area and its buffer zone are protected and managed by the Heritage Commission, Ministry of Culture. They are in the ownership of the Government of Saudi Arabia. The rock art and inscriptions within the property are protected as an archaeological monument. The property is protected at the highest level within its jurisdiction by Royal Decree and by the Law for Antiquities.

For the effective monitoring, conservation, protection and management of the property, a database of maps and consistent site records for all sites inventoried within the property and the buffer zone are being compiled and made internally accessible to staff. The Management Plan (2018) includes clear sets of objectives and responsibilities identified, though there is a need for certain specialized staff with training in heritage management, archaeology and rock art conservation. The Tourism Management Plan (2018) addresses the potential growth in tourism in a sensible and practical way. A conservation management strategy should be created, implemented and integrated into the management plan of the property along with a monitoring program that identifies measurable key indicators, periodicity and responsible authorities. Capacity building is required in the fields of archaeology, heritage management and rock art conservation in order to implement the monitoring, conservation and management plans and programs. Heritage Impact Assessments are required to be carried out for any projects related to tourism activities and infrastructures at Najd Khayran before they are implemented.

Property	Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences
State Party	Spain
ID No.	1618
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro, a landscape of Arts and Sciences is located at the urban heart of Madrid. It includes the Paseo del Prado as the prototype of a Hispanic alameda (tree-lined avenue) from the 16th century and modified in the 18th century, a designed public space providing natural elements within the city for the enjoyment of its citizens. The property is an example of a new idea of urban green space and of an urban development model from the enlightened absolutist period of the 18th century. This model exercised influence in Latin America, illustrating the aspiration for a utopian society in Spanish overseas territory. Three major and adjacent parts, the Paseo del Prado, Jardines del Buen Retiro (Gardens of the Buen Retiro) and the Real Jardín Botánico (Royal Botanic Garden), combine culture and nature as a designed cultural landscape in an urban environment that has evolved over centuries. It was a new concept and a complex project with a clear social element that included the establishment of an innovative group of buildings and facilities dedicated to science and to educating the public, and which would also embellish the city. Buildings dedicated to the arts and sciences joined others devoted to industry, healthcare and research in a 200-hectare cultural landscape. Its special links to arts and sciences increased over time, resulting in an extraordinary area that is still dedicated to nature for the leisure of citizens, together with museums, cultural institutions, research and scientific centres.

Criterion (ii): The Paseo del Prado is believed to be the first public green space designed within a European capital in the early modern period. It is a tree-lined avenue, originating in the 16th century though substantially modified in the 18th century, that had a strong influence in Spanish America as a model contributing to town development. It was the first and an important example of an alameda or paseo.

Criterion (iv): The Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro is an urban development model, featuring nature and culture, of the enlightened absolutist period, a prototype of a new idea of improvement of urban space with a strong social content guided by rational criteria to enhance ornamentation, hygiene and functionality. It is an important expression of enlightened ideals applied to town development projects with the distinctive addition of the sciences as an essential component, all with a view to making knowledge widely available to citizens. Its different parts are adjacent and linked by the idea of creating a great urban space featuring natural elements (composed of a tree-lined avenue, park and botanical garden) in different stages of history from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment.

Criterion (vi): The Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro represents a utopian society linked to the arts and the sciences, the paradigm of culture, within a framework of natural elements within the city. It also represents the idea of making knowledge available to citizens, providing access to the sciences and arts, in an area which is otherwise devoted to leisure. It was an idea to improve society that crossed the borders of Spain and extended to Latin

America. The arts, sciences, healthcare, industry and research are all part of an exchange of human and scientific values that promote the dissemination of knowledge, and their public and social roles have been preserved with outstanding vitality.

Integrity

All attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are preserved within the property's boundaries; they are in good condition, are adequately maintained and no significant neglect has been identified. The property retains its integrity as a planned series of urban developments. None the less, challenges to integrity include the ambitious enlargement of museums and historical buildings in the past, as well as the presence of a large sporting complex in the Gardens of the Buen Retiro. Additional issues relate to the vegetation and some urban fabric, such as pavements. Factors to be managed include short-term intense uses and overexploitation, adaptation to climate change, specifically in relation to the trees in the Paseo del Prado, Jardines del Buen Retiro and Real Jardín Botánico, as well as traffic and air pollution.

Authenticity

The attributes of the property have demonstrated authenticity which is supported by extensive original documents, plans, etc. in municipal archives such as the Archivo de Villa, and others such as the archives of the Real Jardín Botánico. The green areas, the Paseo del Prado, Jardines del Buen Retiro and Real Jardín Botánico mostly retain their historical use and function. Many of the buildings on the Hill of Sciences are still used as originally intended, and other buildings such as the Prado Museum and the Atocha railway station preserve their original use. However, authenticity has been diminished by changes to the historical interiors of some buildings.

Protection and management requirements

The three main green areas comprising most of the property are listed as Properties of Cultural Interest (Bien de Interés Cultural), the highest legal protection available, along with more than 30 other elements (fountains and monuments) and 40 major buildings included within the property. About 300 individual trees are protected through inclusion in municipal inventories and the Catálogo de Árboles Singulares de la Comunidad de Madrid.

Three different institutional levels are involved in the legal protection of the property: national, providing the general framework with the Ley de Patrimonio Histórico Español (LPHE, Ley 16/1985), regional (Ley de Patrimonio Histórico de la Comunidad de Madrid, Ley 3/2013) and municipal, as the whole area is protected by the Madrid General Urban Development Plan (PGOUM). A buffer zone has not yet been established although consideration is being given to its creation based on the PGOUM.

A new management system has been tested and implemented and takes account of existing public and private management initiatives. It is based on coordination between many parties, including public and private institutions, professional corporations and local associations. It is designed to function at different levels, promoting engagement with the property by citizens and stakeholders. This system coordinates different departments and agencies involved in the property, particularly the institutional agencies with legal responsibilities, and addresses implementation by different groups: a World Heritage Commission, composed of the three institutional levels (state, region and local), a Scientific Council, composed of independent experts, and an Advisory Civic and Social Council formed of the representatives of the three administrations, private institutions, professional corporations, neighbourhood and heritage associations, and cultural and scientific institutions and other stakeholders. The role and independence of the Civic and Social Board could be enhanced as a means of ensuring community involvement. The inventory of all the buildings needs to be finalized. Further development and implementation of an interpretation strategy for the overall property and the full monitoring system, with special care to achieve an integrated approach, needs to be addressed in the management system.

Property	Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex
State Party	Thailand
ID No.	1461 Rev
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

The Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex (KKFC) lies in the Tenasserim Range near the border area of Thailand and Myanmar. The Forest complex covers vast forest areas stretching across parts of three provinces in the western part of Thailand: namely Ratchaburi, Phetchaburi, and Prachuap Khiri Khan, and encompasses, almost entirely, three national parks and one wildlife sanctuary. Located in the Indo-Malayan ecoregion, the property has a total area of nearly 409,000 ha. The area's topography is rugged with high mountains in the west and rolling hills to the east and elevation ranges between 37 and 1,231 meters above sea level. The climate is influenced by the north-eastern and south-western monsoon winds. At the macro-scale, KKFC boasts a rich and varied biological diversity resulting from the confluence of four zoogeographical sub-regions (Sundaic, Sino-Himalayan, Indochinese and Indo-Burmese) and four floristic provinces (Indo-Burmese or Himalayan, Indo-Malaysian, Annamatic, and Andamanese). The KKFC maintains significant populations of key globally significant species including the presence of endemic and endangered species. The property is also a priority site for the Indo-Burma biodiversity hotspot providing crucial areas for tiger and elephant conservation and protects a number of important bird habitats.

Criterion (x): KKFC hosts a remarkable range of mammals, birds and reptiles from this region and is considered as one of the top 500 most irreplaceable protected areas in the world for the conservation of mammal, bird and amphibian species. The property is characterised by six forest types, dominated by semi-evergreen, dry evergreen and moist evergreen forests and complemented by mixed deciduous forest, montane forest, and deciduous dipterocarp forest. The property represents a meeting point of several zoogeographical realms and floristic provinces being the northernmost point for many species from the south and conversely the southernmost point for species from the north. In addition to this macro scale diversity, the diverse geological characteristics and highly variable topography contribute to an exceptionally high habitat diversity at the micro scale. The property's rich biodiversity is demonstrated by the presence of at least 459 known wild animal species, as well as by 81 rare species, and 48 endemic species.

The property is home to a large number of threatened and rare plant species, some of which are extinct elsewhere. *Prunus kaengkrachanensis* stands out as a rosaceous plant species discovered in 2015 and endemic to KKFC. Further critical species include Champi Doi (*Magnolia gustavii*), and Agarwood (*Aquilaria malaccensis*) and *Kamettia chandeei* of the dogbane family. The species *Geostachys smitinandii* of the ginger family is found only in the KKFC and the Dong Phrayayen – Khao Yai Forest Complex Natural World Heritage site of Thailand. The property is also the world's only home to the plant species *Trichosanthes phonsenae* from the cucumber family first discovered in 2003.

KKFC also maintains healthy populations of globally important and threatened wildlife species. A complete suite of top carnivores has been identified in the area, including eight species of *Felidae* (cat species), including tiger (*Panthera tigris*). The property stands out as one of the last few places where the Siamese crocodile (*Crocodylus siamensis*) is still present in the wild. It is home to the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*), Elongated Tortoise (*Indotestudo elongata*), Asian Giant Tortoise (*Manouria emys*) as well as Banteng (*Bos javanicus*), Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Asian Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Malay tapir (*Tapirus indicus*), Mainland Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*), Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) and Stump-tailed Macaque (*Macaca arctoides*).

Integrity

The nearly 409,000 ha property in Thailand is contiguous with a large forest area in neighbouring Myanmar, including the Taninthaya Forest Complex and the Tenasserim Ranges act as a natural border between the two countries. This connectivity context adds to the property's integrity and offers scope for transboundary and corridor conservation opportunities across a much larger intact forest landscape. The KKFC also protects the head watersheds of many important rivers such as Phetchaburi, Kui Buri, Pranburi, Phachi, and Mae Klong Rivers. Some of these rivers provide water to the Ramsar Site of Sam Roi Yod National Park, which is one of Thailand's best-known areas for water birds.

KKFC includes six forest types, which cover more than 96% of the property's area. Dry evergreen forest covers a majority of the area, about 65%. The forest systems of the inscribed area remain intact and in good condition, providing suitable habitats for a remarkably diverse fauna and flora.

Protection and management requirements

The four protected areas comprising the KKFC are strictly protected under relevant legislation. The protected areas include a wildlife sanctuary (Mae Nam Phachi) protected under the Wildlife Protection and Preservation Act B.E.2562 (2019), and three national parks (Chaloem Phrakiat Thai Prachan, Kaeng Krachan and Kui Buri) protected under the National Park Act B.E. 2562 (2019). The Kaeng Krachan and Kui Buri National Parks are connected by Kui Buri Forest Reserve and an Army Reserve Zone. This corridor is also regarded as a protected area under the Forest Reserve Act B.E. 2507 (1964) and the Military Reserve Zone Act B.E. 2478 (1935). The main purpose of the protected area designations is to safeguard and preserve the overall ecological integrity of the area, including the

outstanding wildlife and species values and forested watersheds for Phetchaburi and Prachuap Khiri Khan provinces. The protected area administration consists of a Superintendent Unit with one or more deputies for each component as well as patrol stations located in and around the boundaries.

The National Park Act and Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, both adopted in 2019, intend to strike a balance between natural conservation and sustainable utilization of resources. The Acts aim to legally permit local communities to reside in the property's protected areas while also being able to make use of forest products for their sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, the legislations shall promote the participation of local communities in important decision-making processes related to the KKFC, including protected area management plan, land tenure survey, and legal mechanisms to enhance understanding between the local communities and Thai Government officials concerning land use. Effective and inclusive participation of local communities and indigenous peoples will be essential to build positive relationships that support sustainable livelihoods and participatory management approaches to safeguard Outstanding Universal Value.

Patrols cover about half of KKFC, concentrating on high biodiversity areas and areas of vulnerability to threats. Less accessible areas are patrolled from the air with targeted drop-in patrols as well as foot patrols.

Property	Arslantepe Mound
State Party	Türkiye
ID No.	1622
Date of inscription	2021

Brief synthesis

Arslantepe Mound is an archaeological tell of about 4.5 ha in extension, and 30 m high, at the heart of the fertile Malatya plain, 12 kilometres from the right bank of the Euphrates. The archaeological evidence of the site testifies to its occupation from at least the 6th millennium BCE up until the late Roman period. The most outstanding testimony of the site is documented in its remains of the Late Chalcolithic period, during which the palace complex was constructed. Considerable evidence also testifies other phases of occupation, such as the earlier Late Chalcolithic period characterized by adobe houses dating to the first half of the 4th millennium BCE and the Early Bronze Age period, most prominently identified by a Royal Tomb complex. The later archaeological finds also extend to the Paleo-Assyrian and Hittite periods, including Neo-Hittite levels.

The Arslantepe Mound presents a unique window into the Late Chalcolithic period, recording a specific moment in time, which testifies to elite life and the earliest forms of state administration. Due to an apparently sudden and violent destruction of the palace complex and surrounding structures in the late 4th millennium BCE, Arslantepe has preserved archaeological evidence of an exceptional state of preservation when compared to other settlements within the region. Important architectural attributes of the Late Chalcolithic period (3400-3100 BCE) include the settlement plan and layout of individual buildings, the construction technology, arrangement and thickness of walls as well as their surface treatments in the form of plaster and, where evident, wall paintings. The palace complex at the same time constitutes the largest unitary complex so far known dating to the late Chalcolithic period.

The extensive and systematic excavations of the palace complex, full of material in situ, have allowed to reconstruct the characteristics of this civilization, the life of these early elites and their activities in incomparable detail, enlightening this early period of establishment of governance and administration systems controlling the economy of the population and exercising a central political authority. The palace complex hence illustrates an exceptionally well-preserved testimony of the comparatively short period between 3400 and 3100 BCE, when Arslantepe was a centre of governance in the region.

Criterion (iii): Arslantepe presents an exceptional testimony to the life of early administrative elites in the Late Chalcolithic period and their relationship with the wider public. The archaeological evidence is exceptional in terms of its state of conservation and the level of detail preserved in architectural and archaeological evidence found at Arslantepe is highly unusual. As the result of a catastrophic and perhaps even violent event that led to the sudden destruction of the palace complex and other structures and thereby caused a sealing of evidence in the debris and rubble under collapsed walls, the property provides a complete and vivid picture of society and daily life of these early administrative elites.

Integrity

The physical remains of the property show an impressive state of preservation, which confirm the unusual intactness of the Late Chalcolithic period remains. All known areas of archaeological deposits are included within the boundaries of the property. The adobe remains of the Late Chalcolithic period, which is comparatively fragile, is protected under two roof shelters. As a large section of these layers is already excavated and sheltered, further evidence of these earlier layers shall be researched by means of non-invasive technologies to protect their future integrity.

The monumental palace complex of the 4th millennium BCE, in particular, has been widely exposed and preserved in an impressive state, with the original mud-brick walls, mud plaster and floors, internal features and paintings

successively excavated over more than forty years. The progressively expanding research on the Hittite and Neo-Hittite period levels is in progress and can potentially bring to light new monuments of great historical and cultural value in the near future. However, like for the Late Chalcolithic layers, a cautious excavation strategy aimed at leaving a significant part of the property unexcavated and undisturbed is crucial.

Neither the property nor its buffer zone suffered from significant adverse effects with the exception of few residential developments in the south and southwest of the buffer zone, which are no longer permitted to occur within the established buffer zone restrictions under the adopted conservation development plan. As the visual integrity of the property is sensitive, any building activities within the property, as well as in its visual setting need to be carefully considered and assessed by means of Heritage Impact Assessments.

Authenticity

All archaeological structures and remains at Arslantepe and in particular the palace complex are authentic in material, substance, workmanship and in parts design and setting. No reconstructions have been undertaken. The mud-brick walls and the whole 4th millennium BCE architecture, including the internal mud features, plaster, wall paintings and floors remain in the excellent condition in which they were excavated.

The only interventions to these buildings were minor repairs undertaken, when necessary, by using the same original materials, i.e. mud and straw tempering. The roofing system itself has not damaged the structures, since it is supported by metal poles which do not stand on the walls, but on the floor, without perforating it and therefore do not cause any damage to the underlying archaeological levels. The entire palace complex has not been modified in any way and is protected maintaining its complete authenticity. The landscape silhouette around the site is acceptably preserved, as well. The archaeological finds excavated are important associated elements to the archaeological site, which can testify to its authenticity in terms of material remains, allowing to understand the availability of source materials and capacity for artistic and cultural production at different times.

Protection and management requirements

The property and its buffer zone are under protection by the Turkish Law for Preservation of Cultural and Natural Property, Law No.: 2863. Arslantepe Mound was registered as a 1st Degree Archaeological Conservation site by the decision of Adana Regional Conservation Council dated 20 January 1989, which provides it with the highest level of protection at national level. The boundaries were further enlarged by a decision 2145 of Sivas Regional Conservation Council dated 23 December 2010. The immediate setting of the site, which overlaps with the buffer zone, was defined as a 3rd Degree Archaeological Conservation zone. In order to protect the property's setting a conservation development plan was developed by Battalgazi Municipality which indicates the legal conditions and restrictions for urban development.

The property is managed in cooperation by multiple institutions. At the local level, two institutions are responsible for the protection and management of the site: the site management unit under the direction of the Site Manager, which facilitates the management processes, in particular all coordination processes at the national, metropolitan or municipal level and which also coordinates the implementation of the site management plan, and the Malatya Museum, which supervises the cultural heritage resources of the region, including Arslantepe Mound. The museum is responsible for security, visitor access, cleaning and maintenance of the site and houses the collections of archaeological findings discovered during excavations. A third partner at an international level is the Excavation Director and Scientific Coordinator based at La Sapienza University in Rome, Italy. La Sapienza University is responsible for planning and carrying out the excavation seasons, active conservation measures and also acts as a management advisor all year round to the local team. Financial resources for the site include resources for the annual excavation seasons provided by the Italian archaeological expedition through the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and an annual administration and maintenance budget provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The management plan (2019-2024) was approved in January 2019 and is being expanded to integrate a risk management plan, which includes periodical detailed photographic documentation. The site manager has been in duty since the preparation phase of the management plan. In addition, as a part of the management structure, an "Advisory Board" and "Supervision and Coordination Board" has been established by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. A conservation strategy and plan for the property, including a cautious strategy for anticipated archaeological research and excavations, that determines protocols, priorities and procedures for all forms of conservation, excavation and maintenance interventions is needed.

IV. RECORD OF THE PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF EACH SITE BEING DISCUSSED AT THE EXTENDED 45TH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Of the 53 sites being discussed, 27 are serial proposals, containing a total of 436 component parts.

The following table displays the relevant figures for the last years:

Session	Number of sites proposed (including extensions)	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural sites	Total hectares proposed for inscription	Ratio of Natural and Mixed to Cultural sites	Number of serial nominations (including extensions)
27 COM (2003)	45	33% N/M - 66% C	7.8 mil. ha	94.6% N/M - 5.4% C	22
28 COM (2004)	48	25% N/M - 75% C	6.7 mil. ha	94.4% N/M - 5.6% C	18
29 COM (2005)	47	30% N/M - 70% C	4.5 mil. ha	97.9% N/M - 2.1% C	22
30 COM (2006)	37	27% N/M - 73% C	5.1 mil. ha	81.9% N/M - 18.1% C	16
31 COM (2007)	45	29% N/M - 71% C	2.1 mil. ha	88.5% N/M - 11.5% C	17
32 COM (2008)	47	28% N/M - 72% C	5.4 mil. ha	97% N/M - 3% C	21
33 COM (2009)	37	22% N/M - 78% C	1.3 mil. ha	62% N/M - 38% C	22
34 COM (2010)	42	24% N/M - 76% C	80 mil. ha	99.7% N/M - 0.3% C	18
35 COM (2011)	42	31% N/M - 69% C	3.4 mil. ha	83.5% N/M - 16.5% C	17
36 COM (2012)	38	24% N/M - 76% C	3.4 mil. ha	94.9% N/M - 5.1% C	19
37 COM (2013)	36	36% N/M - 64% C	10 mil. ha	99.5% N/M - 0.5% C	12
38 COM (2014)	41	29% N/M - 71% C	4.8 mil. ha	80% N/M - 20% C	16
39 COM (2015)	38	16% N/M - 84% C	3.3 mil. ha	84% N/M - 16% C	16
40 COM (2016)	29	45%N/M – 55% C	10 mil. ha	99.7% N/M - 0.3% C	14
41 COM (2017)	35	23%N/M - 77% C	8.4 mil. ha	85.7% N/M - 14.3% C	15
42 COM (2018)	31	29%N/M - 71% C	8 mil. ha	94.3% N/M - 5.7% C	13
43 COM (2019)	38	21%N/M - 79% C	70 mil. ha	99.8%N/M - 0.2% C	23
44 COM (2020)	26	23%N/M - 77% C	0.33 mil ha	69%N/M - 31% C	13
44 COM (2021)	19	11%N/M - 89% C	0.5 mil ha	75%N/M - 25% C	14
45 COM (2022)	25	20%N/M - 80% C	3.05 mil ha	68%N/M - 32% C	12
45 COM (2023)	28	32%N/M - 68% C	5.6 mil ha	98.7%N/M - 1.3% C	15

The tables below present the information in four parts:

- A. a table of the total surface area of each site and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of the site's approximate centre point of the 25 sites proposed for examination in 2022; and
- B. a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 12 serial sites proposed for examination in 2022;
- C. a table of the total surface area of each site and any buffer zone proposed, together with the geographic coordinates of the site's approximate centre point of the 28 sites proposed for examination in 2023; and
- D. a set of separate tables presenting the component parts of each of the 15 serial sites proposed for examination in 2023.

A. Table of the surface areas and buffer zones of sites proposed for examination in 2022

-- = site has no buffer zone

ng = information not given

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
NATURAL SITES					
Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hyrcanian Forests [extension and renomination of Hyrcanian Forests (Islamic Republic of Iran), inscribed in 2019, criterion (ix)]	1584 Bis	161194.74	29,485.79	See serial nomination table
Congo	Forest Massif of Odzala-Kokoua	692 Rev	1179376	5386236	N01 20 08 E14 51 37
France	Volcanoes and Forests of Mount Pelée and the Pitons of Northern Martinique	1657	13980	28826	See serial nomination table
Madagascar	Andrefana Dry Forests [extension and renomination of "Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve", inscribed in 1990, criteria (vii)(x)]	494 Bis	734298	838035	See serial nomination table
Viet Nam	Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago [extension and renomination of "Ha Long Bay" inscribed in 1994,	672 Ter	65650	34140	N20 49 58 E107 09 40

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N		Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
	criteria (vii)(viii), extended in 2000, renomination under criteria (ix)(x))					
TOTAL				2082831.7	6550996.8	
CULTURAL SITES						
Benin	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba [extension to "Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba", Togo, inscribed in 2004, criteria (v)(vi)]	1140	Bis	271658	--	See serial nomination table
Cambodia	Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar	1667		1187.61	3523.77	N13 46 59 E104 32 14
Canada	Tr'ondëk-Klondike	1564		334.54	351.7	See serial nomination table
China	Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er	1665		7167.89	11927.85	N22 11 03 E100 00 27
Czechia	Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops	1558	Rev	593.97	3,330.94	See serial nomination table
Denmark	Viking-Age Ring Fortresses	1660		51	16820.8	See serial nomination table
Ethiopia	The Gedeo Cultural landscape	1641		296.2	--	N06 14 56 E38 17 16
Germany	Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt	1656		0.04	61.05	See serial nomination table
Guatemala	National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj	1663		15.40	--	N14 38 19 W91 43 57
India	Santiniketan	1375		36	537.73	N23 40 49 E87 41 5.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Persian Caravanserai	1668		30.62	3347.15	See serial nomination table
Latvia	Kuldīga / Goldingen in Courland	1658		84.33	88.85	N56 58 03.9 E21 58 17.5
Lithuania	Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939	1661		451.6	407.4	N54 53 49 E23 55 45
Mongolia	Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites of Bronze Age	1621	Rev	9768.03	37347.05	See serial nomination table
Portugal	The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Head Office and Garden	1659		6.8	14.7	N38 44 16.6 W09 09 12.7
Republic of Korea	Gaya Tumuli	1666		189	964.8	See serial nomination table
Russian Federation	Historic center of Gorokhovets	1630		23.3	68.3	N56 12 24.64 E42 40 37.80
Spain	Talayotic Menorca - A cyclopean island odyssey	1528	Rev	3527	19014	See serial nomination table
Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor	1675		669679	1750.042	See serial nomination table
Türkiye	Gordion	1669		1064	4,430	N39 38 36 E31 59 10
TOTAL				966164.33	96229.62	

B. Serial nomination tables of sites proposed for examination in 2022

Serial component names are listed in the language in which they have been submitted by the State(s) Party(ies).

Natural sites

Azerbaijan / Iran (Islamic Republic of)						
N 1584bis						
Hyracanian Forests [extension and renomination of "Hyracanian Forests", Iran (Islamic Republic of)]						
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1584-001	Golestan (North)	Iran	17,873.18	64,300.77	N37 25 17.30 E55 43 27.40	
1584-002	Golestan (South)	Iran	10,658.08		N37 20 26.39 E55 43 32.30	
1584-003	Abr (East)	Iran	6,672.52	23,323.35	N36 48 45.29 E54 56 41.60	
1584-004	Abr (West)	Iran	10,991.08		N36 48 56.99 E55 06 03.39	
1584-005	Jahan Nama	Iran	11,339.73	26,862.83	N36 39 55.00 E54 24 05.50	
1584-006	Boola	Iran	17,516.47	12344.83	N36 05 55.78 E53 23 37.50	
1584-007	Alimestan	Iran	394.30	845.98	N36 10 24.90 E52 24 14.19	
1584-008	Vaz (East)	Iran	2,218.16	3,720.15	N36 16 44.79 E52 07 30.20	
1584-009	Vaz (West)	Iran	4,692.37		N36 18 26.88 E52 03 39.80	
1584-010	Kojoor	Iran	14,891.8	9,628.50	N36 32 45.69 E51 40 03.50	
1584-011	Chahar-Bagh	Iran	6,886.44	2,663.80	N36 15 30.80 E51 13 01.70	
1584-012	Khoshk-e-Daran	Iran	214.47	39.08	N36 43 38.09 E51 03 50.28	
1584-013	Siahroud-e-Roudbar	Iran	11,197.40	15,897.40	N36 53 59.18 E49 40 19.30	
1584-014	Gast Roudkhan	Iran	10,541.13	16,015.37	N37 03 56.00 E49 09 09.88	
1584-015	Lisar	Iran	3,397.61	1,487.35	N37 56 07.98 E48 49 56.40	
1584bis-016	Dangyaband (Northern HNP)	Azerbaijan	2,703	20,670	N38 45 16.11 E48 40 57.02	

1584bis-017	Khanbulan (Central HNP)	Azerbaijan	9,068	19,330	N38 38 11.71 E48 44 22.26
1584bis-018	Istisuchay Valley (Southern HNP)	Azerbaijan	12,817	21,632	N38 27 17.88 E48 40 45.49
1584bis-019	Dizmar West	Iran	4,706	55,725	N38 47 03.00 E46 28 17.00
1584bis-020	Dizmar East	Iran	2,416		N38 52 38.00 E46 39 30.00
TOTAL			161194.74	294485.79	

France					
N 1657 Volcanoes and Forests of Mount Pelée and the Pitons of Northern Martinique					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1657-001	Massifs de la Montagne Pelée et du Mont Conil	4,736	28,826	N14 49 23.89 W61 10 33.10	
1657-002	Massifs des Pitons du Carbet et du Morne Jacob	9,244		N14 43 20.66 W61 05 38.72	
TOTAL			13980	28826	

Madagascar					
N 494bis Andrefana Dry Forests [extension and renomination of "Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve"]					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
494bis-001	Réserve Spéciale d'Analamerana	34,700	78,343	S 12 47 1.737 E 49 28 47.634	
494bis-002	Réserve Spéciale d'Ankarana	18,225		S 12 54 7.434 E 49 8 13.538	
494bis-003	Parc National d'Ankarafantsika	136,513	72,267	S 16 13 15.804 E 46 56 30.585	
494-004	Parc National du Tsingy de Bemaraha – inscribed in 1990	157,710	--	S 18 39 41.683 E 44 46 2.592	
494bis-005	Parc National de Mikea	184,630	443,127	S 22 14 21.570 E 43 26 45.777	
494bis-006	Parc National de Tsimanampesotse	202,520	244,298	S 24 23 5.707 E 43 58 38.386	
TOTAL			734298	838035	

Cultural sites

Bénin					
C 1140bis Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba [extension to Koutammakou, le pays des Batammariba, Togo]					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1140-001	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba- inscribed in 2004	Togo	31,168	--	N10 04 00.00 E01 07 60.00
1140bis-001	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	Benin	240,658	--	N10 17 52 E01 18 58
TOTAL			271826	--	

Canada					
C 1564 Tr'ondëk-Klondike					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1564-001	Fort Reliance	1.6	1.4	N64 08 50 W139 29 32	
1564-002	Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile)	40.1	180	N64 25 21 W140 32 04	
1564-003	Ch'édähdëk Tth'än K'et (Dënezhu Graveyard)	2		N64 25 12.60 W140 31 10.57	
1564-004	Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine	37		N64 25 57 W140 31 44	
1564-005	Tr'ochëk	49	166	N64 03 01.25 W139 26 23.81	
1564-006	Dawson City	181.5		N64 03 39.92 W139 25 44.83	
1564-007	Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek'it (Moosehide Village)	13.64	4.3	N64 05 43 W139 26 15	
1564-008	Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City)	9.7		N64 49 04.57 W138 21 00.31	
TOTAL			334.54	351.7	

Czech Republic					
C 1558rev Žatec and the Landscape of Saaz Hops					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1558rev-001	Saaz Hop Landscape	549.83	3,330.94	N50 19 13 E13 37 12	
1558rev-002	Žatec	44.14		N50 19 36 E13 32 45	
TOTAL			593.97	3330.94	

Denmark					
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C 1660	Viking-Age Ring Fortresses			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1660-001	Aggersborg	10.8	15995.3	N56 59 43 E09 15 17
1660-002	Fyrkat	6.8	329.4	N56 37 23 E 09 46 13
1660-003	Nonnebakken	4.7	111.8	N55 23 29 E10 23 21
1660-004	Trelleborg	22.6	307.9	N55 23 39 E11 15 55
1660-005	Borgring	6.1	76.4	N55 28 11 E12 07 24
TOTAL		51	16820.8	

	Germany			
C 1656	Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1656-001	Old Synagogue	ng	ng	N50 58 43.19 E11 01 45.24
1656-002	Mikveh	ng		N50 58 44.29 E11 01 49.13
1656-003	Stone House	ng		N50 58 41.81 E11 01 47.64
TOTAL		0.04	61.05	

	Iran (Islamic Republic of)			
C 1668	The Persian Caravanserai			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1668-001	Deyr-e Gachin	1.90	237.10	N35 03 30.07 E51 25 12.49
1668-002	Noushīrvān	0.64	99.79	N35 46 14.63 E53 43 56.54
1668-003	Āhovān	0.69		N35 46 13.94 E53 43 48.52
1668-004	Parand	0.40	45.09	N35 27 29.62 E50 58 28.55
1668-005	Robāt-e Sharaf	1.12	82.16	N36 15 59.65 E60 39 18.58
1668-006	Anjīreh Ājori	1.76		N32 09 11.68 E54 28 37.59
1668-007	Anjīreh Sangī	0.09	275.74	N32 09 43.96 E54 29 02.54
1668-008	Abbās Ābād Tāybād	0.41	150.33	N34 59 45.37 E60 43 06.12
1668-009	Jamāl Ābād	0.37	13.83	N37 16 18.89 E47 50 35.16
1668-010	Qelli	0.20	83.71	N37 09 11.86 E56 55 14.67
1668-011	Fakhr-e Dāvūd	0.16	10.09	N35 59 59.59 E59 18 48.55
1668-012	Sheikhali Khān	0.82	15.46	N32 52 05.37 E51 22 13.45
1668-013	Maranjāb	0.46	226.33	N34 17 56.89 E51 48 44.59
1668-014	Amin Ābād	0.40	5.23	N31 40 21.70 E52 04 06.41
1668-015	Gabr Ābād	0.44	71.13	N33 46 06.96 E51 29 22.29
1668-016	Mahyār	0.92	76.45	N32 15 54.06 E51 48 35.04
1668-017	Gaz	0.90	20.36	N32 48 33.69 E51 36 33.56
1668-018	Mādar Shāh	1.33	15.13	N32 39 06.29 E51 40 12.58
1668-019	Kūhpāyeh	0.61	6.74	N32 42 48.35 E52 26 08.83
1668-020	Mazinān	0.47	22.21	N36 18 28.36 E56 48 23.19
1668-021	Mehr	0.57	67.05	N36 17 04.53 E57 08 36.97
1668-022	Zafarāniyeh	0.63	29.79	N36 09 56.59 E58 05 10.43
1668-023	Fakhr Ābād	0.32	16.68	N34 44 40.69 E58 03 19.39
1668-024	Sarāyān	0.19	3.61	N33 51 19.03 E58 31 04.86
1668-025	Qasr-e Bahrām	0.65	769.49	N34 45 55.01 E52 10 37.69
1668-026	Mayāmey	0.53	2.39	N36 24 33.07 E55 39 11.88
1668-027	Abbās Ābād	0.86	30.63	N36 21 40.39 E56 23 16.35
1668-028	Miāndasht	2.44	197.84	N36 25 41.27 E56 03 38.08
1668-029	Zeynoddīn	0.41	269.93	N31 24 42.69 E54 42 24.67
1668-030	Meybod	0.67	9.98	N32 13 40.53 E54 00 33.10
1668-031	Farasfaj	0.46	12.56	N34 29 16.68 E48 16 58.76
1668-032	Īzadkhāst	0.49	37.65	N31 30 48.11 E52 07 59.54
1668-033	Bisotūn	0.81	35.36	N34 23 04.32 E47 26 05.76
1668-034	Ganjali Khān	0.38	7.27	N30 17 27.44 E57 04 44.17
1668-035	Yengeh Emām	0.49	12.29	N35 56 10.63 E50 43 10.64
1668-036	Yām	1.52	48.70	N38 20 39.55 E45 50 06.07
1668-037	Khājeh Nazar	0.23	18.75	N38 58 38.80 E45 34 37.10
1668-038	Goujebel	0.15	10.93	N38 20 38.02 E46 51 48.06
1668-039	Sāeen	0.06	74.04	N38 00 03.76 E47 52 53.71
1668-040	Titi	0.11	12.29	N37 02 41.19 E49 54 08.05
1668-041	Dehdasht	0.16	4.51	N30 47 17.53 E50 33 41.49
1668-042	Khoy	0.04	6.96	N38 27 57.60 E44 37 24.70

1668-043	Bāgh-e Sheikh	0.53	30.80	N34 59 26.99 E50 26 49.04
1668-044	Neyestānak	0.48	25.39	N32 58 16.34 E52 47 57.71
1668-045	Chehel Pāyeh	0.33	45.54	N31 56 24.04 E57 08 25.47
1668-046	Khān	0.34	8.67	N33 21 58.97 E56 04 13.49
1668-047	Deh Mohammad	0.25	10.68	N33 59 29.62 E56 58 45.04
1668-048	Tāj Ābād	0.28	6.56	N34 52 35.88 E48 13 14.62
1668-049	Chāh kūrān	0.16	35.69	N31 34 09.60 E56 51 00.61
1668-050	Kharānaq	0.28	17.34	N32 20 41.81 E54 40 04.74
1668-051	Rashti	0.50	9.54	N32 26 26.60 E53 37 51.79
1668-052	Borāzjān	0.78	6.01	N29 16 01.61 E51 12 29.73
1668-053	Chameshk	0.22	11.67	N33 14 16.64 E48 12 40.81
1668-054	Afzal	0.10	1.42	N32 02 38.26 E48 51 07.66
1668-055	Bastak	0.10	2.24	N27 11 54.60 E54 22 33.50
1668-056	Sa'adossaltaneh	2.58	11.28	N36 16 09.46 E50 00 02.55
TOTAL		30.62	3347.15	

Mongolia				
C 1621rev	Deer Stone Monuments and Related Sites of Bronze Age			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1621-001	Bronze Age complex Site with Deer Stones at Khoid Tamir (KT)	9256.64	24420.08	N47 44 34 E101 13 33
1621-002	Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (JA) – 1st protected area	100	4,964.98	N48 10 20.9 E101 5 36.3
1621-003	Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Jargalantyn Am (JA) – 2nd protected area	364.14	5,229.12	N48 04 46.5 E101 03 30.8
1621-004	Bronze Age Complex Site with Deer Stones at Uushigiin Ovov (UO)	47.25	2,732.87	N49 39 19.3 E99 55 42.0
TOTAL		9768.03	37347.05	

Republic of Korea				
C 1666	Gaya Tumuli			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1666-001	Daeseong-dong Tumuli	3.06	52.17	N35 14 14.15 E128 52 25.41
1666-002	Marisan Tumuli	40.28	211.63	N35 16 06.04 E128 24 26.62
1666-003	Okjeon Tumuli	14.47	115.54	E35 34 58.42 E128 16 48.11
1666-004	Jisan-dong Tumuli	84.41	256.44	E35 43 18.71 E128 15 20.42
1666-005	Songhak-dong Tumuli	3.16	ng	N34 58 49.36 E128 19 16.72
1666-006	Yugok-ri and Durak-ri Tumuli	9.52	98.74	N35 30 29.43 E127 37 17.44
1666-007	Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli	34.10	183.93	N35 32 46.88 E128 30 17.22
TOTAL		189	964.8	

Spain				
C 1528rev	Talayotic Menorca-A Cyclopean Island Odyssey			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1528rev-001	C1: Plains of Ciutadella	440	15,635	N39 59 51 E03 54 32
1528rev-002	C2: Southwest Area	546		N39 56 21 E03 53 29
1528rev-003	C3: Western Migjorn area	107		N39 57 25 E04 00 25
1528rev-004	C4: Central-south area of ravines	667		N39 55 26 E04 03 23
1528rev-005	C5: Area between the ravines of Torrevella and Cala en Porter	632		N39 53 06 E04 06 45
1528rev-006	C6: South-east area-Alaior	502		N39 53 29 E04 09 44
1528rev-007	C7: South-east area-Maó	104		N39 52 52 E04 12 58
1528rev-008	C8: Prehistoric village of Trepucó	5		N39 52 26 E04 15 58
1528rev-009	C9: North-West area of Tramuntana	524		3,379
TOTAL		3527	19014	

Tajikistan / Turkmenistan / Uzbekistan				
C 1675	Silk Roads: Zarafshan-Karakum Corridor			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates

1675-001	(TJ-01) Khisorak Settlement	23.019	52.927	N39 26 29.36 E69 41 08.01
1675-002	(TJ-02) Castle on Mount Mugh	3.127	19.913	N39 27 16.20 E68 24 47.45
1675-003	(TJ-03) Kum Settlement	0.888	11.113	N39 25 00.10 E68 23 35.29
1675-004	(TJ-04) Gardani Khisor Settlement	0.499	12.28	N39 25 21.41 E68 20 45.26
1675-005	(TJ-05) Tali Khamtuda Fortress	2.113	15.396	N39 23 34.13 E67 52 00.30
1675-006	(TJ-06) Mausoleum of Khoja Mukhammad Bashoro	0.111	7.889	N39 23 15.38 E67 51 08.03
1675-007	(TJ-07) Toksankoriz Irrigation System	102.038	147.847	N39 27 39.66 E67 43 38.42
1675-008	(TJ-08) Sanjarshakh Settlement	6.789	20.505	N39 29 05.42 E67 43 22.35
1675-009	(TJ-09) Town of Ancient Penjikent	32.87	79.115	N39 29 12.84 E67 37 05.23
1675-010	(UZ-01) Jartepa II Temple	0.336	5.096	N39 31 57.05 E67 20 27.77
1675-011	(UZ-02) Suleimantepa	0.26	3.615	N39 22 50.20 E67 14 31.11
1675-012	(UZ-03) Kafirkala Settlement	24.818	75.783	N39 34 19.67 E67 01 14.47
1675-013	(UZ-04) Dabusiya Settlement	84.314	133.694	N40 01 29.57 E65 46 00.75
1675-014	(UZ-05) Kasim Sheikh Architectural Complex	1.354	27.693	N40 07 59.91 E65 22 02.67
1675-015	(UZ-06) Mir Sayid Bakhrom Mausoleum	0.1	8.441	N40 08 34.40 E65 21 40.52
1675-016	(UZ-07a) Rabati Malik Caravanserai	0.856	35	N40 07 23.08 E65 08 53.37
1675-017	(UZ-07b) Rabati Malik Sardoba	0.654		N40 07 16.56 E65 08 49.03
1675-018	(UZ-08) Deggaron Mosque	2.55	50.102	N40 09 18.14 E65 00 41.25
1675-019	(UZ-09) Chasma-i Ayub Khazira	0.06	6.925	N39 58 13.28 E64 38 11.29
1675-020	(UZ-10) Vardanze Settlement	11.084	66.37	N40 09 30.36 E64 26 01.48
1675-021	(UZ-11) Vobkent Minaret	0.6	28	N40 01 10.89 E64 31 04.74
1675-022	(UZ-12) Bahouddin Naqshband Architectural Complex	22.54	77.828	N39 48 08.57 E64 32 14.02
1675-023	(UZ-13) Chor Bakh Necropolis	8.466	48.378	N39 46 28.20 E64 20 04.86
1675-024	(UZ-14) Varakhsha Settlement	43.332	92	N39 51 48.34 E64 04 23.17
1675-025	(UZ-15) Paikend Settlement)	169.841	198.082	N39 35 07.74 E64 00 40.90
1675-026	(TM-01) Amul Settlement	7.6	22.35	N39 01 06.90 E63 35 28.36
1675-027	(TM-02a) Mansaf Caravanserai	0.25	10.75	N38 16 08.69 E62 47 52.58
1675-028	(TM-02b) Mansaf Caravanserai	0.25		N38 16 08.01 E62 47 48.95
1675-029	(TM-03) Konegala Caravanserai	1.5	41.75	N38 14 58.05 E62 46 12.80
1675-030	(TM-04) Tahmalaj	1.44	10.12	N38 07 50.51 E62 38 46.59
1675-031	(TM-05) Akja Gala Caravanserai	1.2	129.8	N38 05 19.29 E62 37 08.27
1675-032	(TM-06a) Gyzylja Gala Caravanserai (Rabad al-Hadid)	0.33	11.18	N38 02 43.55 E62 35 46.56
1675-033	(TM-06b) Gyzylja Gala Caravanserai (Rabad al-Hadid)	0.39		N38 02 39.22 E62 35 46.83
1675-034	(TM-07) Kushmeihan (Dinli Kishman)	114.1	300.1	N37 55 17.24 E62 12 29.12
	TOTAL	669679	1750.042	

C. Table of the surface areas and buffer zones of sites proposed for examination in 2023

-- = site has no buffer zone

ng = information not given

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
NATURAL SITES					
Canada	Anticosti	1686	18240	89740	N49 32 19 W63 14 43
Ethiopia	Bale Mountains National Park	111 Rev	215000	235121	N06 47 52 E39 44 56
Italy	Evaporitic Karst and Caves on Northern Apennines	1692	3680	8348	See serial nomination table
Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	Cold Winter Deserts of Turan	1693	3368741	628663	See serial nomination table
Rwanda	Nyungwe National Park	1697	101963.67	10085.22	See serial nomination table
Saudi Arabia	'Uruq Bani Ma'arid	1699	1276500	80600	N19 21 50 E45 35 54
Tajikistan	Tugay forests of the Tigrovaya Balka Nature Reserve	1685	49786	17672	N37 12 17 E68 20 29
	TOTAL		5033910.67	1070229.22	
CULTURAL SITES					
Argentina	ESMA Museum and Site of Memory – Former Clandestine Center of Detention, Torture and Extermination	1681	0.907	16.77	S34 32 11.91 W58 27 55.20
Azerbaijan	Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and "Köç Yolu" Transhumance Route	1696	44829.41	109392.78	N40 42 21.24 E48 53 7.44
Belgium, France	Funerary and memory sites of the First World War (Western Front)	1567 Rev	879.89	31592.24	See serial nomination table

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID N	Area (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
Cameroon	The Sukur and Diy-Gid-Biy cultural landscape of Mandara Mountains [extension of "Sukur Cultural Landscape", Nigeria, inscribed in 1999, criteria (iii)(v)(vi)]	938 Bis	717.31	3247.73	See serial nomination table
France	The Maison Carrée of Nîmes	1569 Rev	0.0474483	72.746167	N43 50 1 E4 21 22
Germany	Alpine and pre-alpine meadows, pastures and wetlands in the Ammergau, the Lake Staffelsee Area and the Werdenfeller Land)	1684	19410.88	--	See serial nomination table
India	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas	1670	10.47	195.87	See serial nomination table
Indonesia	The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks	1671	42.22	291.17	S7 48 05.0 E110 21 53.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Cultural Landscape of Masouleh	1690	10449	11802	N37 10 22.78 E48 57 29.18
Netherlands	Koninklijk Eise Eisinga Planetarium (Royal Eise Eisinga Planetarium)	1683	ng	ng	N53 11 14.55 E5 32 37.51
Palestine	Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan	1687	5.93	22.53	N31 52 16.69 E35 26 38.62
Portugal	Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone [extension of "Historic Centre of Guimarães", inscribed in 2001, criteria (ii)(iii)(iv)]	1031 Bis	38.2	129.4	See serial nomination table
Russian Federation	Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University	1678	19.02	454.81	See serial nomination table
Rwanda	Memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero	1586	24.65	136.16	See serial nomination table
Suriname	Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery	1680	24.8	19.45	See serial nomination table
Thailand	The Ancient Town of Si Thep	1662	866.471	3824.148	See serial nomination table
Tunisia	Djerba: cultural landscape, testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory	1640	1030.9	4125.23	See serial nomination table
Türkiye	Medieval Mosques of Anatolia with Wooden Posts and Upper Structure	1694	0.61	36.66	See serial nomination table
United States of America	Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks	1689	320.7	561.8	See serial nomination table
TOTAL			78671.41	163416.19	
MIXED SITES					
Mongolia	Highlands of the Mongolian Altai	1672	471672.36	321967.19	See serial nomination table
Greece	Zagori Cultural Landscape	1695	41109	58046	N39 54 19 E20 49 11
TOTAL			512781.36	380013.19	

D. Serial nomination tables of sites proposed for examination in 2023

Serial component names are listed in the language in which they have been submitted by the State(s) Party(ies).

Natural sites

Italy					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
N 1692	Evaporitic Karst and Caves on Northern Apennines				
1692-001	Alta Valle secchia	1596	1294	N44 21 41 E10 23 10	
1692-002	Bassa collina reggiana	274	1385	N44 35 06 E10 35 56	
1692-003	Gessi di Zola predosa	57	128	N44 27 40 E11 13 13	
1692-004	Gessi Bolognesi	237	325	N44 26 15 E11 24 00	
1692-005	Vena del Gesso Romagnola - M.te Penzola	70	4775	N44 16 44 E11 34 22	
1692-006	Vena del Gesso Romagnola - M.te Casino	281		N44 15 49 E11 37 56	
1692-007	Vena del Gesso Romagnola - M.te Mauro	962		N44 14 17 E11 42 24	
1692-008	Evaporiti di san Leo	119	165	N43 55 05 E12 20 45	
1698-009	Gessi di onferno	84	276	N43 52 30 E12 32 51	
TOTAL		3680	8348		

Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	
N 1693	Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1693-001	Altyn-Emel East	Kazakhstan	13019	255684	N44 01 33 E79 02 03
1693-002	Altyn-Emel Central	Kazakhstan	5644		N43 53 37 E78 39 21
1693-003	Altyn-Emel West	Kazakhstan	33306		N43 59 07 E78 18 15
1693-004	Barsakelmes island	Kazakhstan	50884	19639	N45 39 14 E59 56 14
1693-005	Kaskakulan	Kazakhstan	109942	26670	N45 42 57 E61 01 47
1693-006	Delta	Kazakhstan	2300	5851	N46 07 27 E60 50 27
1693-007	Bereketli Garagum	Turkmenistan	87400	30745	N39 36 22 E59 39 39
1693-008	Gaplangyr	Turkmenistan	926203	22950	N41 34 27 E57 29 10
1693-009	Repetek	Turkmenistan	34600	47324	N38 36 06 E63 15 01
1693-010	Yeradzi	Turkmenistan	30000	--	N38 47 06 E62 30 16
1693-011	Saigachy	Uzbekistan	575335	219800	N45 09 02 E57 43 45
1693-012	Saigachy-Beleuli	Uzbekistan	21765		N44 33 47 E57 13 09
1693-013	Saigachy-Duana	Uzbekistan	23454		N45 20 06 E58 27 05
1693-014	Saigachy-Zhideyli	Uzbekistan	7746		N44 58 00 E58 15 04
1693-015	Southern Ustyurt	Uzbekistan	1447143	--	N42 04 53 E56 39 53
TOTAL			3368741	628663	

Rwanda					
N 1697 Nyungwe National Park					
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates	
1697-001	Nyungwe National Forest	101515.59	10085.22	S2 33 19.08 E29 14 50.40	
1697-002	Cyamudongo Natural Forest	430.38	--	S2 33 8.52 E29 59 20.28	
1697-003	Gisakura Natural Forest	17.70	--	S2 27 7.38 E29 5 11.94	
TOTAL		101963.67	10085.22		

Cultural sites

Belgium, France					
N 1567 Rev Funerary and memory sites of the First World War (Western Front)					
Serial ID No.	Name	State Party	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1567rev-001	Fort de Loncin	Belgique, Wallonie,	8.05	21	N50 40 29 E5 29 31
1567rev-002	Carrés militaires de Robermont	Liège	0.89	17.59	N50 37 55 E5 36 46
1567rev-003	Cimetière militaire français du Plateau	Belgique, Wallonie,	0.52	442.22	N49 44 18.9 E5 28 51.3
1567rev-004	Cimetière militaire français de l'Orée de la Forêt	Luxembourg	0.65		N49 43 47.8 E5 28 51.5
1567rev-005	Cimetière militaire franco-allemand du Radan		0.53	70.75	N49 39 51.7 E5 30 52.9
1567rev-006	Enclos des fusillés à Taminés	Belgique, Wallonie,	0.38	1.40	N50 25 52 E4 36 51
1567rev-007	Cimetière militaire français de la Belle Motte	Namur	0.75	42.01	N50 24 12.5 E4 36 10.2
1567rev-008	Cimetière militaire allemand et du Commonwealth de Saint-Shymporien	Belgique, Wallonie, Hainaut	0.92	87.90	N50 25 56.2 E4 00 37.8
1567rev-009	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Hyde Park Corner Cemetery"		0.64	286.35	N50 44 16.2 E2 52 55.5
1567rev-010	Cimetière militaire & monuments aux disparus du Commonwealth "Berks Cemetery Extension" et "Ploegsteert Memorial to the Missing"		0.10		N50 44 16.2 E2 52 57.7
1567rev-011	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Strand Military Cemetery"		0.41		N50 43 58 E2 52 51
1567rev-012	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Prowse Point Military Cemetery"		0.05		N50 44 38 E2 53 56
1567rev-013	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Mud Corner Cemetery"		0.04		N50 44 31.7 E2 53 54.2
1567rev-014	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Toronto Avenue Cemetery"		0.15		N50 44 26.7 E2 53 60
1567rev-015	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Ploegsteert Wood Military Cemetery"		0.44		N50 44 14 E2 54 01.5
1567rev-016	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Rifle House Cemetery"		0.17		N50 44 08.6 E2 54 03.2
1567rev-017	Monuments aux disparus du Commonwealth "Nieuport Memorial"	Belgique, Flandre, Flandre-Occidentale	0.02	20.82	N51 08 13 E2 45 20
1567rev-018	Cimetière militaire allemand de Vladslo		1.26	46.06	N51 04 14 E2 55 45
1567rev-019	Crypte de la Tour de l'Yser		0.19	11.31	N51 01 56 E2 51 13
1567rev-020	Cimetière militaire belge d'Oeren		0.34	6.08	N51 01 27 E2 42 16
1567rev-021	Cimetière militaire belge d'Houthulst		3.96	69.12	N50 58 00 E2 56 54

1567rev-022	Cimetière militaire allemand de Langemark		1.86	31.44	N50 55 13 E2 55 00
1567rev-023	Monument national canadien "The Brooding Soldier"		0.96	25.10	N50 53 59 E2 56 26
1567rev-024	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Tyne Cot Cemetery" et monuments aux disparus du Commonwealth "Tyne Cot Memorial"		3.48	74.32	N50 53 14 E2 59 57
1567rev-025	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Polygon Wood Cemetery"		0.16	80.52	N50 51 27 E2 59 26
1567rev-026	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Buttes New British Cemetery"		1.41		N50 51 21 E2 59 30
1567rev-027	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Essex Farm Cemetery"		0.64	7.15	N50 52 15 E2 52 23
1567rev-028	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Welsh Cemetery (Caesar's Nose)"		0.15	180.86	N50 53 12 E2 52 55
1567rev-029	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "No Man's Cot Cemetery"		0.07		N50 53 02 E2 53 36
1567rev-030	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Track X Cemetery"		0.09		N50 52 41.4 E2 54 41.1
1567rev-031	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Buff's Road Cemetery"		0.13		N50 52 36 E2 54 59
1567rev-032	Cimetière militaire français "Saint Charles de Potyze"		1.97	22.89	N50 51 47 E2 55 35
1567rev-033	Monument aux disparus du Commonwealth "Menin Gate"		0.12	10.51	N50 51 07 E2 53 28
1567rev-034	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Bedford House Cemetery"		4.48	89.09	N50 49 43 E2 53 26
1567rev-035	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Larch Wood Cemetery"		0.35	39.02	N50 49 40 E2 55 25
1567rev-036	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Woods Cemetery"		0.34	34.40	N50 49 21 E2 54 56
1567rev-037	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "1 st D.C.L.I. Cemetery, The Bluff"		0.09		N50 49 15 E2 54 47
1567rev-038	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Hedge Row Trench Cemetery"		0.15		N50 49 10 E2 54 49
1567rev-039	Ossuaire français du Mont Kemmel		0.23	57.48	N50 46 44 E2 48 28
1567rev-040	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Spanbroekmolen British Cemetery"		0.06	62.94	N50 46 42.1 E2 52 01.3
1567rev-041	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Lone Tree Cemetery"		0.08		N50 46 28.5 E2 51 42.7
1567rev-042	Monument Irlandais "Island of Ireland Peace Tower"		0.86	80.04	N50 45 35 E2 53 41
1567rev-043	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Lijssenthoek military cemetery"		2.92	22.06	N50 49 46 E2 42 04
1567rev-044	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Fromelles (Pheasant Wood) Military Cemetery"	France, Hauts-de-France, Nord	1.12	81.80	N50 36 27.6 E2 51 03.8
1567rev-045	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth & Memorial australien "V.C. Corner Australian Cemetery and Memorial"		0.24	182.22	N50 37 10 E2 50 01
1567rev-046	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Louvain Military Cemetery" & "Cambrai Memorial"	France, Hauts-de-France, Nord	0.22	125.99	N50 08 12 E3 00 54
1567rev-047	Cimetière militaire allemand de la route de Solesmes & cimetière militaire du Commonwealth		2.78	147.85	N50 10 41 E3 15 39
1567rev-048	Nécropole nationale française d'Assevent & cimetière militaire allemand d'Assevent		0.69	94.51	N50 17 30 E4 01 07
1567rev-049	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Le Quesnoy communal Cemetery extension"		1.85	79.33	N50 15 21 E3 38 01
1567rev-050	Mémorial indien du Commonwealth "Neuve Chapelle Memorial"	France, Hauts-de-France, Pas-de-Calais	0.31	175.00	N50 34 30 E2 46 29
1567rev-051	Cimetière militaire portugais de Richebourg-l'Avoué		0.43		N50 34 25 E2 46 33
1567rev-052	Mémorial national canadien "Vimy Memorial"		16.47	827.20	N50 22 47 E 2 46 26
1567rev-053	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Canadian Cemetery n2"		1.16		N50 22 40 E2 45 48
1567rev-054	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Givenchy Road Canadian Cemetery"		0.86		N50 22 33 E2 45 53
1567rev-055	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Lichfield Crater Cemetery"		0.13		N50 21 34 E2 46 36
1567rev-056	Nécropole nationale française de la Targette & cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "La Targette British Cemetery"		5.24	272.51	N50 21 00 E2 44 47

1567rev-057	Cimetière militaire allemand de la Maison Blanche		8.97		N50 20 34 E2 45 15
1567rev-058	Cimetière militaire tchécoslovaque de Neuville-Saint-Vaast		0.15	572.68	N50 21 57 E2 44 39
1567rev-059	Nécropole nationale française de Notre-Dame-de-Lorette		30.99	78.75	N50 24 04 E2 43 10
1567rev-060	Cimetière militaire & memoriaux du Commonwealth "Faubourg D'amiens Cemetery", "Arras Memorial" et "Arras Flying Services Memorial"		1.51	14.62	N50 17 14 E2 45 35
1567rev-061	Cimetière militaire & memorial du Commonwealth "Dud Corner Cemetery" et "Loos Memorial"		0.55	211.69	N50 27 38 E2 46 17
1567rev-062	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Etaples Military Cemetery"		5.79	146.46	N50 32 09 E1 37 23
1567rev-063	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Wimereux communal cemetery"		1.28	44.38	N50 46 26 E1 36 51
1567rev-064	Memoriaux du Commonwealth "Beaumont Hamel (Newfoundland) Memorial" & "29 th Division Memorial", Parc du souvenir du Commonwealth "Beaumont Hamel (Newfoundland) Memorial Park" & cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Hunter's Cemetery"	France, Hauts-de-France, Somme	30.00	2375	N50 04 30 E2 39 00
1567rev-065	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Mill Road Cemetery"		0.35		N50 03 39 E2 41 01
1567rev-066	Monument aux Disparus du Commonwealth "Thiepval Memorial" & cimetière militaire franco-britannique "Thiepval Anglo-French Cemetery"	France, Hauts-de-France, Somme	14.00		N50 03 01 E2 41 08
1567rev-067	Cimetière militaire & memorial du Commonwealth "Pozières British Cemetery" & "Pozières Memorial"		0.79		N50 02 02 E2 42 54
1567rev-068	Mémorial National sud-africain "The South Africa (Delville Wood) National Memorial" et cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Delville Wood Cemetery"		5.48	58.10	N50 01 32 E2 48 45
1567rev-069	Nécropole nationale française & chapelle du Souvenir Français de Rancourt-Bouchavesnes-Bergen		3.03	199.30	N49 59 53 E2 54 42
1567rev-070	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Rancourt Military Cemetery"		0.03		N49 59 53 E2 54 35
1567rev-071	Cimetière militaire allemand de Rancourt		1.54		N49 59 48 E 2 54 17
1567rev-072	Mémorial National australien "Villers-Bretonneux Memorial" & cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Villers-Bretonneux Military Cemetery"		5.65	3887.75	N49 53 12 E2 30 41
1567rev-073	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Noyelles-sur-mer Chinese Cemetery" & memorial chinois "Noyelles-sur-mer Chinese Memorial"		0.32	137.60	N50 11 10 E1 43 21
1567rev-074	Cimetière militaire du Commonwealth "Louvecourt Military Cemetery"		0.14	54.31	N50 05 21.3 E2 30 13.9
1567rev-075	Nécropole nationale française de Cuts	France, Hauts-de-France, Oise	1.03	1943.03	N49 31 43 E3 05 32
1567rev-076	Nécropole nationale française de Thiescourt & cimetière militaire allemande de Thiescourt		0.62	2044.60	N49 34 08 E2 53 08
1567rev-077	Nécropole nationale française de Compiègne (Royallieu)		1.15	7.79	N49 24 09 E2 48 53
1567rev-078	Cimetière militaire & memorial américain "Aisne-Marne American Cemetery and Memorial"	France, Hauts-de-France, Aisne	21.50	311.00	N49 04 42 E3 17 30
1567rev-079	Cimetière militaire allemand de Saint-Quentin & monument franco-allemand de Saint-Quentin		3.25	127.70	N49 50 53 E3 15 40
1567rev-080	Cimetière militaire allemand de Veslud		1.03	98.10	N49 31 56 E3 44 04
1567rev-081	Nécropole nationale française de Le Sourd & cimetière militaire allemande Le Sourd		0.76	187.00	N49 51 19 E3 44 02
1567rev-082	Nécropole nationale française de prisonniers d'Effry		1.09	8.57	N49 55 26.8 E3 58 52.9
1567rev-083	Cimetière militaire danois de Braine		0.14	121.50	N49 20 05.2 E3 31 55.8
1567rev-084	Nécropole nationale française de Cerny-en-Laonnois, cimetière militaire allemande de Cerny-en-Laonnois et chapelle-mémorial du Chemin des Dames		2.72	128	N49 26 31 E3 39 56
1567rev-085	Nécropole nationale française de Craonnelle		1.09	487.00	N49 25 56 E3 46 23
1567rev-086	Mémorial français "Les fantômes"		2.58	255.80	N49 12 51 E3 24 32
1567rev-087	Nécropole nationale française "La Grande Tombe de Villeroy"	France, Ile-de-France, Seine-et-Marne	0.35	1287.10	N48 58 47.9 E2 48 06
1567rev-088	Mémorial français des batailles de la Marne		9.85	28.00	N49 04 17 E3 38 49

1567rev-089	Cimetière militaire italien "de Bligny"	France, Grand Est, Marne	3.21	464.49	N49 11 22 E3 50 26
1567rev-090	Cimetière militaire & chapelle russe de Saint-Hilaire-le-Grand		0.60	4.10	N49 09 30 E4 23 58
1567rev-091	Nécropole nationale française, cimetière militaire allemand & cimetière militaire polonaise du "Bois du Puits"		3.86	99.80	N49 11 36 E4 22 04
1567rev-092	Cimetière communal français & chapelle française de Montdement-Montgivroux		0.08	7.31	N48 47 11.7 E3 46 31.9
1567rev-093	Nécropole nationale française & cimetière militaire allemand de la Crouée		7.16	1078	N49 11 18 E4 32 17
1567rev-094	Nécropole nationale française de l'Opéra		0.24		N49 11 29.7 E4 33 20.9
1567rev-095	Nécropole nationale française de la 28e Brigade "La ferme des Wacques"		0.44		N49 10 57 E4 30 37
1567rev-096	Nécropole nationale française du monument-ossuaire de la Légion étrangère (Henri Fansworth)		0.46		N49 11 47.4 E4 33 56.6
1567rev-097	Ossuaire français de Navarin: monument aux morts des armées de Champagne		1.90		N49 13 06.7 E4 32 31.6
1567rev-098	Cimetière militaire allemand de Chestres et nécropole nationale française de Chestres		France, Grand-Est, Ardennes	1.49	1467
1567rev-099	Monument allemand du cimetière Saint-Charles	4.30			N49 42 43 E4 56 36
1567rev-100	Carré militaire français des morts du 11 novembre 1918 de Vrigne-Meuse	0.11			N49 42 06 E4 50 35
1567rev-101	Nécropole nationale française de Saint-Thomas en Argonne et nécropole nationale française du monument ossuaire de la Gruerie	2.40			N49 12 02 E4 53 19
1567rev-102	Nécropole nationale française de La Hazarée	France, Grand Est, Ardennes	0.65	58.54	N49 11 45 E4 54 59
1567rev-103	Cimetière militaire allemand d'Apremont		0.53	54.62	N49 15 21 E4 58 05
1567rev-104	Monument ossuaire français de Haute-Chevauchée		0.56	859.30	N49 11 21 E4 59 39
1567rev-105	Nécropole nationale française de la Forestière		1.02		N49 10 03 E5 00 11
1567rev-106	Cimetière militaire et memorial américain "Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery and Memorial"		37.42	83.37	N49 20 02 E5 05 36
1567rev-107	Nécropole nationale française de la Maize		1.52	473.90	N49 11 44 E5 04 31
1567rev-108	Ossuaire français, nécropole nationale française, monument israélite et monument musulman de Douaumont		16.67	1627	N49 12 26 E5 25 28
1567rev-109	Fort de Douaumont		9.49		N49 13 01 E5 26 19
1567rev-110	Stèle française des fusillés de Fleury-devant-Douaumont		291.49		N49 11 56 E5 25 35
1567rev-111	Tranchées des baïonnettes		0.69		N49 12 50 E5 25 32
1567rev-112	Nécropole nationale française du Faubourg Pavé	1.95	5.30	N49 09 56.5 E5 24 17.6	
1567rev-113	Cimetière militaire allemand de Consenvoye	1.77	19.10	N49 16 48 E5 17 49	
1567rev-114	Nécropole nationale française du Trottoir	0.84	139.20	N49 03 56 E5 36 20.5	
1567rev-115	Cimetière militaire allemand de Gobessart	0.90	13.37	N48 52 40 E5 36 29	
1567rev-116	Cimetière militaire et memorial américain "St. Mihiel American Cemetery and Memorial"	France, Grand Est, Meurthe-et-Moselle	5.46	160.00	N48 57 20 E5 51 07
1567rev-117	Carré français des victimes civiles de Gerbeviller		0.02	23.94	N48 30 14.9 E6 30 27.6
1567rev-118	Nécropole nationale française de Pierrepont		0.73	32.00	N49 24 53 E5 42 15
1567rev-119	Cimetière militaire allemand de Pierrepont		0.46	35.20	N49 25 23 E5 42 18
1567rev-120	Nécropole nationale française de Riche		1.34	590.00	N48 54 21 E6 37 48
1567rev-121	Cimetière militaire allemand de l'Hellenwald		0.99	160.00	N48 56 31.2 E6 39 52.1
1567rev-122	Nécropole nationale française de l'Espérance		0.25	120.00	N48 50 26 E6 50 07
1567rev-123	Cimetière national français de prisonniers de guerre de Sarrebourg		5.72	1933.10	N48 44 33 E7 02 05
1567rev-124	Nécropole nationale française de Chambière		3.53	164.70	N49 08 03 E6 11 40
1567rev-125	Nécropole nationale française de Lagarde		0.18	46.00	N48 41 31 E6 41 59
1567rev-126	Cimetière militaire allemand de Lagarde	0.10		N48 41 31 E6 42 39	
1567rev-127	Nécropole nationale française de la Fontenelle	France, Grand Est, Vosges	0.79	11.70	N48 20 51 E6 59 59
1567rev-128	Nécropole nationale française de la Chipotte		0.70	17.26	N48 22 11 E6 46 27
1567rev-129	Nécropole nationale française des Tiges		0.80	4.27	N48 17 13 E6 55 27
1567rev-130	Nécropole nationale française du Wettstein		1.50	320.00	N48 05 18 E7 07 04
1567rev-131	Cimetière militaire allemand de Hohrod-Bärenstall		0.75		N48 04 44 E7 08 40
1567rev-132	Cimetière militaire allemand Kahm		1.70	520.00	N48 09 36 E7 07 35
1567rev-133	Nécropole nationale française Duchesne		1.50		N48 08 55.3 E7 06 27.2
1567rev-134	Nécropole nationale française du Silberloch, monument national français & crypte du Hartmannswillerkopf	France, Grand Est, Haut-Rhin	166.69	904.00	N47 51 32 E7 09 04
1567rev-135	Cimetière militaire allemand des Uhlans		0.04		N47 51 10 E7 10 23

1567rev-136	Cimetière militaire roumain de Soultzmatt		0.91	224.00	N47 57 22 E7 12 56
1567rev-137	Cimetière militaire français Germania		1.32	71.00	N48 02 22 E7 03 31
1567rev-138	Nécropole nationale française de Moosh		0.31	195.00	N47 51 34 E7 03 16
1567rev-139	Ensemble de stèles et d'anciennes tombes individuelles allemandes et françaises du Petit Donon	France, Grand Est, Bas-Rhin	62.08	863.00	N48 31 00 E7 10 35
TOTAL			879.91	31592.24	

Cameroon				
N 938bis	The Sukur and Diy-Gid-Biy cultural landscape of Mandara Mountains [extension of "Sukur Cultural Landscape", Nigeria, inscribed in 1999, criteria (iii)(v)(vi)]			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
938bis-001	Paysage culturel de Sukur	764.40	1178.10	N10 44 26.0 E13 44 26.0
938bis-002	Paysage culturel de Diy-Gid-Biy	717.31	3247.73	N10 54 02.0 E13 48 02.1
TOTAL		1481.71	4425.83	

Germany				
N 1684	Alpine and pre-alpine meadows, pastures and wetlands in the Ammergau, the Lake Staffelsee Area and the Werdenföser Land			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1684-001	A1 - Pre-alpine meadow and moor landscapes in the north of the Ammertal Valley	1012.36	--	N47 4 33.90 E11 1 47.14
1684-002	A2 - Arch and Gschwender Filz common pasture	99.29	--	N47 3 28.12 E11 0 43.96
1684-003	A3 - Kochel, Kochelfilz and Ammerschleife Loop	162.84	--	N47 3 22.38 E11 1 3.63
1684-004	A4a - Gsot, Lettenwald, Hocheck, Jägerhaus	852.11	--	N47 3 49.20 E11 5 46.77
1684-005	A4b - Sonnen, Kraggenau	104.32	--	N47 3 14.79 E11 2 18.71
1684-006	A5a - Wiesmahd meadows in the Ammertal Valley below Hörnle and Aufacker	552.50	--	N47 3 16.55 E11 3 16.93
1684-007	A5b - Heiglesberg	143.70	--	N47 3 39.37 E11 1 21.51
1684-008	A6 - Graswang Valley	445.22	--	N47 3 23.31 E11 2 7.53
1684-009	A7 - Pulvermoos and Altauöluse	230.87	--	N47 3 31.83 E11 2 43.41
1684-010	A8a - Unterammergau alpine pastures in the Pürschling region	215.89	--	N47 3 35.85 E11 0 25.86
1684-011	A8b - Waldalm Unterammergau	21.56	--	N47 3 18.43 E10 5 38.52
1684-012	A8c - Hörnle alpine pasture Bad Kohlgrub	71.97	--	N47 3 28.97 E11 4 17.09
1684-013	A8d - Aiple and Soila alpine pastures	77.39	--	N47 3 38.34 E11 6 23.97
1684-014	A9 - Calf pasture Stoadaloch Unterammergau	1.29	--	N47 3 0.46 E11 1 23.42
1684-015	M1a - Core area of Murnau Moor	1996.95	--	N47 3 45.61 E11 1 18.28
1684-016	M1b - Einöde, Buigla	123.33	--	N47 3 20.70 E11 1 20.59
1684-017	M1c - Loisachlüsse, Niedermoos, Alte Loisach, Hagener Moos	556.67	--	N47 3 44.69 E11 1 3.08
1684-018	M2 - Ostermoos	32.75	--	N47 3 14.57 E11 1 14.26
1684-019	M3 - Boschet and Ram common pastures	62.65	--	N47 3 30.63 E11 1 45.24
1684-020	M4 - Meadow and moor landscapes to the west of Lake Staffelsee	939.73	--	N47 4 40.32 E11 7 38.76
1684-021	M5 - Pre-alpine glacial landscape near Gröben, Aidling and at Lake Froschhauser See	355.69	--	N47 4 43.70 E11 1 29.35
1684-022	M6 - The island of Wörth	36.15	--	N47 4 4.94 E11 9 52.35
1684-023	W1 - Alluvions and moorland meadows in the Loisachtal Valley	261.68	--	N47 3 56.70 E11 9 24.54
1684-024	W2 - Pine heathlands (Föhrenheide) and Gstapf	204.57	--	N47 3 16.65 E11 7 44.81
1684-025	W3 - Barn landscape in Hoffeld	50.64	--	N47 2 20.31 E11 1 41.55
1684-026	W4a - Mountain meadows from Kochelberg as far as the Partnachalm alpine pasture	66.46	--	N47 2 34.74 E11 6 24.40
1684-027	W4b - Mountain meadows from Graseck to Plattele Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Krün	585.12	--	N47 2 42.13 E11 9 13.42
1684-028	W4c - Partnachalm alpine pasture	30.18	--	N47 2 40.52 E11 7 0.93
1684-029	W4d - Reschberg meadows	16.72	--	N47 3 41.22 E11 4 47.60
1684-030	W4e - Lanzenmoos	6.33	--	N47 2 41.62 E11 5 55.96
1684-031	W5a - Alpine hummock meadows around the Kranzberg mountain and on the plateau	933.85	--	N47 2 46.39 E11 1 1.44
1684-032	W5b - Mountain meadows and alpine hummock meadows between Hirzeneck, Elmau and Klais	343.85		
1684-033	W5c - Aschauer Alm	14.69	--	N47 2 9.65 E11 1 31.97

1684-034	W5d - Plattele, Lake Geroldsee, Gaisschädel	238.54	--	N47 2 27.48 E11 1 7.61
1684-035	W6 - Riedboden	145.42	--	N47 2 22.67 E11 1 20.95
1684-036	W7a - Krün home pasture and spring pastures to the north	390.83	---	N47 3 6.72 E11 1 9.28
1684-037	W7b - Krün home pasture and spring pastures to the south	38.78	--	N47 2 54.39 E11 1 38.05
1684-038	W8a - Seinsalm	279.19	--	N47 2 12.28 E11 1 16.87
1684-039	W8b - Fischbachalm	142.41	--	N47 3 22.52 E11 2 10.08
1684-040	W8c - Soiernalm	51.22	--	N47 2 29.39 E11 2 35.44
1684-041	W8d - Feldernkopf, Felderngrube	35.40	--	N47 2 4.44 E11 1 52.94
1684-042	W8e - Vereineralm, Brandlalm	403.07	--	N47 2 38.82 E11 2 8.42
1684-043	W8f - Am Hals, Schlagalm, Wechsel, Thomasalpe, alpine pastures on the Wörner, Hochlandhütte, Dammkarhütte, Rehbergalm	1208.67	--	N47 2 0.19 E11 2 58.65
1684-044	W9a - Schellalm	125.91		
1684-045	W9b - Griesberg, Neidernach, Friedergries, Schwarzenbach, Rotmoos, Frieder, Enning, Stepberg, Kramer	1351.18	--	N47 3 28.90 E10 5 31.21
1684-046	W9c - Kuhalm, Gießenbachalm	268.50	--	N47 3 27.38 E11 2 10.89
1684-047	W10 - Alpine pastures in the Ester Mountains	1328.71	--	N47 3 47.55 E11 1 15.09
1684-048	W11a - Zugspitzplatt, Reintal Valley, Stuiben	1282.80	--	N47 2 49.92 E11 2 47.82
1684-049	W11b - Oberreintal Valley, Großer Hundstall, Schüsselkar, Jungfernkarkopf	260.33	--	N47 2 23.76 E11 5 34.06
1684-050	W11c - Schachen, Wettersteinalm, Kämialm	395.89	--	N47 2 36.34 E11 8 21.44
1684-051	W12a - Common pastures at the foot of the Kramer Mountain	251.48	--	N47 2 42.76 E11 3 51.59
1684-052	W12b - Common pastures at the foot of the Wank Mountain	558.54	--	N47 3 1.98 E11 7 37.83
1684-053	W12c - Stieranger	8.30	--	N47 3 19.11 E11 5 21.31
1684-054	W13 - Heuberg mountain in Farchant	36.39	--	N47 3 39.06 E11 6 51.08
	TOTAL	19410.88	--	

	India			
N 1670	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1670-001	Channakeshava Temple	1.59	43.26	N13 9 46.25 E75 51 37.46
1670-002	Hoysalesvara Temple	7.00	110.38	N13 12 44.83 E75 59 38.66
1670-003	Keshava Temple	1.88	42.23	N12 16 33.49 E76 52 54.45
	TOTAL	10.47	195.87	

	Portugal			
N 1031Bis	Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone [extension of "Historic Centre of Guimarães", inscribed in 2001, criteria (ii)(iii)(iv)]			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1031-001	Historic Centre of Guimarães	19.45	129.4	N41 26 34.80 W8 17 34.00
1031bis-001	Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone (extension)	18.75		
	TOTAL	38.2	129.4	

	Russian Federation			
N 1678	Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1678-001	Kazan City Astronomical Observatory	0.34	17.97	N55 47 27.27 E49 07 08.75
1678-002	Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory	18.68	436.84	N55 50 23.67 E48 48 44.69
	TOTAL	19.02	454.81	

	Rwanda			
N 1586	Memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1586-001	Nyamata	0.51	7.74	S2 12 10.3 E30 08 37.9
1586-002	Murambi	9.55	5.49	S1 48 45.1 E30 02 54.0

1586-003	Gisozi	7.95	16.99	S1 55 13.6 E30 03 38.9
1586-004	Bisesero	6.64	105.94	S2 10 41.0 E29 20 34.3
TOTAL		24.65	136.16	

Suriname				
N 1680	Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1680-001	Jodensavanne Settlement	23.80	11.80	N5 25 52.18 W54 58 57.37
1680-002	Cassipora Creek Cemetery	1	7.65	N5 24 39.61 W54 58 43.17
TOTAL		24.8	19.45	

Thailand				
N 1662	The Ancient Town of Si Thep			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1662-001	The Ancient Town of Si Thep	474.008	2775.452	N15 27 56.94 E101 09 04.01
1662-002	Khao Klang Nok ancient monument	10.144		N15 29 12.63 E101 08 40.10
1662-003	Khao Thamorrat Cave ancient monument	382.319	1048.696	N15 29 38.63 E100 59 20.73
TOTAL		866.471	3824.148	

Tunisia				
N 1640	Djerba: cultural landscape, testimony to a settlement pattern in an island territory			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1640-001	Temhel	145	285	N33 47 32.71 E11 0 14.25
1640-002	Khazroun	148	360	N33 48 17.41 E10 57 58.05
1640-003	Sedghiène	323	825	N33 49 6.48 E10 56 22.07
1640-004	Guechéine	260	608	N33 49 21.75 E10 54 12.89
1640-005	Mejmej	120	993	N33 47 42.10 E10 49 21.13
1640-006	Hara Sghira (Erriadh)	17	67	N33 49 1.38 E10 5 11.07
1640-007	Houmt-Souk	10	66	N33 52 21.00 E10 5 28.78
1640-008	Mosquée Sidi Salem	0.06	14.35	N33 52 9.75 E10 54 30.50
1640-009	Mosquée Sidi Smâin	0.04	10.16	N33 52 9.90 E10 54 30.39
1640-010	Mosquée Sidi Zekri	0.1	2.35	N33 5 5.81 E10 58 58.99
1640-011	Mosquée Moghzel	0.33	277.56	N33 44 37.55 E10 57 39.86
1640-012	Mosquée Sidi Yéti	0.05	7.79	N33 42 9.68 E10 5 40.14
1640-013	Mosquée Guellala	0.33	8.52	N33 43 6.09 E10 50 37.83
1640-014	Mosquée Imghar	0.01	8.24	N33 44 12.18 E10 44 3.60
1640-015	Mosquée El Berdaoui	0.1	237.59	N33 47 1.56 E10 46 12.25
1640-016	Mosquée Sidi Jmour	0.07	7.25	N33 49 38.32 E10 44 50.95
1640-017	Mosquée Abou Messouer (Al Jamaa El KeBir)	0.77	56.01	N33 5 28.76 E10 49 14.29
1640-018	Mosquée Tajdit	0.47	14.38	N33 5 19.71 E10 53 45.84
1640-019	Mosquée Tlakine	0.23	18.62	N33 5 14.62 E10 55 54.45
1640-020	Mosquée Medrajén	0.35	17.42	N33 50 48.65 E10 57 14.25
1640-021	Mosquée Essalaouti	0.17	16.66	N33 50 26.64 E10 58 9.19
1640-022	Mosquée Fadhoun	0.49	16.53	N33 49 13.10 E10 57 30.69
1640-023	Mosquée Mthaniya	1.94	13.07	N33 43 25.51 E10 45 57.02
1640-024	Mosquée El Fguira	0.12	15.13	N33 43 17.02 E10 45 3.12
1640-025	Mosquée El Bessi	0.32	18.62	N33 50 21.15 E10 53 15.58
1640-026	Mosquée Cheikh	0.33	28.13	N33 50 32.59 E10 53 37.79
1640-027	Mosquée Louta	0.03	15.25	N33 43 3.03 E10 54 40.81
1640-028	Mosquée Welhi	0.14	40.48	N33 47 8.53 E10 48 18.59
1640-029	Mosquée Ben Biène	0.35	41.73	N33 48 27.43 E10 48 58.12
1640-030	Synagogue La Ghriba	1.06	32.24	N33 48 35.46 E10 5 30.76
1640-031	Église Saint Nicolas	0.04	3.15	N33 52 49.81 E10 5 19.76
TOTAL		1030.9	4125.23	

Turkiye				
N 1694	Medieval Mosques of Anatolia with Wooden Posts and Upper Structure			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1694-001	Afyonkarahisar Ulu Mosque	0.13	3.11	N38 45 18.13 E30 31 46.47

1694-002	Ahi Şerefeddin (Arslanhane) Mosque	0.16	4.88	N39 56 12.68 E32 51 55.04
1694-003	Sivrihisar Ulu Mosque	0.13	5.20	N39 27 03.56 E31 32 14.20
1694-004	Mahmut Bey Mosque	0.02	6.52	N41 28 49.59 E33 41 17.70
1694-005	Eşrefoğlu Mosque	0.17	16.95	N37 41 00.48 E31 43 06.99
TOTAL		0.61	36.66	

United States of America				
N 1689	Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1689-001	Octagon Earthworks	43.2	30.3	N40 3 13.17 W82 26 45.82
1689-002	Great Circle Earthworks	20.2	16.5	N40 2 28.44 W82 25 48.43
1689-003	Hopeton Earthworks	22.7	80.4	N39 23 5.25 W82 58 44.96
1689-004	Mound City	13.1	34.0	N39 22 35.36 W83 0 14.36
1689-005	High Bank Works	26.0	30.4	N39 17 54.82 W82 55 6.56
1689-006	Hopewell Mound Group	69.5	59.9	N39 21 39.54 W83 5 36.14
1689-007	Seip Earthworks	56.2	107.3	N39 14 14.89 W83 13 11.37
1689-008	Fort Ancient	69.8	203.0	N39 24 12.1 W84 5 33.18
TOTAL		320.7	561.8	

Mixed sites

Mongolia				
N 1672	Highlands of the Mongolian Altai			
Serial ID No.	Name	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Centre point coordinates
1672-001	Altai Tavan Bogd National Park (ATBNP)	402238.99	292880.83	N48 36 22.65 W88 18 16.21
1672-002	Siiikhem Mountain National Park (SMNP)	69433.37	29086.36	N49 25 04.68 W88 35 11.75
TOTAL		471672.36	321967.19	