

**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, Kingdom of 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**

**INF.8B4: Factual errors letters**

**SUMMARY**

This document contains the factual errors notifications received from States Parties by 30 June 2023, and submitted in the appropriate form in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the Operational Guidelines.

**Alphabetical list by State Party of notifications of factual errors in the evaluation reports of the Advisory Bodies relating to the 2022 nominations to be examined at the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.		Recomm.	Pp
	<b>NATURAL SITES</b>				
Azerbaijan / Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hyrcanian Forests [extension and renomination of of Hyrcanian Forests (Islamic Republic of Iran), inscribed in 2019, criterion (ix)]	1584	Bis	OK	3
Congo	Forest Massif of Odzala-Kokoua	692	Rev	D	12
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	16
	<b>CULTURAL SITES</b>				
Cambodia	Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar	1667		I	43
Canada	Tr'ondëk-Klondike	1564		I	44
Denmark	Viking-Age Ring Fortresses	1660		I	48
Ethiopia	The Gedeo Cultural landscape	1641		I	49
Germany	Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt	1656		I	50
Guatemala	National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj	1663		R	51
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Persian Caravanserai	1668		R	65
Lithuania	Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939	1661		D	77
Republic of Korea	Gaya Tumuli	1666		I	86
Spain	Talayotic Menorca - A cyclopean island odyssey	1528	Rev	I	88
Türkiye	Gordion	1669		I	89

**Factual errors notifications are presented in the language in which they have been submitted by the State Party and presented following the English alphabetical order.**

**Alphabetical list by State Party of notifications of factual errors in the evaluation reports of the Advisory Bodies relating to the 2023 nominations to be examined at the extended 45th session of the World Heritage Committee**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomm.	Pp
<b>NATURAL SITES</b>				
Canada	Anticosti	1686	I	93
Rwanda	Nyungwe National Park	1697	R	98
Saudi Arabia	'Uruq Bani Ma'arid	1699	I	101
<b>CULTURAL SITES</b>				
Azerbaijan	Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and "Köç Yolu" Transhumance Route	1696	I	103
France	The Maison Carrée of Nîmes	1569 Rev	I	104
India	Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas	1670	R	108
Indonesia	The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks	1671	I	110
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	The Cultural Landscape of Masouleh	1690	N	113
Palestine	Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan	1687	I	132
Portugal	Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone [extension of "Historic Centre of Guimarães", inscribed in 2001, criteria (ii)(iii)(iv)]	1031 Bis	OK	135
Russian Federation	Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University	1678	D	138
Suriname	Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery	1680	I	153
Thailand	The Ancient Town of Si Thep	1662	I	155
Türkiye	Medieval Mosques of Anatolia with Wooden Posts and Upper Structure	1694	R	157

**Factual errors notifications are presented in the language in which they have been submitted by the State Party and presented following the English alphabetical order.**

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Azerbaijan / Iran (Islamic Republic of)

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Hyrcanian Forests [extension of Hyrcanian Forests (Islamic Republic of Iran), inscribed in 2019, criterion (ix)]

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** IUCN

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 54, Column 1, line 13	The Global Comparative Analysis does not consider the neighboring Arasbaran Protected Area, on the Tentative List of the Islamic Republic of Iran, under criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x). This site was evaluated by IUCN in 2018 and deferred by the Committee (Decision 42 COM 8B.7). The nomination dossier for Arasbaran clearly separated the Arasbaran from the Hyrcanian region. This is also reflected in contemporary literature, which locates the geographical distribution of the Hyrcanian Forests within the watershed of and exposed to the Caspian Sea, covering the gradient from the coast to the upper limit of the tree line.	After nomination of Arasbaran protected area for inscription on UNESCO's world heritage list, several Iranian scientists were disagreeing with nomination of Arasbaran protected area separately from Hyrcanian forests as an individual dossier: Dr. Morteza Sharifi who had very long experience in conservation of forest ecosystems emphasized "The Arasbaran protected area must have been inscribed as a component part of Hyrcanian forest in UNESCO's world heritage list and the separate nomination of the area is not logic. Also, the area similar to Golestan national park is an ecotone and extreme of Hyrcanian forest in the western territory". Before decision of preparation of dossier for extension of two nominated component parts (Blue color points No 4 and 5 in the western part of the map in <b>(Fig.1)</b> in Dizmar proposed area to Hyrcanian forest inscribed property, we had a discussion with several Scientists in related field that they are knowing the Dizmar protected area well about the relation of this area as an isolated part with other parts of Hyrcanian	Not a factual error. Difference of opinion. IUCN thanks the State Party for the detailed scientific account presented in this factual error letter. In relation to the points raised by the State Party, IUCN wishes to add the following points: 1. In its 2019 evaluation report, IUCN has noted the following: "Apart from this continuous forested belt shared between 3 provinces (Gilan, Mazandaran and Golestan), there are some smaller forests ecosystem rich in Hyrcanian species remaining in Azerbaijan and a few patches only with scrub forests in Turkmenistan." The evaluation report also noted that: "The components selected encompass the widest array of ecosystems and species habitats illustrating the main biodiversity features and assets that can be met in the whole Hyrcanian Forest (...). IUCN recommends that a finite serial site for the Hyrcanian Forest be created through future extension to other areas located in Azerbaijan." These statements were not challenged by the

		<p>forest we also investigate various related published references:</p> <p>Dr. <u>Hossein Akhani</u>, Dr. <u>Morteza Djamali</u>, Dr. <u>Atefeh Ghorbanalizadeh</u> and Dr. <u>Elias Ramezani</u>, Professors of Universities of Tehran, Cadex of France and Urmia in their published paper entitled “Plant biodiversity of Hyrcanian relict forests, N Iran: An overview of the flora, vegetation, paleoecology and conservation” in Pak. J. Bot., 42: 231-258, 2010. stated that: The Hyrcanian forests Apart from its continuous belt were located in provinces of Gilan, Mazandaran and Golestan, there are some isolated forests, in the west, located in East Azarbaijan province (the proposed area) and the forest isolates in the east, near Joozak located in Northern Khorassan province. Also, a few patches of scrub forests rich in Hyrcanian species exist in Turkmenistan.</p> <p>Dr Adel Jalili and Dr Ziba Jamzad in the book of Red Data of Iran indicate the proposed area as Hyrcanian territory (<b>Fig. 2 and 3.</b>).</p> <p>Dr. Khosro Sagheb Talebi , Dr. Toktam Sajedi , Dr. Mehdi Pourhashemi in chapter two of the book entitled: “Forests of Iran: A Treasure from the Past, a Hope for the Future” which published by Springer, stated that the proposed area is in the Euxino- Hyrcanian Province (Fig. 4).</p> <p>In the book published by Michael Zohary, famous botanist entitled: “Geobotanical foundations of the Middle East”, Vols. 1–2. Fischer, Stuttgart, 1973, Stated that the western boundary of Hyrcanian forests is Aras River. (The Aras River is the boundary of Dizmar protected area (<b>Fig. 5.</b>).</p> <p>In Reference by Frey W and Kuerschner H (1983) entitled “Contributions towards a bryophyte flora of Iran”. Journ. Bot. 2(1): 13 -19, the area mapped in Hyrcanian forest (<b>Fig. 6.</b>).</p>	<p>State Party in the factual error letter in 2019 (Committee document WHC19-43COM-INF8B4).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Accordingly, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the existing property, adopted by the Committee in its Decision 43 COM 8B.4, defines the Hyrcanian Forests as “a unique forested massif that extends from south-eastern Azerbaijan eastwards to the Golestan Province, in Iran.”</li> <li>3. In addition, there is a breadth of scientific literature that neither suggests Dizmar nor Arasbaran protected areas as being part of the Hyrcanian Forests. The definition of the extent of the Hyrcanian Forests used in IUCN’s 2019 and 2022 evaluations is in line with the extent used by for instance Gholizadeh et al. (2020), Ghomi et al. (2020), Nakhutsrishvili et al. (2015), Ramezani et al. (2016) and Tohidifar et al. (2016).</li> <li>4. Figure 5 presented by the State Party in the present factual error letter and in the nomination dossier indicates that the area in question has the lowest density of woody Euxinian and Hyrcanian species and thus appears to be considerably less significant than all other component parts.</li> <li>5. Figure 7 presented by the State Party in the present factual error letter is annotated as “Map of the study area” (i.e. not as map of Hyrcanian Forests) in the original paper by Ghorbanalizadeh and Akhani (2022), and the area in question is annotated as “Arasbaran Protected Area located in East Azarbaijan” (i.e. not as “Dizmar Protected Area”). On p. 39, the paper defines the Hyrcanian forests as stretching “as a green <b>continuous</b> arc from the Talish in Azerbaijan Republic, cover the northern slopes of the Alborz Mountains along three Iranian Provinces (Gilan,</li> </ol>
--	--	---	--

		<p>Dr. Atefeh Ghorbanalizadeh and Dr. Hossein Akhani Professors of Tehran University in their published paper in Plant Diversity, Volume 44, Issue 1, January 2022, Pages 39-69, entitled: “Plant diversity of Hyrcanian relict forests: An annotated checklist, chorology and threat categories of endemic and near endemic vascular plant species” stated that the proposed area is an isolated part of Hyrcanian forests (<b>Fig. 7.</b>). <b>Some of these evidences were presented in page 41 and 48 of the nomination dossier.</b></p>	<p>Mazandaran and Golestan) and end in Golestan National Park (GNP) (Fig. 1). There are some <b>isolated outliers</b> of the Hyrcanian forests in North Khorassan Province (Jowzak area) and <b>East Azarbaijan [sic] Province in the Arasbaran Protected Area (APA)</b>” (emphasis added). The paper does not refer to the Dizmar Protected Area. Furthermore, Fig. 6. of the same paper suggests that the percentage of the Hyrcanian endemic and near endemic species within each identified distribution pattern is the lowest in the Euxino-Hyrcanian distribution pattern. Fig. 8. in the same paper strongly suggests that the area of Dizmar Protected Area is significantly less relevant in terms of Hyrcanian endemism than all other component parts. IUCN further notes that this paper has been published after the submission of the nomination. IUCN strongly welcomes this paper and considers that this paper may serve as a basis for further inquiry in relation to the Arasbaran Protected Area and Committee Decision 42 COM 8B.7, and as a potential basis for further inquiry in relation to future consideration of the potential of criterion (x) for the Hyrcanian Forests World Heritage property.</p> <p>Beyond the present nomination, IUCN also notes this information is relevant to the potential future consideration of criterion (x) for the Hyrcanian Forests as a whole and to other potential World Heritage nominations in the region and would be happy to engage in a further technical exchange on these matters.</p> <p><b>References:</b>  Gholizadeh, H., Naqinezhad, A., Chytrý, M. (2020). Classification of the Hyrcanian forest vegetation, Northern Iran. Appl Veg Sci. 2020; 23: 107– 126. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/avsc.12469">https://doi.org/10.1111/avsc.12469</a></p>
--	--	--	--

			<p>Ghomi A., Akbarinia M., Hosseini S. M., Talebian M. H., Knapp H. D. (2020). Prioritizing of the Hyrcanian Proposed Sites for Inscription on the UNESCO'S World Heritage List by use of Decision Making Methods. <i>ifej</i>; 8 (16): 90-102, <a href="http://ifej.sanru.ac.ir/article-1-322-en.html">http://ifej.sanru.ac.ir/article-1-322-en.html</a></p> <p>Ghorbanalizadeh, A. Akhane, H. (2022). Plant diversity of Hyrcanian relict forests: An annotated checklist, chorology and threat categories of endemic and near endemic vascular plant species, <i>Plant Diversity</i>, 44, 1, 39-69, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pld.2021.07.005">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pld.2021.07.005</a>.</p> <p>Nakhutsrishvili, G., Zazanashvili, N., Batsatsashvili, K., C. Mancheno (2015). Colchic and Hyrcanian forests of the Caucasus: Similarities, differences and conservation status. <i>Flora Mediterranea</i>. 25, pp.185-192. 10.7320/FIMedit25SI.185</p> <p>Ramezani, E., Mrotzek, A., Mohadjer, M., Kakroodi, A., Kroonenberg, S. and Joosten, H. (2016). Between the mountains and the sea: Late Holocene Caspian Sea level fluctuations and vegetation history of the lowland forests of northern Iran. <i>Quaternary International</i>. 408. 10.1016/j.quaint.2015.12.041.</p> <p>Tohidifar, M., Moser, M., Zehzad, B, and Ghadirian, T. (2016). Biodiversity of the Hyrcanian Forests: A synthesis report. UNDP/GEF/FRWO Caspian Hyrcanian Forest Project. Iran. 41 pp.</p>
Page 55, Column 1, line 23	While the nominated component parts of Dizmar East and Dizmar West (Iran) are presented as a transition type between the Hyrcanian and the Colchic forests, there does not appear to be any forest connectivity to the same degree as between the existing component parts and the nominated component parts in Azerbaijan. The limited connectivity is	As we stated in page 41 and 42 of the nomination dossiers, The Dizmar protected area was connected with main part of Hyrcanian forests in the past but it is as an isolated part today due to Volcanic activities were associated with Mt. Sabalan (4,820 m a.s.l), the largest volcano in northwest Iran (yellow color point in Fig.32.) and Glacial fluctuations. There are several evidences between main part of Hyrcanian forests and the nominated area of Dizmar for extension which show this connectivity in the past: One of them is an isolated patch from	Not a factual error. Difference of opinion.  The text in question does not refer to connectivity in the past, which is not challenged. It refers to connectivity today.

	<p>also exemplified by satellite imagery and the low integrity of the nearby Arasbaran Protected Area, evaluated by IUCN in 2018. In the following, the boundaries of each of the nominated component parts are discussed in detail.</p>	<p>the Hyrcanian Forests called Fandoqlo Forest (Purple color point in Fig.32.) with an area of 4000 hectares, in the east of Ardabil province in Namin with <i>Corylus avellana</i> as a dominated species. <i>Fagus orientalis</i>, <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>, <i>Acer campestre</i>, <i>Acer cappadocicum</i>, <i>Malus orientalis</i>, <i>Acer hyrcanum</i>, <i>Mespilus germanica</i>, <i>Carpinus betulus</i>, <i>Prunus divaricate</i>, <i>Quercus castaneifolia</i>, <i>Carpinus orientalis</i>, <i>Quercus macranthera</i>, <i>Carpinus schuschaensis</i>, <i>Vaccinium arctostaphylos</i>, <i>Corylus maxima</i>, <i>Rosa canina</i>, <i>Crataegus pseudoheterophylla</i>, <i>Rosa boissieri</i>, <i>Crataegus pentagyna</i>, <i>Rubus raddeanus</i>, <i>Cornus mas</i>, <i>Salix aegyptiaca</i>, <i>Cotoneaster nummularius</i>, <i>Sorbus graeca</i>, <i>Sorbus torminalis</i>, <i>Euonymus latifolius</i> and <i>Euonymus velutina</i> are the most important wooden species in this forest (<b>Fig 8 and Fig. 9</b>).</p>	
<p>Page 56, Column 1, line 1</p>	<p>While the boundaries of the nominated component parts of Dizmar East and Dizmar West (Iran) and their buffer zone are appropriate, these nominated component parts are disconnected from the existing series of the inscribed property.</p>	<p>Fossil of Mammoth was found in Ardabil, (Turquoise color point in Fig.32.) between main part of Hyrcanian forests and the nominated area of Dizmar, belong to 20 million years ago and it was related to broadleaved forest, its nutrition was by Oak, Ash, Beech, walnut and Caucasian wingnut (<b>Fig. 10</b>).</p> <p>Fossil trunks of Oak and other broadleaved trees was found in Meshginshahr, (Green color point in Fig.32, between main part of Hyrcanian forests and the nominated area of Dizmar as an isolated part), This Fossil Forest was relict of forest area in the past that destroyed by Sabalan Volcanos activity, showed the area was a dense stand of Hyrcanian forest in past (<b>Fig. 11 and fig. 12</b>).</p> <p>There is a natural forest by main species of <i>Corylus avellana</i> in Ahar (blue color point in Fig.32.) in Eastern Azarbaijan province, between main part of Hyrcanian forests and the nominated area of Dizmar (<b>Fig.13</b>).</p>	<p>See point above.</p>



		Existence of these forests is interpreted as evidence confirming the connection between the Hyrcanian main part and Dizmar region as an isolated part of Hyrcanian forest.	
Page 55, Column 2, line 26	The boundaries of these component parts include most of the contiguous forests in the Dizmar Protected Area, void of any road infrastructure or power lines. The nominated component parts display a full range of evolved characteristic plants and animals. However, the field evaluation mission did not observe any significant old-growth or primary forest stands and most of the trees are aged 20-40 years. Trees older than 60 years are rare.	<p>As stated in page 71, paragraph 2 of the nomination dossier The high degree of naturalness is in most cases a function of natural protection due to remoteness and rugged terrain and explicit conservation efforts. Unlike most comparable temperate forests in the northern hemisphere, the selected forests show all the elements characterizing ancient natural forests with very limited human impacts. These characteristics include large numbers of very old trees.</p> <p>The area containing a lot of old growth trees as a genetically treasure of biodiversity. In the period of presence of the respected evaluator of IUCN due to limited time and hard access, visit of the old growth stands was not possible. Please see <b>Fig.14, Fig. 15, Fig. 16 and Fig. 17.</b> some old growth stands in the proposed component parts.</p> <p>The main reason for existence of young stands in Dizmar forests is <b>severity of wild fires</b>. In page 81, line 29 of nomination dossier we stated that forest fires are one of the most important threats with the potential to affect the nominated components.</p> <p>Establishment of three fire control stations and providing aerial fire control facilities in the area, shows the severity of Forest fires in this ecosystem. In last decades with lack of roads and facilities, the control of forest fires was very difficult and burned surfaces by forest fires was very vast.</p> <p>One of the interesting ecological cases is existence of various <b>stages of natural succession</b> in the Dizmar protected area after wildfire.</p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>Difference of opinion. See also points above, in particular point 5.</p> <p>Neither the IUCN evaluation mission nor the IUCN evaluation report called into question that there exist some old-growth stands in the proposed component parts. However, at the location shown in Fig. 17. and at other locations visited by the mission (some of them outside the boundaries of the nominated property), there does not appear to be evidence of the existence of significant extents of old-growth forest. Fig. 14, Fig. 15, Fig. 16 and Fig. 17 provided in the present factual error letter do in the view of IUCN confirm that conclusion and suggest only the presence of some dispersed single old-growth trees and small stands of old-growth forest.</p>

<p>Page 54, Column 1, line 24</p>	<p>Furthermore, the forests included in the nominated component parts of Dizmar East and Dizmar West appear to lack characteristic Hyrcanian elements, such as <i>Parrotia persica</i>, <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>, <i>Quercus castaneifolia</i>, <i>Tilia hyrcana</i>, <i>Pyrus mazandaranica</i>, and many of the Hyrcanian-Euxinian forest elements, such as <i>Zelkova carpinifolia</i>, <i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>, and <i>Fagus orientalis</i>. Therefore, IUCN considers that the proposed component parts of Dizmar East and Dizmar West do not appear to contribute to the series of Hyrcanian Forests of the existing property.</p>	<p>In page 47 of the nomination dossier we focused that The Hyrcanian Forests include two main important gradients: first gradient from east to west with about 900 km length and the second is from lowlands to highlands with about 2,800m difference in elevation. These effective gradients cause very diverse ecological situation in the Hyrcanian Forests with different precipitation and temperature. This situation causes considerable fauna and flora diversity. The East and West of Hyrcanian show marked differences and so do the highlands compared to the lower elevations. The Hyrcanian Forests in Gilan boast various exclusive species not found in Mazandaran and Golestan, including four major tree species. Some important species are restricted to the west or east, for example the oriental beech is absent in both the eastern extreme of the serial property, Golestan National Park, and western extreme, Dizmar Protected Area.</p> <p>In newest published evidence in 2022,</p>	<p>See point above.</p>
<p>Page 57, Column 2, line 21</p>	<p>Dizmar East and Dizmar West do not appear to contribute attributes that would clearly be representative of the Hyrcanian Forests, which mainly occur in the Caspian Sea's watershed.</p>	<p>Dr. Atefeh Ghorbanalizadeh and Dr. Hossein Akhani Professors of Tehran University in their published paper in Plant Diversity, Volume 44, Issue 1, January 2022, Pages 39-69, entitled: "Plant diversity of Hyrcanian relict forests: An annotated checklist, chorology and threat categories of endemic and near endemic vascular plant species" showed, Distribution patterns of the Hyrcanian endemic and near endemic species. A. Omni-Hyrcanian pattern; B. West Hyrcanian pattern; C. Manjil-Rudbar pattern; D. Central Hyrcanian pattern; E. Central and East Hyrcanian pattern; F. East Hyrcanian pattern; G. Alborz-Hyrcanian pattern; H. Euxino-Hyrcanian pattern (<b>Fig. 18.</b>)</p>	<p>See point above.</p>
<p>Page 58, Column 1 and 2</p>	<p>These forests entirely lack the Hyrcanian (such as <i>Parrotia persica</i>, <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>, <i>Quercus castaneifolia</i>, <i>Tilia hyrcana</i>, <i>Pyrus mazandaranica</i>, etc.) and many of the Hyrcanian-Euxinian forest elements (such as <i>Zelkova carpinifolia</i>, <i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i>, and <i>Fagus orientalis</i>). They have a different species composition from</p>	<p>That approve valuable role of nominated component parts in adding biodiversity values of Hyrcanian forests with endemic</p>	<p>See point above.</p> <p>In addition, IUCN notes that none of the species listed in the sentence in question are shown in Figs. 19-25.</p>

	<p>other “Hyrcanian Forests” in the property. Therefore, IUCN considers that the nominated component parts of Dizmar West and Dizmar East do not substantially add value to the existing series and are thus not recommended for consideration as an extension.</p>	<p>and exclusive plant species. It approves the importance of the Dizmar protected area in added biodiversity value of endemic and exclusive species. It also shows that all Hyrcanian elements aren’t present in all parts of Hyrcanian forest. Some Maps regarding distribution of some trees and shrubs species were presented in Reference of Trees and Shrubs of Iran by Habibollah Sabeti which published by Yazd University publication in 1995, We presented some samples in <b>Figs. 19-25</b>. For introduce presences of some Hyrcanian elements such as populus caspica and the similarity of two parts of Hyrcanian forests.</p>	
<p>Page 57, column 1, last paragraph</p>	<p>IUCN considers that the integrity requirements and protection and management requirements of the Operational Guidelines are only partially met.</p>	<p>Extension of 7122 ha. core area and 55725 ha as buffer zone of Dizmar proposed component parts will guarantee best protection of all 560000ha of the whole watershed.</p> <p>Just by nomination of Dizmar protected area for extension very valuable activities performed for increasing the conservational management such as.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Three stations was established for aerial fire control and providing aerial fire control facilities.</li> <li>2. One New protection building opened in Dizmar protected area for better Level of conservation (<b>Fig. 26</b>). where visited by respected evaluator of IUCN.</li> <li>3. Special extra budget was provided for the area.</li> <li>4. Two bridges was established for wildlife safe pass with very effective performance (<b>Fig. 27 and 28</b>). where visited by respected evaluator of IUCN.</li> <li>5. Very powerful Cooperation was created between government, local communities and NGOs for conservation of the area.</li> <li>6. Banning all requests for mining activities, road construction and establishment of the infrastructures and tourism related buildings.</li> </ol>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>Difference of opinion.</p> <p>Chapter 4 of the evaluation report does not consider inadequate actions 1 to 7 presented here. IUCN considers that the “threat levels for all nominated component parts are currently low, though the potential future threat of mining in the buffer zone of Dizmar East and Dizmar West (Iran) would be of concern.” It further considers that the Management Plan of Dizmar Protected Area would need to be revised and that the integrity of the forest is compromised, which is also confirmed by the State Party above in regard to Page 55, Column 2, line 26. Thus, the integrity requirements and protection and management requirements of the Operational Guidelines are only partially met.</p>

		<p>7. Recruitment of new conservation staffs for the area and a lot of other effective activities. We hope with successful extension of Dizmar Forests these activities will confirm, continue and improve and fully meet.</p>	
<p>Page 57, column 1, line 40</p>	<p>This is limited to the movement of large mammals, in particular the Persian leopard and some connectivity efforts, however, this alone does not, in IUCN's view, constitute a compelling case for the addition of the nominated component parts of Dizmar West and Dizmar East.</p>	<p>One of the best habitats of Vulnerable species of Persian Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus saxicolor</i>,) is Dizmar with several record of this valuable species. Seeing the remnant of Hunted animal by leopard on trees is almost ordinary. Some Samples of remnant of Hunted animal by leopard on trees was observed by respected evaluator during his filed visit and some photos of presence of leopard were taken in the area (<b>Fig. 29 and 30</b>).</p> <p>In the published paper entitled "Leopard (<i>Panthera pardus</i>) status, distribution, and the research efforts across its range" by Andrew P. Jacobson et al in zoological science in 2016, The Dizmar protected area is one of the fixed habitat of Persian leopard (<b>Fig. 31</b>).</p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>Difference of opinion.</p> <p>IUCN does not call into question the importance of Dizmar Protected Area for the Persian Leopard; however, based on the above, and based on the 2019 and 2022 evaluations, this alone does not, in IUCN's view, constitute a compelling case for the addition of the nominated component parts of Dizmar West and Dizmar East.</p>

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**ÉTAT(S) PARTIE(S) :** Congo

**ÉVALUATION DE LA PROPOSITION D'INSCRIPTION DU SITE :** Massif Forestier d'Odzala-Kokoua

**ÉVALUATION DE L'ORGANISATION CONSULTATIVE CONCERNÉE :** UICN

Page, colonne, ligne de l'évaluation de l'Organisation consultative	Phrase incluant l'erreur factuelle (l'erreur factuelle devrait figurer en gras)	Correction proposée par l'Etat partie	Commentaire (s'il y en a) de l'Organisation consultative et/ou du Centre du patrimoine mondial
p. 8; Section 4.1. Protection; § 2-3	<p><b>Toutefois, l'information complémentaire fournie par l'État partie signale la présence d'une concession minière à l'intérieur du bien proposé et dans sa périphérie (voir sections 4.2 et 4.5). L'UICN note avec préoccupation que les concessions minières peuvent empiéter sur le parc national malgré son régime de protection strict. L'exploitation minière à l'intérieur du bien étant incompatible avec le statut de patrimoine mondial, l'UICN considère que la protection requise n'est, actuellement, pas satisfaite.</b></p> <p><b>L'UICN considère que le statut de protection du bien proposé ne remplit pas les obligations requises, énoncées dans les Orientations.</b></p>	<p>L'Etat partie note une erreur factuelle sur la carte de la Figure 1 de l'information complémentaire fournie le 28 février 2022 signalant la présence de concessions minières chevauchant sur le bien proposé et dans sa périphérie. L'Etat partie rassure l'organisation consultative qu'aucun permis minier en exploitation chevauche sur le bien proposé et que des dispositions ont été prises pour le retrait de toutes les autorisations de recherche et d'exploitation minière attribuées dans la zone tampon du bien proposé. A cet effet, l'Etat partie partage le procès-verbal de la réunion relative à l'examen des permis miniers attribués dans le Bien et sa zone tampon ci-joint précisant les dispositions à prendre à ce sujet. Une lettre du Ministère en charge des Mines s'ensuivra.</p> <p>Sur la base des commentaires développés ci-dessus, l'Etat partie propose que les § 2-3 de la Section 4.1. Protection soient modifiés pour lire :</p>	<p>Pas une erreur factuelle.</p> <p>Nouvelles informations. L'UICN se félicite de la confirmation qu'aucun permis d'exploitation minière ne chevauche le bien proposé. L'UICN note cependant que deux permis sont encore actifs (Ngoyboma-Lebay (société agil-Congo) et Obakadzokou (SOG Congo Mining)) dans la zone tampon du bien proposé. L'UICN prend note du fait que le procès-verbal de la réunion fournie par l'État partie confirme son intention de révoquer également ces permis restants. L'UICN recommande vivement à l'État partie d'achever la révocation de ces permis avant que le Comité du patrimoine mondial examine la proposition d'inscription.</p>

		<p><b>L'Etat partie a partagé des informations complémentaires précisant qu'aucun permis minier chevauche sur le bien proposé et que des dispositions ont été prises depuis l'évaluation de l'UICN pour le retrait de toutes les autorisations de recherche et d'exploitation minière attribuées dans la zone tampon du bien proposé.</b></p> <p><b>L'UICN considère que le statut de protection du bien proposé remplit les obligations requises, énoncées dans les Orientations.</b></p>	
<p>p. 8; Section 4.2. Protection; § 2-3</p>	<p><b>L'UICN note toutefois que la configuration de cette zone tampon est variable car elle présente plusieurs lacunes, notamment des zones où il y a des projets miniers dans la périphérie immédiate du bien proposé qui ne sont sous aucun régime de protection. Les cartes fournies par l'État partie, dans l'information complémentaire, illustrent aussi l'existence de concessions minières empiétant sur le bien proposé. L'UICN considère que, pour sauvegarder efficacement le niveau élevé d'intégrité actuel du bien proposé, la zone tampon devrait être reconfigurée pour combler les lacunes et garantir une approche plus cohérente.</b></p> <p><b>L'UICN observe que la configuration de la zone tampon devrait être révisée pour éliminer les lacunes et améliorer la cohérence, sinon, l'UICN considère que les limites du bien proposé remplissent les obligations requises, énoncées dans les Orientations.</b></p>	<p>Sur la base du commentaire précédent, l'Etat partie propose que les § 2-3 de la Section 4.2. Limites soient modifiés pour lire :</p> <p><b>Suite au partage d'informations complémentaires par l'Etat partie, l'UICN note que des dispositions ont été prises pour le retrait de toutes les autorisations de recherche et d'exploitation minière attribuées dans la zone tampon du bien proposé.</b></p> <p><b>L'UICN considère que les limites du bien proposé et de sa zone tampon remplissent les obligations requises, énoncées dans les Orientations.</b></p>	<p>Pas une erreur factuelle.</p> <p>Voir point ci-dessus (p. 8; Section 4.1. Protection; § 2-3).</p> <p>L'UICN recommande vivement à l'État partie d'achever la révocation de ces permis avant que le Comité du patrimoine mondial examine la proposition d'inscription. Bien que l'UICN se félicite des progrès accomplis, elle maintient sa position initiale jusqu'à ce qu'elle reçoive une confirmation supplémentaire et finale du retrait complet et définitif de tous les permis d'exploitation minière.</p>

<p>p. 8; Section 4.3. Gestion; § 2-3</p>	<p>Le PNOK est géré dans le cadre d'un plan d'affaires et d'un plan d'aménagement</p> <p>...</p> <p>L'UICN considère que la gestion du bien proposé ne remplit pas les obligations requises, énoncées dans les Orientations.</p>	<p>L'Etat partie note que le plan d'aménagement qui était en cours de préparation lors de la mission d'évaluation a été approuvé en Conseil des Ministres par décret no2022-1922 du 26 décembre 2022 et est valable pour une durée de 10 ans. A cet effet, l'Etat partie partage le nouveau plan d'aménagement 2022-2032 joint à ce formulaire et propose que les § 2-3 de la Section 4.3. Gestion soient modifiés pour lire :</p> <p><b>Suite au partage d'informations complémentaires par l'Etat partie, l'UICN note que le PNOK est géré dans le cadre d'un plan d'affaires et d'un plan d'aménagement valables jusqu'en 2032.</b></p> <p><b>L'UICN considère que la gestion du bien proposé remplit les obligations requises, énoncées dans les Orientations.</b></p>	<p>Pas une erreur factuelle.</p> <p>Nouvelles informations. L'UICN se félicite de la confirmation de l'adoption du nouveau plan d'aménagement. Dans le cadre d'une lettre d'erreur factuelle, il n'est pas possible pour l'UICN d'évaluer si ce nouveau plan de gestion répond aux exigences des Orientations.</p>
<p>p. 9; Section 4.5. Menaces; § 1</p>	<p><b>... une attention particulière compte tenu des activités extractives qui ont lieu dans la zone tampon (activités minières et d'exploitation du bois)</b></p>	<p>Sur la base des commentaires précédents, l'Etat partie propose que le § 1 de la Section 4.5. Menaces soit modifié pour lire :</p> <p><b>... une attention particulière compte tenu des activités extractives qui ont lieu dans la zone tampon (telles que l'exploitation du bois)</b></p>	<p>Voir points ci-dessus (p. 8; Section 4.2. Protection; § 2-3 p. 8; Section 4.1. Protection; § 2-3).</p>
<p>p. 9; Section 4.5. Menaces; § 3</p>		<p>Sur la base des commentaires précédents, l'Etat partie propose que le § 3 de la Section 4.5. Menaces soit modifié pour lire :</p> <p><b>Suite au partage d'informations complémentaires par l'Etat partie, l'UICN note que des dispositions ont été prises pour le retrait de toutes les autorisations de recherche et d'exploitation minière attribuées dans la</b></p>	<p>Voir points ci-dessus (p. 8; Section 4.2. Protection; § 2-3 p. 8; Section 4.1. Protection; § 2-3 ; p. 8; Section 4.3. Gestion; § 2-3).</p>

		<b>zone tampon du bien proposé.</b>	
p. 9; Section 4.5. Menaces; § 6	<b>En résumé, l'UICN considère que le bien proposé remplit les conditions d'intégrité requises, mais pas les obligations en matière de protection et de gestion, énoncées dans les Orientations.</b>	Sur la base des commentaires précédents, l'Etat partie propose que le § 6 de la Section 4.5. Menaces soit modifié pour lire :  <b>L'UICN considère que le bien proposé remplit les conditions d'intégrité requises, ainsi que les obligations en matière de protection et de gestion, énoncées dans les Orientations.</b>	Voir points ci-dessus (p. 8; Section 4.2. Protection; § 2-3 p. 8; Section 4.1. Protection; § 2-3 ; p. 8; Section 4.3. Gestion; § 2-3).
p. 11; Section 7. Recommandations		Suite à l'argumentaire présenté ci-dessus, l'Etat partie estime que les recommandations soient modifiées en tenant compte des information fournies.	Voir points ci-dessus (p. 8; Section 4.2. Protection; § 2-3 p. 8; Section 4.1. Protection; § 2-3 ; p. 8; Section 4.3. Gestion; § 2-3).



## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Viet Nam

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago [extension of “Ha Long Bay” inscribed in 1994, criteria (vii)(viii), extended in 2000, renomination under criteria (ix)(x)]

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY’S EVALUATION:** IUCN

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 39 Column 1 Line 9	The nomination dossier outlines seven key ecosystem types (criterion ix): tropical rainforest; mangrove forest; caves; marine lakes; tidal flats; soft bottom ecosystems; and coral reefs. It <b>highlights a gradient and transgression of habitats from forest covered limestone hills and karst valleys, down to the submerged karst plains.</b>	<b>... It highlights the process of the sea level rising to sink the karst cockpit, which developed within a vast complex setting at the interface between karst islands and the sea. The representatives are the fengcong depressions of the karst in Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago, which ranges from steep karst depressions with primary monsoon forests to the marine lakes that are gradually merged into the sea.</b>	Not a factual error  The purpose of chapter 2 is to provide a brief summary of the natural values of the nominated property. The suggested wording would consist of 66 words being copy-pasted from the nomination dossier. Copy-pasting text would not be in line with scientific standards.
Page 39 Column 1 Line 48	IUCN notes that <b>these earlier concerns</b> have again not been addressed in the present nomination dossier.	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence <u>Explanation:</u> Species data and choice of site compared are done properly in the current dossier as per the Operational Guidelines. Reference to the withdrawn dossier might be misleading about the current nomination as the context is different. Ha Long Bay – Cat Ba Archipelago is now nominated under criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x). Therefore, it is compared with other properties under at least one common criterion and with those in similar tropics/subtropics. Species data presented for both the existing World Heritage Ha Long Bay and Cat Ba	Not a factual error  Difference of opinion.  Expert reviewers have noted various inconsistencies and inaccuracies in species data. For instance, the nomination dossier states that there are 70 mammal species (p.70) whereas it is stated on p.90 that there would only be 53. The comparative analysis notes 75 mammal species on p. 193. The Keeled Box Turtle has been counted twice under its current name (Cuora mouhotii) and its old name (Pyxidea mouhotii).

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>Archipelago are based on the latest scientific research studies and reliable sources (as per Annex III of the dossier). And the comparative analysis is done as per Paragraph 132 of the Operational Guidelines and every effort has been made to explain the importance of the current nomination (of extended existing world heritage site) at both the national and international context.</p>	
Page 39 Column 2 Line 43	<p><b>Furthermore, IUCN notes that the information on the size and importance of mangrove forest within the nominated property is inaccurately portrayed. Supplementary information provided by the State Party has confirmed that only 10.34 ha of mangrove forest exists within the nominated property, and not up to 650 ha as indicated in the nomination dossier.</b></p>	<p>We hereby request IUCN to delete these sentences. <u>Explanation:</u> Mangrove forest in the nominated property is a typical representative of the tidal environments, which is diverse in species composition, with some threatened species included in the Viet Nam Red Book like Sargassum tenerrimum. For HLB, the mangrove forest is 15.65 ha scattered around the bay according to the latest survey in 2022. For CBA, the nomination dossier presents the total of 650 ha mangrove forest existing in the entire CBA, but as indicated in the supplementary information only 10.34 ha of intact mangrove forest located in Phu Long is included in the property, which is shown in the maps attached to the dossier. The remaining mangrove forest in Phu Long is put in the buffer zone as a forest regeneration area as well as a layer of protecting the property.</p>	<p>Not a factual error Difference of opinion. The explanation confirms that the area of intact mangrove forest is considerably smaller than indicated in the nomination dossier and can thus not be considered as an intact feature of OUV within the nominated property.</p>
Page 39 Column 2 Line 53	<p>Moreover, in its 2014 evaluation of the standalone CBA nomination, IUCN argued that <b>claims on the transgression of ecosystems from terrestrial to marine, are not a valid argument</b> and merely</p>	<p>We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence <u>Explanation:</u> In its 2014 evaluation for the previous dossier, IUCN argued that claims about the range and juxtaposition (sequence) of ecosystems in the terrestrial environment are not a valid argument.</p>	<p>Not a factual error. The sentence in question is an accurate description of IUCN's previous evaluation.</p>

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
	demonstrate that there is habitat diversity within the nominated property.	However, the current dossier highlights the process of the sea level rising to sink the karst cockpit, which developed within a vast complex setting at the interface between karst islands and the sea. In no other karst area in the humid tropics of Asia, the interface between the karst and the sea occupies such a large area, has developed such intricate coastline patterns with such a varied geomorphology and, as a result, shows such a wide range of different environments, particularly environments associated with karst depressions in various stages of marine inundation, ranging from fully terrestrial, through fresh-water, brackish and marine swamps, to enclosed but fully marine environments, the marine lakes.	
Page 40 Column 1 Line 4	<b>IUCN notes that the species data in the current nomination dossier remain inaccurate and do not provide evidence for outstanding endemism or evolutionary processes. The nominated extension of HLB to include CBA has not strengthened above arguments. In summary, there does not appear to be a case for criterion (ix).</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete these sentences. <u>Explanation:</u> The current nomination dossier presents 4,910 species of plants and animals, both terrestrial and marine, of which 2,752 species are terrestrial, accounting for 56% of the total number of species; 2,158 species are aquatic (with 11 freshwater fishes), accounting for 44%. Particularly, a list of 51 endemic species is provided. There are 253 species recorded in the IUCN Red List and Viet Nam's Red Book (198 species in the IUCN Red List). Details are included in Annex III of the dossier, with cited data sources. However, the dossier truly justifies the nominated property under criterion (ix) with as the leading OUV the spatial representation of the environments resulting from the process of repeated marine transgression over a karst area.	Not a factual error  The data presented in the explanation here would primarily support criterion (x) but not criterion (ix).

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 40 Column 1 Line 29	<b>IUCN finds that up to 25% of the mammals listed in the nomination dossier (excluding bats) are not considered to exist within the nominated property... Among marine species, it is highly unlikely that Leatherback Turtles (Dermochelys coriacea) are present.</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete these sentences. <u>Explanation:</u> It is assumed this percentage is calculated in different approach. We affirm the mammal list as well as other species lists in the dossier are valid and include only species existed in HLB and CBA. The dossier presents 4,910 species of fauna and flora, both terrestrial and marine, which is based on the national studies KC.09.11/16-20 by the Institute of Marine and Environmental Resources (IMER) and Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR) as well as the research by Ha Long – Cat Ba Alliance, and Cat Ba National Park. Details are as per Annex III of the dossier.	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion.  IUCN concluded that up to 25% of the mammals listed in the nomination dossier (excluding bats) are not considered to exist within the nominated property based on desk review input from experts having analysed the species lists provided by the State Party and other databases.
Page 40 Column 1 Line 48	<b>Some agricultural areas exist within the nominated area on Cat Ba Island, for example in Viet Hai commune, but the state, via Hai Phong province, exercises control over these areas.</b>	<b>Some agricultural areas exist within the nominated area on Cat Ba Island, for example in Viet Hai commune, which are traditionally farmed by the local inhabitants for generations. Hai Phong People’s Committee exercises state administrative management over the entire CBA, including the agricultural land here.</b> <u>Explanation:</u> The area of Viet Hai Village and the surrounding agricultural land is excised from the Cat Ba National Park. For the future world heritage site, it is neither necessary nor desirable, if agricultural and commercial activities in the area are sustainable. In fact, serious steps towards sustainability are taken already, namely electrical transport, and community-based (small-scale) tourism. Furthermore, traditional village communities in the core zone of the property can be an asset rather than a liability, provided they are managed sustainably. This is because local residents	Not a factual error.  Clarification. The sentence in question is a brief summary of the text proposed. Chapter 4.1 does not describe the agricultural areas as reason for concern. Whilst Viet Hai Village and the surrounding agricultural land is excluded from the Cat Ba National Park, it is included within the nominated area.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		can provide modest services to visitors, and self-interest ensures that they become the eyes and ears of park management; informal park rangers that help ensure on-going sustainability.	
Page 40 Column 1 Line 59	the nominated area also includes areas outside the National Park boundaries, on Cat Ba Island as well as <b>the Long Chao island group.</b>	... <b>Long Chau island group</b>	Not a factual error.  Typographic error.
Page 40 Column 2 Line 29	However, the field evaluation mission, supported by research and publications referenced in section 1 c) above, found <b>law enforcement, especially for poaching and illegal resource extraction, to be ineffective.</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> Provincially, HLB is directly controlled by Quang Ninh Province People's Committee and CBA under Hai Phong People's Committee. Both Quang Ninh and Hai Phong have a joint managing mechanism in place. At the grassroot level, each management board in HLB and CBA implements its obligations according to its authority and plays a vital role in protecting HLB, National Park, Biosphere Reserve and marine areas in CBA. Besides, relevant departments like Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Natural Resources and Environment and others carry out their obligations and protect the property according to their authority. Publications mentioned by IUCN have been seriously taken into consideration and some issues have been duly addressed. Poaching of sky birds, for example, have been stopped after the news was published on Vietnam Plus (2000). Hai Phong People's Committee had issued one writing circular and one official dispatch on strengthening the protection of wild, migratory birds. Accordingly, relevant	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion.  IUCN's conclusion in question is based on recent scientific literature. IUCN does not call into question the measures described in the explanation.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>departments and Cat Hai District People’s Committee took active actions to prevent any harms and threats to these birds. This mechanism is applied to managing and addressing other issues concerned by IUCN.</p>	
<p>Page 40 Column 2 Line 34</p>	<p><b>Maps provided in supplementary information also indicate that there are gaps in the protection of CBA (see also section 4.2).</b></p>	<p>We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> The nominated property is mapped to contain HLB, the most parts of Cat Ba National Park, Cat Ba World Biosphere Reserve, Cat Ba Marine Protected Area and Long Chau island groups to the south. All of them have been protected by relevant laws and decisions, and legally enforced as mentioned in the dossier and management plan as well as the supplementary information. Relating to the section 4.2, maps and boundaries of nominated property are subject to the Operational Guidelines in that all necessary elements and components representing adequate outstanding universal value of the property sit within the nominated area and are protected by necessary buffer zone. For the CBA extension, the following areas are included in the core zone: (i) the area with patches of high monsoon forest, which is the most species-rich terrestrial habitat on the island; (ii) all freshwater swamps (particularly those inland in Viet Hai) with undisturbed or little disturbed environment. Each freshwater swamp differs from the next in species composition. Next to that, most freshwater swamps seem relatively pristine, at present a rare feature among freshwater wetlands; (iii) As many marine lakes in the area as possible, intertidal and fully marine;</p>	<p>Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion.  The maps provided in supplementary information do not suggest a consistent and complete coverage of strict protection of the boundaries of the nominated area.</p>

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>(iv) Areas where the low, vegetation on rocky ground predominates, home to most CBA and HLB endemic plant species;</p> <p>(v) All the area presently inhabited by the Cat Ba Golden langur;</p> <p>(vi) Corridors to enable populations of Cat Ba Golden langurs to meet, as well as land to colonize once their numbers start increasing again.</p> <p>The areas of concern bordering the core zone including the Cat Ba National Park headquarter area, Gia Luan harbour in the north, disturbed Phu Long areas are in the buffer zone as well as the ecological restoration area No.3 including tidal flats and aqua-products lakes, part of it used for economic development and transportation purposes by the district authorities.</p> <p>In sum, these boundaries favour the values of the areas and could limit the possibility of damage caused by future developments.</p>	
Page 40 Column 2 Line 36	<p><b>The protection status of the Long Chao island group is not clear apart from the fact that it is controlled by the military.</b></p>	<p><b>Long Chau island group, containing typical intact coral reefs, is under control of Cat Hai District People's Committee.</b></p> <p><u>Explanation:</u></p> <p>As mentioned in the supplementary information, Cat Hai People's Committee assigns the island group protection to Cat Ba Border Post that takes the main responsibility and coordinates with the Cat Ba Bays Management Board in managing and protecting the natural resources around the island group.</p> <p>Long Chau island group, included in Cat Ba marine protected area (MPA), contains coral reefs that have a typical feature and are a representative for the entire area in terms of their structure, distribution, and</p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>IUCN does not call into question that the Long Chao island group is under the control of Cat Hai District People's Committee. The maps provided in the nomination and supplementary information do not suggest that Long Chau island group would be part of the Cat Ba marine protected area (MPA). According to the World Database for Protected Areas, Long Chau appears to be located outside of this marine protected area. Therefore, IUCN proposes the following wording: "The protection status of the Long Chao island group is not clear apart from the fact that</p>

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		composition as well as community structures of reef building organisms.	it is controlled by the military.”
Page 41 Column 1 Line 9	<b>Concerning the CBA extension, the boundaries would encompass about half of Cat Ba Island and most of Cat Ba National Park. Cat Ba National Park includes three zones: a strictly protected zone, an administrative zone and a restoration zone. However, some areas of importance to protect rare, endemic and threatened species are not located within the strictly protected zone.</b>	... the boundaries encompass most of Cat Ba National Park, Cat Ba World Biosphere Reserve, Cat Ba Marine Protected Area and Long Chau island groups to the south, with attention to some areas of concern. As explained above.	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.
Page 41 Column 1 Line 37	The buffer zone, especially on Cat Ba Island, <b>does not appear to serve as effective layer of protection</b> for the nominated property from development or other use (see section 4.5).	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> Given that the function of the buffer zone is to help protect the core from intrusive impacts of developments as well as noise and air pollution from local sources, then the buffer zone is large enough to be an effective protecting layer. For Cat Ba Island, its boundary on land depends on suitable topography, land use and potentially threatening developments. The buffer zone as such is clearly shown in the maps attached in the dossier.	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion.  IUCN does not call into question the size of the buffer zone. Given the significant touristic development plans within the buffer zone, it does not appear to be an effective layer of additional protection.
Page 41 Column 1 Line 40	<b>IUCN considers that some areas, including mangrove forests in Phu Long should be added to the buffer zone as an added layer of protection, especially to facilitate better protection for threatened bird species.</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> As mentioned in the supplementary information, about 620ha of the strictly protected mangrove forest in Phu Long is excluded from the core zone of the property and moved to the buffer zone. The main reason is that this mangrove forest of Phu Long	Not a factual error.  Misunderstanding. IUCN suggests extending the buffer zone. IUCN is not suggesting to include these areas within the nominated property.



Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>has been assigned to local households for protection and management and they have erected earth dykes surrounding it in order to raise aqua-products on a small scale as well as having protected it for many years now. Therefore, to ensure the integrity of the mangrove forest ecosystem in the nominated area, this modified part of the mangrove forest ecosystem has been moved to the buffer zone for biological restoration. It has now been done under the coastal forest restoration and development project directed by the Haiphong city's authorities. Furthermore, as per the Plan No.85/KH-UBND dated March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018, Hai Phong People's Committee assigns Cat Hai District People's Committee to check and grant the mangrove forest areas within the masterplan of Cat Ba National Park to Cat Ba National Park for management and protection as per the current laws. With effective management measures by the authorities and participation of local residents as well as larger protected mangrove forest, these areas has offered better protection of species developing in the tidal environments, including threatened birds.</p>	
Page 41 Column 1 Line 47	<p>In order to meet integrity requirements, the boundaries of the nominated property <b>would need to align with an enlarged national park</b> to ensure the boundaries comprise all attributes...</p>	<p>We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> The boundaries encompass existing HLB WHS, most of Cat Ba National Park, Cat Ba World Biosphere Reserve, Cat Ba Marine Protected Area and Long Chau island groups to the south. As explained above, CBA is under direct control of Hai Phong People's Committee. While the national park would be consulted with relevant ministries and agencies as well as international specialists about</p>	<p>Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.</p>

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		a necessary extension, we assure that proposed boundaries, both terrestrial and marine, contain all possible OUV which are protected properly as presented in the dossier.	
Page 41 Column 2 Line 2	<b>The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism is directly responsible for conservation of the nominated property.</b>	<p>The Government performs the uniform state management of the nominated property. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism takes responsibilities before the Government for exercising uniform state management over the nominated property. Relevant ministries and agencies exercise state management according to their authority.</p> <p><u>Explanation:</u> The institutional arrangements for management and conservation of the property are subject to Decree No.109/2017/NĐ-CP dated September 21, 2017 issued by the Government on the protection and management of world natural and cultural heritage in Viet Nam, relevant legal normative documents and the decisions issued by the People's Committee of Quang Ninh Province and Hai Phong City, as well as the actual situations of the property management.</p> <p>The administrative arrangements for managing, monitoring the property are decentralized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Government performs the uniform state management of the nominated property.</li> <li>- Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, a government's agency, is responsible before the Government for exercising the uniform state management of the nominated property.</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Planning and Investment within</li> </ul>	<p>Not a factual error</p> <p>Clarification. The sentence in question is a brief summary of the text proposed.</p>

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>their tasks and competencies take the responsibilities for coordinating with Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in exercising the state management of the nominated property according to the laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Cultural Heritage Council, and Viet Nam National Committee for UNESCO exercise the uniform state management of the nominated property.</li> <li>- The agencies that take the responsibilities at the provincial level for Quang Ninh Province include the People’s Committee, Department of Culture and Sports, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.</li> <li>- The agency takes direct responsibility for the management and monitoring of Ha Long Bay is Ha Long Bay Management Board.</li> <li>- The agencies that take the responsibilities at the provincial level for Hai Phong City include the People’s Committee, Department of Culture and Sports, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.</li> <li>- The agency takes direct responsibility for the management and monitoring of Cat Ba Archipelago include Cat Ba Archipelago Natural Heritage Management Board (Cat Ba National Park, Cat Ba World Biosphere Reserve, and Cat Ba Bay Management Board).</li> <li>- Communities at the ward level within the property can participate in supervising the management of resources in the areas where they live.</li> <li>- Organizations that participate in monitoring includes IMER, Viet Nam Institute of Science and Technology, and Institute of</li> </ul>	

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		Ecology and Biological Resources. This information is presented in the dossier and management plan.	
Page 41 Column 2 Line 4	<b>However, since the National Park included within the nominated property (Cat Ba National Park) is located in only one province it is managed at that level of authority and not at national level.</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> Cat Ba National Park is under direct control of Hai Phong People's Committee (as per Decision No.1876/QD-UBND dated July 24, 2017 by Hai Phong People's Committee). Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) takes the main responsibility before the Government for exercising state management over special-use forests throughout the country, including those in Cat Ba National Park. Therefore, while directly controlled by Hai Phong People Committee, Cat Ba National Park is administered by MARD in terms of special-use forests.	Not a factual error.  Clarification. Whilst the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for the management of special use forest, the nominated property does not appear to be (exclusively) managed at the national level, which is not raised as a concern by IUCN. IUCN proposes the following wording to clarify the interplay between the national and provincial levels: "However, since the National Park included within the nominated property (Cat Ba National Park) is located in only one province, it is managed at that level of authority, <b>whilst the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development takes the main responsibility over special-use forests.</b> "
Page 41 Column 2 Line 13	<b>Within CBA, the Cat Ba National Park, Cat Ba Bay and the Cat Ba Biosphere Reserve are managed by the respective Management Boards.</b>	Within CBA, the Cat Ba National Park, Cat Ba Bay and the Cat Ba Biosphere Reserve are directly controlled by Cat Ba Archipelago Natural Heritage Management Board.	Not a factual error.  Annex I indicates that there are three management boards, one for Cat Ba National Park, one for Cat Ba Bay and one for Cat Ba Biosphere Reserve. Based on the preceding sentence, it is clear that these management boards are subordinated to the Cat Ba Archipelago Natural Heritage Management Board.
Page 41 Column 2 Line 28	Most pressures are well described with a good overview of the situation, however, measures to address	... <b>from poaching.</b> <u>Explanation:</u> Pressures on the property have been recognized and addressed, including development,	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. IUCN maintains its position given the prospect of large-scale

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
	these do not appear to be sufficient to address threats <b>from poaching and tourism</b> .	environment, natural disaster, tourism, and population growth. Tourism pressures are dealt with properly while threats of poaching seem to be inadequate, except for sea organisms fishing, and Cat Ba Langur hunting. We shall make a more comprehensive integrated approach to address the threats indicated.	tourism developments coupled with existing impacts from tourism. Most expert reviewers highlighted the increasing pressure from tourism.
Page 41 Column 2 Line 36	The Management Plan <b>does not demonstrate any clear institutional arrangements for biodiversity conservation or commitment to conserve or monitor terrestrial species other than the Cat Ba Langur.</b>	<b>The Management Plan presents effective administrative arrangements for monitoring the property from the central to the grassroots levels.</b> <u>Explanation:</u> The Management Plan, among other objectives, aims at proposing an effective coordination mechanism between Ha Long Bay Management Board, Cat Ba Archipelago Natural Heritage Management Board and all relevant administrative agencies in the region, as well as private enterprises, local communities, and residents on the basis of maintaining harmony and minimizing conflicts of interest between sectors and communities in exploiting and utilizing the heritage values, in order to prevent activities that can affect the outstanding universal values, and the environmental landscape of the heritage site. Regarding the institutional arrangements for biodiversity conservation, commitment or monitoring, the Management Plan present clearly the direct responsibilities of Hai Phong and Quang Ninh authorities subject to the uniform state management by the Government as well as the monitoring indicators of all biodiversity values, both terrestrial and marine, and implementing periods. Terrestrial species, especially	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion.  Chapter 6 of Annex 1, including table 3, do not define clear baselines and benchmarks for monitoring of several indicators. The indicator “Changes in rare species” is also focused on the Cat Ba Langur and is not specified further. Whilst responsibilities are outlined, it is not indicated what action would be taken if indicators show a declining trend.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		Cat Ba Langur is one of those indicators that is listed in Table 3 as well as Annex 1 of the Management Plan.	
Page 41 Column 2 Line 40	<b>The action plan for 2021-2025 is based on tourism and the marine part of the nominated property (managing tour boats, fishery, aquaculture and marine habitats), with no actions specified for terrestrial protection or management.</b>	<b>The action plan for 2021-2025 is made with a vision towards keeping intact the values and attributes of OUV of HLB-CBA in accordance with international commitments and Vietnamese laws as well as in a state of climate change preparedness, specifying actions to protect the landscapes and seascapes, manage tourism activities, cruise ships, ports, and tourist wharf, manage aqua-product farming, fishing, trading and investment projects, protect ecological environment, prevent natural disasters, fire, explosion, rescue, ensure safety for tourists, and focus on human resource development.</b>	No factual error.  The sentence in question represents an accurate summary of the wording proposed. The wording proposed does not contain any action specifically for the terrestrial part of the nominated property.
Page 41 Column 2 The last line	Monitoring, protection and conservation of the Cat Ba Langur is <b>largely dependent on international funds.</b>	<b>...is implemented by Cat Ba National Park in cooperation with Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project funded by Munster Zoo, Germany (Allwetterzoo Münster).</b>	Not a factual error.  Clarification confirming IUCN's observation.
Page 42 Column 1 Line 1	In conclusion, IUCN considers that the inter-provincial management of the nominated property <b>could be strengthened by a joint Management Board for the whole HLB-CBA nominated property.</b>	<b>...is effectively implemented through a joint management mechanism that has been officially established between the People's Committees of Hai Phong and Quang Ninh.</b> <u>Explanation:</u> As mentioned in the supplementary information, Haiphong City People's Committee shall propose and chair an international symposium in coordination with the counterpart of Quang Ninh Province in order to consult the relevant ministries and agencies, specialists, scientists, international organizations especially about a management model, coordinating mechanism and the two Committees' policies for the inter-provincial	No factual error.  Difference of opinion. The explanation notes that an international symposium shall be proposed "to consult the relevant ministries and agencies, specialists, scientists, international organizations especially about a management model, coordinating mechanism and the two Committees' policies for the inter-provincial property so as to enhance the effective management of the property". According to this wording, the effective implementation of the management of the nominated property does not appear to be in place yet,

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		property so as to enhance the effective management of the property, and address the challenges of Ha Long Bay and Cat Ba Archipelago as a whole as well as continue to complete the Management Plan of Ha Long Bay and Cat Ba Archipelago and effectively implement it in the reality.	confirming IUCN's observation in the evaluation report.
Page 42 Column 1 Line 27	The field evaluation mission met with <b>some selected people from Viet Hai commune</b> but did not meet resident populations within the floating villages.	... <b>most local people and representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) in Viet Hai commune including farmer union, women union, and youths.</b>	Not a factual error.  IUCN does not call into question that the mission has met with these stakeholders and has noted in section 1 d) that the mission was able to meet with NGOs and civil society associations. However, the paragraph in question is about the relocation of people living within the national park and floating villages, of which the mission has not met any representatives from the floating villages. Nevertheless, IUCN proposes to rephrase the sentence in question as follows: "The field evaluation mission met with some selected people from Viet Hai commune (e.g. <b>farmer union, women union and youths</b> ) but did not meet resident populations within the floating villages."
Page 42 Column 1 Line 37	According to the nomination dossier, the reason for the resettlement was to <b>minimise the impact on the environment.</b>	... <b>was to help protecting the core zone, and guaranteeing the new settlement conditions as well as livelihoods for impacted locals.</b>	Not a factual error  The nomination dossier states on p. 213 that "Quang Ninh [the province of HLB] has resettled the floating fishing villages on the bays onto the mainland to minimize the impact on the environment." On p. 227, the nomination dossier notes that "there should be a plan for stabilizing the livelihoods and avoiding environmental pollution for

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
			these people.” On p. 85, the nomination dossier speaks to livelihoods, but notes that “some people (...) <b>shall</b> be planned to resettle in the new residential area”. Against this background, IUCN proposes to reword the phrase as follows: “According to the nomination dossier, the <b>main</b> reason for the resettlement was to minimise the impact on the environment.
Page 42 Column 1 The last sentence	According to the supplementary information, the reasons for the relocation of people are to: <b>1) protect the environment from sediment- and organic pollution, 2) not hinder transportation in and out of harbours, and 3) reduce the “untidy and disordered scenery in the eyes of visitors, for them to not have a bad impression on CBA</b>	... <b>1) protect the environment from sediment- and organic pollution, and reduction of tidal amplitude, 2) not hinder water flow and transportation in and out of harbours, 3) reduce the “untidy and disordered scenery in the eyes of visitors, for them to not have a bad impression on CBA, 4) improve raising methods for the people, and overcome difficulties and problems rising from the implementation of fishery law.</b>	No factual error.  Clarification. The sentence in question represents a summary of the three points presented in the supplementary information.
Page 42 Column 2 Line 3	While IUCN has not received any direct representations or objections from local communities, IUCN notes with concern that the information obtained in the course of the evaluation process, including the information provided by the State Party, <b>does not demonstrate that local communities have been appropriately consulted and given their free, prior and informed consent to the relocation and its conditions.</b>	<b>Both provinces of Hai Phong and Quang Ninh has made every effort to balance between conservation and development, especially livelihoods for the people living in the property and to negotiate with impacted local people and their CSO representatives through consultation mechanisms in conformity with the laws in order to make a consensus among the people before any decisions are implemented.</b> <u>Explanation:</u> We have submitted this information in the supplementary information, stating that before removing, rearranging and replanning any aqua-product raising premises,	Not a factual error.  The wording of the evaluation report does not propose to “make a consensus among the people” or that “prior and informed consensus is made”, it is intended to refer to the requirement to obtain the free, prior and informed <b>consent</b> (FPIC) from the people affected in line with relevant international norms and standards. The mission could not verify that FPIC had been achieved.



Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>the district authorities have received a consensus from the majority of the owners and residents. 437 out of 440 premises have been listed, accounting for 99.32%. 422/440 owners have signed a commitment to removing their premises, accounting for 95.9%. The city authorities have been promoting, encouraging and negotiating with the remaining owners on the compensation schemes before breaking down the floating facilities. Consultations, communications and information dissemination on relocation are made so as to discuss and solve concerns and livelihoods and to achieve the support from the local people and related parties. Their comments and concerns are duly taken into account and given serious consideration from the authorities. Prior and informed consensus is made between the authorities, local people living in the property and related parties before any consequences of administrative decisions has impact on them.</p> <p>The IUCN mission met some resettled people who worked as a tourism boat rower in HLB during the day and went back to their homes inland. The mission also met the people and their CSO representative in Viet Hai commune located in the core zone of Cat Ba National Park, who lived on agricultural farming and carried out community-based tourism activities. Though having not met with any people who lived on fish floating cages, the mission could understand the consultation mechanism and consensus reaching process when working with relevant CSO representatives at the meetings held in the district</p>	

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		meeting hall and in Viet Hai commune.	
Page 42 Column 2 Line 12	Both HLB and CBA are subject to several current threats, <b>which are likely to be exacerbated in future.</b>	<p>... <b>which are clearly recognized and duly addressed through action plans and with participation of communities and stakeholders.</b></p> <p><u>Explanation:</u> Threats including development pressure, aquaculture exploitation and environmental pollution are clearly presented in the Management Plan, together with relevant measures to minimize any impacts on the property in conformity with WHS requirements. HLB has made a report in response to the recommendations by the 2018 Advisory mission in which it has implemented a management plan as an integrated management tool, completed tourism capacity carrying, and developed a strategic framework for sustainable tourism development. Dealing with mass tourist influx, especially in caves. HLB Management Board has regulated daylight cruise boat schedules with attention to the peak time, arranged tourists into small groups, and managed any stay plans of night junks or travel agencies at certain destinations. Timed ticketing for tourists visiting caves has been seriously taken into consideration. CBA is moving forward to sustainable tourism with steps and measures proposed in the Management Plan. For example, community-based tourism activities in Viet Hai commune like home stay, farming, cycling, etc. have been promoted. Serious steps towards sustainability have been taken already, including: electrical transport, and small-scale tourism industry all over the archipelago.</p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>Difference of opinion.</p> <p>IUCN maintains its position as the “List of tasks and solutions” and the “List of investment projects” presented in Annex I include actions that would exacerbate the threats (e.g. “Organizing the exploitation of tourism products using adventure tourism vessels/cruise ships”; “Constructing floating wharfs combined with management posts at three anchorage sites for luxurious cruise ships”; “Bai Chay Tourism Zone and International Port of Hòn Gai”; “Wharfs for cruise ships at the site No.3”). The points reported in the State Party report on the state of conservation of the existing property has been considered in document 7B.</p>

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		Local people, especially rural people have participated in the protection and development of ecological resources. The programs "Cat Ba Langur safeguarding", "Green Sunday", "Saturday volunteering" and clubs for protecting forests have been effectively organized and implemented among communes and villages. Active species and natural value safeguarding by communities is the most effective sustainable protection of the entire property.	
Page 42 Column 2 Line 43	<b>Other terrestrial resources exploited include timber, fuel wood, honey, bamboo shoots, edible roots, ornamental and medicinal plants, while some rare species of the limestone forest, such as the Cat Ba Gecko and Keeled Box Turtle, are subject to overexploitation to supply international pet trade.</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> Illegal exploitation of forest and marine resources is strictly prohibited by the laws, and monitored and dealt with by forest rangers and relevant authorities. All threats have been recognized and addressed duly as mentioned in the Management Plan. Besides, biodiversity protection and management obtain the international support and participation of communities and stakeholders. Ha Long - Cat Ba Alliance initiated by USAID has provided useful information for the management to prepare any plans and implement appropriate measures, both long term and short term, to protect and promote the property. Particularly, it has helped monitor 6 threatened species including Cat Ba Gecko, Cat Ba Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Nageia fleuryi, Livistona Halongensis palm and Ardisia silvestris, offering training courses on monitoring limestone vegetation and 5 prioritized terrestrial species including Livistona Halongensis, Cycas tropophylla, Paphiopedilum concolor; Macaca mulatta, Cat Ba gecko (Goniurosaurus catbaensis), as well as	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See point above.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		monitoring phytoplankton. All monitored species are presented in Annex III of the dossier.	
Page 42 Column 2 Line 56	<b>However, no improvements in water quality have so far been detected, possibly due to continued discharge from industry and fishing boats, tankers and cargo ships passing through the nominated property, as well as the discharge of several large rivers into the bay area.</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> Water quality in the property is confirmed to be within the limits of Vietnam environmental standards. Effective measures have been done to improve water quality in both HLB and CBA through controlling the pollution at sources (industries, hospitals, construction sites, ships and domestic wastes), upgrading domestic wastewater treatment plants onshore and at islands open to tourists in Quang Ninh province and putting smaller waste water treatment systems into operation in CBA. All cruise ships in HLB are equipped with oil wastewater treatment system in conformity with QCVN 14/2008 standards. Particularly, eco-labelling Sail Green has been promoted among cruise ships. Some active programs have been launched in HLB and CBA such as ‘Building a model of community to manage, classify, collect and treat plastic waste in Ha Long Bay coastal areas’, ‘Pilot of urban plastic waste management in the coastal area of Ha Long Bay, Vietnam’, ‘Reducing plastic waste in Ha Long City’ as well as ‘Green Sunday’, ‘Saturday volunteering’ held by communities and CSOs in CBA. According to Quang Ninh authorities, the adoption of not carrying and using single-use plastic products in Ha Long Bay has decreased over 90% plastic trash in HLB since September 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2019. Environmental-friendly buoys used in floating structures in HLB, replacing foam, have reached 94%. Details are as per the report by Quang Ninh Province in response to the	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. The nomination dossier has noted accumulation of pollutants in sediments and organisms is relatively high, with oil spills and pollution as a threat (see nomination dossier, p. 220). The nomination dossier states that: “Every day, there are hundreds of passenger ships and fishing boats anchoring in the bay, discharging waste, sewage, and leaked oil into the bay, which creates a local pollution to Cat Ba Bay” (p. 219). The points reported in the State Party report on the state of conservation of the existing property have been considered in document 7B.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>recommendations under Decision No. 44 COM 7B.98. Threats from fishing boats, tanker and cargo ships, and river discharge have been recognized and addressed properly through the measures mentioned in the Management Plan as well as the strong wills of both Quang Ninh and Hai Phong, and the participation of communities and stakeholders.</p>	
<p>Page 43 Column 1 Line 6</p>	<p>Therefore, IUCN considers that the integrity of HLB and CBA is currently under serious threat. In addition, IUCN notes with concern that <b>the prospect of further large-scale tourism development</b> will likely compromise the integrity of the proposed <b>extesnion</b> further.</p>	<p>We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence.</p> <p><u>Explanation:</u> Large tourism development projects including a golf course and Amatina in CBA as well as Domino in HLB are planned outside the boundaries of the extended property. The golf course and Domino project have not yet been licensed to construct while Amatina project is awaiting for EIA. Those projects have been seriously taken into consideration and consulted with relevant ministries and agencies. Particularly, Quang Ninh People’s Committee has seriously taken Domino project into consideration and sought to assess its impacts on both environment and heritage before implementation as per Paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines.</p> <p>Upon preparation for the nomination, HLB is already recognized by UNESCO so the extension of this property to include the equally spectacular and beautiful CBA reinforces its outstanding universal value. Its addition to the existing property would considerably increase the area that is protected and further enhance its integrity. CBA also adds new dimensions marked by steep, rocky, forested peaks and a myriad of hidden lakes, labyrinthine coastal inlets, and jigsaw puzzle shaped islands as well as a comprehensive array of</p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>Difference of opinion.</p> <p>The fact that these projects would not be located within the boundaries of the nominated property does not imply that there would not be any further negative impacts on the integrity of the nominated property. As noted above as well, there are projects foreseen within the buffer zone of the nominated property, according to the management plan.</p>

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		characteristic humid tropical limestone karst landforms, which further strengthen HLB's OUV at least under criterion (vii) and (viii). Therefore, threats and pressure from development have been fully recognized and duly addressed to minimize to the natural carrying capacity.	
Page 43 Column 1 Line 52	<b>IUCN concludes that the significant growth plans for large-scale tourism and industrial developments pose serious threats to the integrity of the terrestrial and marine parts of the nominated property, precluding the possibility of inscription.</b>	Explained the same as above.	Not a factual error.  See point above.
Page 44 Column 1 Line 20	<b>The nomination dossier contends that the nominated property would meet this criterion due to the high representation of the world's total number of marine lakes within the nominated area, these habitats could be of value for on-going speciation. However, as no endemic species have so far been recorded in the marine lakes within the nominated property, there is currently no evidence demonstrating that such biological processes are taking place. Besides marine lakes, the nomination also proposes six further habitat or ecosystem types under criterion (ix) as prime examples of tropical and subtropical insular limestone ecosystems: primary</b>	<b>The nomination dossier presents karst inundation stages illustrated with seven karst ecosystems, from terrestrial to marine. Each possible stage of the process of marine inundation of karst depressions is represented in the fengcong depressions of the HLB - CBA karsts, from hanging karst depressions with primary monsoon forests, to marine lakes gradually merging into the open sea.</b> <u>Explanation:</u> Nowhere else in the world is this process so well illustrated in so many examples, from its very beginning to its very end, in all its variations, and with a wide spectrum of associated environments. Formulated in a context broader than that of the karst depressions, the complexity and the extent of the interface between the karst and the sea, displaying all the stages of repeated marine transgression over a karst area, and all the different environments associated with this process, represents an OUV under criterion (ix).	Not a factual error  Difference of opinion.  The description provided in the explanation would primarily support criterion (viii) but does not provide a strong case for criterion (ix).

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
	<p>forest; caves; mangrove forest; tidal flats; soft sea bottom and corals.</p>	<p>If the full spectrum of environments resulting from the process of marine transgression over a karst area is presented as an OUV under criterion (ix), HLB WHS alone does not illustrate the entire process from terrestrial to fully marine, and thus lacks integrity. Extending the HLB WHS over CBA will show the entire process, and give the new property the necessary integrity.</p>	
<p>Page 44 Column 1 Line 25</p>	<p><b>However, as no endemic species have so far been recorded in the marine lakes within the nominated property, there is currently no evidence demonstrating that such biological processes are taking place.</b></p>	<p>We hereby request IUCN re-examine this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> For a population of a species trapped in this environment, a marine lake is a small universe all by itself:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genetic exchange with populations outside the marine lake is very limited or impossible.</li> <li>• The number of individuals in marine lake populations are often limited.</li> <li>• Conditions in the marine lake are often not optimal for fully marine species. In such relatively small water bodies temperatures may greatly fluctuate following the seasons, and sharp salinity drops may occur during rainy periods. This may set in motion hazardous processes such as layering of a lake (with a layer of freshwater on top of the sea-water), and the development of seasonally or permanent anaerobic layer on the bottom of the lake.</li> </ul> <p>In trapped populations, these conditions, if they do not lead to extinction, may set in motion the process of genetic drift: evolution at greater than normal speed, necessary to adapt to the adverse conditions, and leading to the formation of new species. Geologically speaking, marine lakes are short-lived. Depending on relative sea level movements, they may either dry up again, but</p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>Difference of opinion.</p> <p>The explanation provided hypothesizes ongoing speciation but does not demonstrate that it is taking place. Apart from the possibility of speciation, the explanation would in fact suggest a limited ecosystem value.</p>

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>it is also possible that erosion will widen the conduit until the separating walls collapse, and they are part of the open sea. Then, the new species, genetically and morphologically different from their ancestors living in the open sea, are released from their prison, and may populate the open sea, next to their ancestral species.</p>	
<p>Page 44 Column 1 Line 51</p>	<p><b>Considering that the remaining areas of undisturbed or semi-natural habitats of most of the key ecosystems, and their size, within the nominated property are very small, IUCN considers that criterion (ix) is not met for the nominated property.</b></p>	<p>We hereby request IUCN delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> We would like to draw your attention to karst depressions with emphasis on ecological and biodiversity values, starting with fully terrestrial and ending with fully marine types, which is presented clearly in the nomination dossier. Among them, the total surface of monsoon forests on Cat Ba Island is small, the fact that less than 10% of the Vietnamese lowland ‘rain’ forests are extant (Wikramanayake &amp; Rundel, undated) adds value to this vegetation type. Although small, and of minor economic importance, we find that freshwater swamps like Ao Ech (Frog Pond), depressions of Viet Hai with freshwater swamps, or a swamp near Viet Hai harbour seem to differ from the next, and some are home to unusual species such as Combretocarpus. Also, many are in a good state, with few signs of disturbance, and some seem virtually pristine, which is rare among freshwater wetlands. The freshwater swamps deserve a prominent position in the nomination dossier. They should be prioritized when it comes to protective measures, and they urgently need to be mapped and explored, particularly their flora. We contend that the process of marine inundation of karst depressions represented in the</p>	<p>Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.</p>



Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		fengcong depressions of the CBA and HLB karsts, with 7 key ecosystem types, can meet the criterion (ix) though some of ecosystems are small in size, which is clearly presented in the dossier.	
Page 44 Column 2 Line 30	<b>The state, abundance and distribution of the other species within the nominated property remain largely unclear. The species lists in the nomination dossier appear to be conflicting with more recent information.</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence. <u>Explanation:</u> The dossier presents 4,910 species in total with detailed state, quantity and distribution in the lists attached. And the sources as well as related studies on which those lists are based are also clearly presented. Among them, 51 endemic species to HLB-CBA are specified.	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.
Page 45 Column 1 Line 3	<b>3. Defers the nomination of Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago (Viet Nam), in order to allow the State Party to prepare a new nomination focused on criteria (vii), (viii) and (x)</b>	<b>3. Inscribes Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago (Viet Nam) on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x).</b> <u>Explanation:</u> Ha Long Bay - Cat Ba Archipelago deserves to be inscribed under criteria (vii), (viii), (ix) and (x) because of its superlative coastal karst landscape dominated by a spectacular array of limestone peaks and towers, many being islands with sheer cliffs plunging into the sea, as well as exhibits a comprehensive array of characteristic humid tropical limestone karst landforms. In no other karst area in the humid tropics of Asia the interface between the karst and the sea occupies such a large area, has developed such intricate coastline patterns with such a varied geomorphology and, as a result, shows such a wide range of different environments, particularly environments associated with karst depressions in various stages of marine inundation, ranging from fully terrestrial, through fresh-water, brackish and marine swamps, to enclosed but fully	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		marine environments, the marine lakes. Furthermore, it contains the most natural habitats including high biodiversity and many rare and precious species of global conservation significance, particularly over 51 endemic and potentially endemic species.	
Page 45 Column 1 Line 6	... 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>4. Requests the State Party to:</b> a) <b>Modify the boundary of the property to better reflect the areas and attributes of Outstanding Universal Value and ensure an appropriate surrounding buffer zone,</b>	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.
Page 45 Column 1 Line 13	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,	b) minimize impacts of current large-scale development projects located in the buffer zone of the property and adjacent to the buffer zone, such as a new golf course and the Cat Ba Amatina and Domino projects, to the natural carrying capacity,	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.
Page 45 Column 2 Line 5	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,	d) revise the property management plan to incorporate appropriate measures to address threats from tourism, aquaculture, pollution, and significant developments in the buffer zone, and updates it as necessary	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. IUCN welcomes the State Party's willingness to revise the management plan.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
	litter, including from river catchment inputs), and significant developments in the buffer zone,		
Page 45 Column 2 Line 14	e) <b>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,</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.
Page 45 Column 2 Line 20	f) <b>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.</b>	We hereby request IUCN to delete this sentence	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion. See points above.

**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
FACTUAL ERRORS IN  
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Cambodia

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Koh Ker: Archaeological Site of Ancient Lingapura or Chok Gargyar

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 53, Colum 1, Line 50	Partially hidden in a dense broad-leaf forest between the Dangrek and Kulen mountain ranges on a gently sloping hill some eighty kilometres <b>northwest</b> of Angkor	Change from "northwest" to "northeast"	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Canada

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Tr'ondëk-Klondike

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, Column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page: 122 Column: LC Section: Background Paragraph 1, Line 1	"A previous nomination was submitted in 2018 but was withdrawn before consideration by the World Heritage Committee."	"A previous nomination was submitted in <del>2018</del> 2017 but was withdrawn before consideration by the World Heritage Committee <b>in 2018</b> ."	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page: 122 Column: RC Section: Description and History Paragraph 2, Line 2	"The area of the eight component parts totals 334.54 ha, with buffer zones originally totalling 53.85 ha."	Add: "The revised buffer totals 357.19 ha."	The updated area for the buffer zone was not specified in the documents provided by the State Party with the additional information submitted on 28 February 2022.  ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 123 Column: LC Section: Description and History Paragraph 6, Line 2	"The serial nomination is held to attest to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's <b>ancestors'</b> relationship with their homeland, to the <b>alteration</b> of this relationship..."	"The serial nomination is held to attest to the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in's <b>continued</b> relationship with their homeland"	ICOMOS acknowledges this editorial change.
Page: 123 Column: LC Section: Fort Reliance Paragraph 1, Line 7	"...the collaboration of <b>the Indigenous people,</b> "	"...the collaboration of <b>Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in</b> people,"	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 123 Column: LC Section: Fort Reliance Description: Paragraph 1, Line 8-9	"The log buildings were <b>demolished</b> in the subsequent decade."	"The log buildings were <b>disassembled</b> in the subsequent decade."	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page: 123 Column: RC Section: Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Paragraph 1, Line 2	"Fort Constantine was built in 1895 as the first station of the <b>North-Wes</b> Mounted Police (NWMP) in these territories"	"Fort Constantine was built in 1895 as the first station of the <b>North-West</b> Mounted Police (NWMP) in these territories"	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

Page: 123 Column: RC Section: Fort Cudahy and Fort Constantine Paragraph 2, Line 5-8	“The site was used only until 1901, as the miners moved to another gold deposit location and the police force relocated to Dawson City.”	Add: “By 1901, the much-reduced force at Fort Constantine had moved to the two-storey timber building in the Forty Mile settlement.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 123 Column: RC Section: Tr’ochëk Paragraph 1, Line 1-3	“This component part is located south of Dawson City, on the opposite side of the Klondike River, at its confluence with the Yukon.”	“This component part is located south of Dawson City, on the opposite side of the Klondike River, at its confluence with the <b>Yukon River.</b> ”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 123 Column: RC Section: Tr’ochëk Paragraph 1, Line 9-10	“Preserved archaeological evidence of this period is limited to traces of transport infrastructure.”	“Preserved archaeological evidence of this period is limited to traces of transport infrastructure, <b>building foundations and artifacts.</b> ”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 123 Column: RC Section: Dawson Paragraph 1, Line 3-5	“Newcomers settled in this area between 1898, when the Yukon Territory was established as a separate entity, and 1902.”	1902 is not a discrete end date to the settling of the area. Suggested change: “By 1898 newcomers had heavily settled in this area, with some 30 000 gold seekers reaching the Dawson area. Over the next three years, building occurred at a rapid pace.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 123 Column: RC Section: Dawson Paragraph 1, Line 5-7	“The town was given its urban layout, and institutional religious and commercial buildings were erected”	“The town was given its urban layout, and institutional, religious and commercial buildings were erected.” (addition of comma after “institutional”)	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page: 124 Column: LC Section: Tthe Zřay Kek’it (Black City) Paragraph 1, Line 8-10	“The component part is held to demonstrate ingenuity, resistance, and adaptation in the face of the colonial push.”	The component part is held to demonstrate ingenuity, resistance, and adaptation in the face of the colonial push, <b>demonstrating a place where Indigenous Peoples used their traditional skills and resources to maintain their identity while participating in a rapidly changing socio-economic reality.</b>	This is a factual section of the ICOMOS report, in which inference related to significance are not usually included.  ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 124 Column: LC Section: Tthe Zřay Kek’it (Black City) Paragraph 2, Line 1-3	“With the end of the Klondike Gold Rush, between 1898 and 1908 the population of newcomers dropped from some 30,000 to less than 5,000 people.”	“With the end of the Klondike Gold Rush, between 1898 and 1908 the population of newcomers dropped from some 30,000 to less than 5,000 people <b>in the region.</b> ”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 124 Column: LC	“At Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek’it, archaeological investigations were	“At Jëjik Dhä Dënezhu Kek’it, archaeological	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

Section: Tthe Zray Kek'it (Black City) Paragraph 4, Line 4-6	carried out repeatedly from the 1960s until the early 21st century.”	investigations were carried out <b>over several years between 1989 until the early 21st century</b> ”	
Page: 124 Column: LC Section: State of Conservation Paragraph: 1, Line: 9-12	“Artefacts that emerged during archaeological excavations are properly preserved in museums”	“Artefacts that emerged during archaeological excavations are properly preserved in Museums <b>and collections facilities</b> ”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page: 124 Column: RC Section: Factor Effecting the Property Paragraph: 3, Line: 4-6	“However, permafrost melting and wildfire would need closer monitoring and proactive measures to prevent or reduce their adverse impacts.”	“However, permafrost melting and wildfire <b>effects</b> would need closer monitoring and proactive measures to prevent or reduce their adverse impacts.”	ICOMOS acknowledges this editorial change.
Page: 126 Column: LC Section: Proposed Justification for Inscription Paragraph 3, Lines 5-6	"...a settlement pattern reflecting 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 later over the lands, resources and people..."	"...a settlement pattern reflecting the dramatic encounter - <b>triggered by the feverish search for precious metals</b> - between the Indigenous population and outsiders in a sub-arctic region, the colonial affirmation of the later over the lands, resources and people..."	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 127 Column: LC Section: Boundaries Paragraph: 1, Line: 9-12	“1,375 inhabitants are living within the nominated property, with almost all of them living within the boundary of the Dawson City component part. There are no inhabitants within the buffer zones (2016 figures).”	“ <b>1,577</b> inhabitants are living within the nominated property, with almost all of them living within the boundary of the Dawson City component part. There are no inhabitants within the buffer zones ( <b>2021</b> figures).”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification and notes that the updated figures were not mentioned in the additional information provided by the State Party during the evaluation procedure.
Page:127 Column: RC Section: Documentation Paragraph 2, line 5	“However, the disposition of these remains may change following the completion of Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in’s archival facility in Dawson City.”	However, the disposition of these remains may change following the completion of Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in’s <b>Heritage Facility</b> in Dawson City.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page: 127 Column: RC Section: Documentation Paragraph 2, Lines 7-8	“ <b>The</b> Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in <b>have</b> been actively building cultural collections and <b>have</b> assembled...”	“Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in <b>has</b> been actively building cultural collections and <b>has</b> assembled...”	ICOMOS acknowledges this grammatical error.
Page: 128 Column: RC Section: Legal Protection Paragraph 6, Line 3-4	“The nominated component parts and respective buffer zones are under different ownership, but only a limited percentage of component parts is in private ownership, all in Dawson City”	“The nominated component parts and respective buffer zones are under different ownership, but only a limited percentage of component parts is in private ownership, all in Dawson City <b>excepting a small vacant surveyed parcel located within</b> ”	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

		<b>Ch'édähdëk (Forty Mile)"</b>	
Page: 129 Column: RC Section: Visitor Management Paragraph 1, Line 5-7	"The exhibits at the museum are being improved to reflect the nomination narrative"	The exhibits at the museum <b>have recently been revamped</b> to reflect the nomination narrative	ICOMOS notes that the nomination dossier states that "the exhibits in the museum are currently being upgraded to provide interpretation that reflects the history of Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, and the evolution of Dawson City up to the twenty-first century" (p. 267). ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page: 129 Column: RC Section: Management System Paragraph 4, Line 1-3	"In its additional information of February 2022, the State Party explained that the <b>(MoU)</b> concerning the Joint Management and Protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike..."	"In its additional information of February 2022, the State Party explained that the <b>MoU</b> concerning the Joint Management and Protection of Tr'ondëk-Klondike..."	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page: 129 Column: RC Section: Conclusion Paragraph 3, Lines 5-6	"...a settlement pattern reflecting 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 later over the lands, resources and people..."	Add dashes to provide clarity in sentence.  "...a settlement pattern reflecting the dramatic encounter - <b>triggered by the feverish search for precious metals</b> - between the Indigenous population and outsiders in a sub-arctic region, the colonial affirmation of the later over the lands, resources and people..."	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page: 131 Column: LC Section: Recommendations Paragraph 2, Line 8	"These have been significant <b>resource</b> areas for the..."	"These have been significant <b>resource and cultural</b> areas for the..."	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.



## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Denmark

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Viking-Age Ring Fortresses

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 135, column 1, lines 1-2	The area of the five component parts originally totals <b>49.333</b> ha, with buffer zones totalling <b>10.802</b> ha.	The area of the five component parts originally totals 51 ha, with buffer zones totalling 16.821 ha.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that was not provided during the evaluation procedure, hence the recommendation to provide updated figures for the areas of the revised boundaries of the serial property as a whole, and of each component part.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Ethiopia

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Gedeo Cultural landscape

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Pp.22; Col.2; Line 22	<b>“<u>Two prehistoric rock art sites</u>”</b>	<b>ONE prehistoric art site</b>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Pp.23; Col.1; Line 31	Social changes are also impacting adversely on the stelae <b>which are no longer protected as part of community traditions</b> , and are being damaged or even used for building stone.	The state party believes that some stelae are not well protected and thus subjected to damage and loss. However, this does not mean that the stelae are no longer protected by the community. The three clusters of megalithic sites are managed and protected by the local community in collaboration with local and regional government. Thus, this sentence needs to be corrected as follows: <b>‘Social changes are also impacting adversely the stele and they were damaged or even used for building stone.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Germany

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Jewish-Medieval Heritage of Erfurt

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
146, left column, third paragraph, line four	<b>The building was heated and included a cellar, a high-ceilinged ground floor, and a low-ceilinged first floor.</b>	<b>The building was heated and included a cellar, a ground floor and a first floor</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Guatemala

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** National Archaeological Park Tak'alik Ab'aj

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
246, chiefdom	<b>It seems that this situation was appropriate for the emergence of a "chiefdom."</b>	The State Party clarifies that the word chiefdom does not represent the magnitude of the first kingdom cities, which arose in the Preclassic as part of the long-distance trade route on the Pacific coast and that this situation was appropriate for the emergence of a kingdom city in this place. The long-distance trade route has a catalytic effect for the early cities of the different peoples that participated as partners in it. The flow of people, goods and ideas along the route creates an opening towards other cultures and the very need to negotiate and maintain diplomatic relations. This climate of openness favors innovations, which are responses to increasingly complex emerging needs, as well as social structures, with a centralized government with a king ruler, which is also accompanied by a nascent bureaucracy. Without this centralized government structure, such complexity of public works programs, hydraulic engineering, workshops of generations of highly specialized artisans, astronomers, and long-distance import and export trade would not have been possible.	ICOMOS notes the clarification. However, the SP uses de term chiefdom throughout the nomination dossier. Kingdom or king is not mentioned; the text only refers to rulers. The long occupation of the site may have warranted a change of use of term (chiefdom to kingdom) at some point, but no clear definitions of the terms and their application to different stages of development were included in the nomination text.
248, chiefdom	<b>"This architectural layout par</b>	The State Party clarifies that the word chiefdom does not represent the magnitude of the first kingdom cities,	ICOMOS notes the clarification. However, the SP uses de term chiefdom

	<b>excellence, with a conspicuous integrated sculptural program, created ritual settings for the public representation of the incipient “chiefdom”.</b>	which arose in the Preclassic period as part of the long-distance trade route on the Pacific coast and that the architectural layout par excellence, with a integrated conspicuous program sculptural, created ritual settings for the public presentation of the first kings of the Preclassic period.	throughout the nomination dossier. Kingdom or king is not mentioned; the text only refers to rulers. The long occupation of the site may have warranted a change of use of term (chiefdom to kingdom) at some point, but no clear definitions of the terms and their application to different stages of development were included in the nomination text.
<b>249, chiefdom</b>	<b>“This exchange is manifested in the monumental ceremonial architecture used as a ritual setting for the public performance of the incipient “chiefdoms”.</b>	The State party clarifies that the word chiefdom does not represent the magnitude of the first kingdom cities, which arose in the Preclassic period as part of the long-distance trade route on the Pacific coast and that the exchange of cultural traits with places as far away as the Olmec Lowlands in present-day Mexico on the one hand and present-day El Salvador on the other, is manifested in the monumental ceremonial architecture used as a ritual setting for the public performance of early preclassic kings.	ICOMOS notes the clarification. However, the SP uses de term chiefdom throughout the nomination dossier. Kingdom or king is not mentioned; the text only refers to rulers. The long occupation of the site may have warranted a change of use of term (chiefdom to kingdom) at some point, but no clear definitions of the terms and their application to different stages of development were included in the nomination text.
<b>248, Criterion (i): represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;</b>	<b>“ICOMOS considers that the long history of the nominated property and the accumulation of a large number of sculptures of different styles is an expression of a very interesting and possibly unique evolutionary development, but has not been demonstrated to be a masterpiece of human creative genius per se. Uniqueness is not, on its own, sufficient to justify inscription. The nominated property must be considered in</b>	The State Party clarifies that the nominated property is considered in a broad cultural-historical context, and its creative excellence, assessed in relation to that context, has shown that it is a masterpiece of human creative genius per se. The sculptural wealth represented in the quantity and diversity of sculpture styles that are an integral part of the ritual spaces of the Central Group squares, offers a representative sample of each style, which provides the unique opportunity to observe -how in a laboratory- , throughout 1000 years of sculptural and lapidary tradition, the differences between each style and particularly the gradual change of the transition from the Olmec to the Maya style. This has not been possible to document in other Mesoamerican archaeological sites (Schieber and Orrego 2010). It should be added that this transition is gestating within itself and is of an evolutionary nature. The sophisticated lapidary art carved in the precious jadeite material, which represents the symbols of preclassic kings, is equally exceptional and masterfully reflects this change (annexes 8d and 8e). This is particularly well	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

	<p><b>a broad cultural-historical context, and its possible creative excellence assessed in relation to that context.”</b></p>	<p>illustrated through the evolution of the “Olmec” ax (Middle Preclassic), to the bird (vulture) head hatchet (Transition) and the ceremonial miniature head of jadeite mosaics (Late Preclassic, early Early Classic) (Schieber de Lavarreda 2015) (annexes 8d and 8e).</p> <p>There are archaeological sites that present a first phase of their history related to the Olmec culture and then early Mayan development, such as the Ceibal site, Aguada Fénix Inomata et al, 2013; Inomata and Henderson 2016; Inomata Takeshi et 2020), Cival (Estrada Belli 2008) in the Maya Lowlands, El Naranjo/Kaminal Juyu (Arroyo 2010; Kidder and Shook 1952) in the central highlands of Guatemala, Chalchuapa on the Pacific coast, El Salvador (Sharer 1986; Ito 2019), Chiapa de Corzo, Chiapas (Lowe and Bachand 2011-2012). But none presents that magnitude of sculptural heritage.</p> <p>There are sites with representative sculptural heritage, both Olmec and Early Maya, but not the combination and even less the transition between the two:</p> <p>Olmec San Lorenzo, La Venta and Tres Zapotes (sculpture, Tabasco Gulf of Mexico).</p> <p>Early maya Kaminaljuyu (Central Highlands sculpture); San Bartolo (murals), Nakbe, El Mirador, Maya Lowlands and Hills, Belize (mascarons).</p> <p>Tak'alik Ab'aj is distinguished from other pre-Columbian cities by the number and diversity of styles of sculptures that are an integral part of the ritual spaces of the Central Group plazas. The more than 400 sculptures and monuments represent the pre-classical sculptural tradition over a millennium. Among the particular richness of 6 different sculptural styles, which involve different techniques, the Olmec and Mayan styles stand out, which stylistically describe the two eras, the Middle and Late Preclassic, and most importantly, the gradual transition between both aesthetic expressions, which illuminated the story of Tak'alik Ab'aj (exhibits 8a, 8b and 8c). See also elements of this approach in the Dossier: subtitles called: Looking from halfway up the volcanic foothills towards the ocean: The city and the landscape, Pages 20 and 21 (annexes 1a and 1b); Chronological genealogy of Tak'alik Ab'aj, Fig. 14 Chronology of the occupation of the archaeological site Tak'alik Ab'aj on page</p>	
--	--	---	--

		22 (annex 1c) and text on page 23 (annex 1d); The power of the message carved in stone, page 61 and 62 (annexes 1e and 1f); Lapidary art: The passion for miniatures and mosaics, pages 65 and 68 (Annexes 1g and 1h); Additional Information II: subtitle Comparative analysis, page 7 (annex 1i); Table 1. Comparative table for each criterion that meets the postulated area and outside it, within the archaeological site, pages 8 and 9 (annexes 1j, 1k and 1l), annex 10a bibliography.	
248	<b>Criterion (ii): exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;</b>	<p>The following summary and strengthening of the argument that supports criterion ii presented in the Dossier and Additional Information I and II is presented.</p> <p>Urbanism with a worldview intertwined with the environment</p> <p>The plan to take advantage of and design the displacement of the ancient city on 10 of the characteristic natural terraces of the fertile slopes of the volcanic chain, reflects the deep knowledge and at the same time respect that the ancient architects professed towards their environment, making it sacred. Likewise, the decision to select the most stable stellar constellation at that time in the night sky to anchor in it the orientation that will govern the outline of the cosmogram combined with the daily journey of the sun, replicated in the layout of the buildings, and the central point of it, in the precise middle of the square. The management of the copious rains in the region, an essential source of life, formed an integral part of the design of the sacred scenery of the plazas, as well as an ingenious system for the evacuation of rainwater, and spring water supply channels for the residential areas.</p>	ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
249	<b>Criterion (iii): bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared</b>	<p><i>The following summary and strengthening of the argument that supports criterion iii exposed in the Dossier and Additional Information I and II is presented.</i></p> <p><i>Astronomical Observatory</i></p> <p><i>Maya astronomers of the Middle and Late Preclassic made meticulous observations of the path of the stars and the sun. These records were represented and commemorated in the sculptural alignments on the sacred platform of the Astronomical Observatory. The combination of the record of both phenomena is exceptional in the way it is commemorated in Structure 7, unique in the archaeological remains of preclassic</i></p>	ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.

		<i>sites in Mesoamerica (Ivan prajs et al ;2023) documents the search for precision in counting days of the year, the basis for the long count, of which Tak'alik Ab'aj was a part and which represents a milestone in Mesoamerican intellectual development.</i>	
249, Criterion (iv): be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;	<b>ICOMOS recognises the potential for Outstanding Universal Value in the phenomenon described by the State Party. However, it is better justified as a cultural tradition under criterion (iii).</b>	<p>The State Party considers that the archaeological evidence and the interpretation of the exceptional manifestation of the creation of a historical discourse through the combination of sculpture with architecture anchored in the primordial concept of ancestor veneration, supports criterion iv. While the archaeological exponents presented to justify criterion iii are a material expression par excellence of astronomical observations and the development of writing and Long Count. Therefore, the State party reiterates that criterion iv, representing the historical discourse, and criterion iii, representing the theme of the advances of Tak'alik Ab'aj's science in the Preclassic, are two essentially different concepts, and should be kept separate.</p> <p>Open Air Museum</p> <p>Tak'alik Ab'aj has a special composition of sculptures of different styles and periods, placed in and forming an integral part of the settings of the squares and buildings. Facing the west façade of Structure 12, this is eloquently and exceptionally presented, where the diversity of styles and techniques of the monuments evokes and summarizes the pre-classical history of the site. The order in which the sculptures were placed, Stela 5 of Mayan style and with a long count date of 126 AD. in the center of the façade, with two zoomorphic monuments on either side, framed at the ends by two Olmec convention monuments that centuries before had been erected at another important site in the ancient city, communicates a message of deep historical significance. The present must be accompanied by the past, the basic principle of historicity in public discourse. For this reason, this square is called the “Open Air Museum” (annex 8f). Likewise, this is manifested in a superlative way in the sculptural masterpiece The Carrier of the Ancestor, that shows the early Mayan style “carrying” the ancestral precedent “Olmec” style and emphasizing that it in turn has its ancestor (annex 8g). See also elements of this approach in the</p>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.



		Dossier: subtitles called: Open-air museum: architectural and sculptural setting for political, ideological, and historical discourse - Ancestor Carrier Sculpture, page 81 (annex 2a); Additional Information II Table 1. Comparative table for each criterion met by the postulated area and outside it, within the archaeological site, pages 14 and 15 (annexes 2b and 2c).	
249, Criterion (vi): be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);	<b>ICOMOS recognises the importance the nominated property holds for different Indigenous communities. However, ICOMOS considers that the continuity and direct association between the archaeological features of the nominated property and the current practices by Indigenous peoples have not yet been sufficiently documented. In addition, the persistence and resilience of beliefs can be observed at many sites in the geo-cultural region and around the world. In the framework of this nomination, it has not yet been well demonstrated through the comparative analysis that the nominated property can be considered outstanding under this criterion</b>	The State party clarifies that the nominated property can be considered outstanding under this criterion, since it can demonstrate the continuity and direct association between the archaeological characteristics of the nominated property and the current practices of the indigenous peoples, which besides being exceptional, they have been sufficiently documented. Tak'alik Ab'aj is the only site in Guatemala where for more than three decades an exhaustive and documented record of all the ceremonies performed by the different Mayan ethnic groups in the park has been kept. This has made it possible to demonstrate the continuity of the symbols embodied in the discovered archaeological remains, procedures (ritual protocol) and their meanings, in research carried out for more than three decades, which continue to be used in the practice of current Mayan spirituality. Among the oldest vestiges dating back to the beginning of its history, 800 BC, the symbols of its worldview, such as the cosmogram (Annex 8j) and the K'an cross, expressed in multiple ways (Annex 8k). In arrangements of vessels, in the Las Muñecas Offering of the wonderful six figurines, in the Sculpture "El Abuelo", of the possible founder of Tak'alik Ab'aj, who dressed in wings with the K'an symbol of foundation. The tradition of these symbols - alive 3000 years later - today, is found in the drawing of the same symbols, practiced in the rituals celebrated by the carriers of these ancestral peoples in the place of this ancient city. The transfer of this knowledge through oral tradition, from generation to generation during the Colony and the Republican era, and the ability to adapt and reinvent oneself, made it possible for the umbilical cord with the ancestral past not to be broken, and that is what that makes possible its resilience and continuity into the future. The result of this has been published in different publications, articles and	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

		<p>symposiums, among which La Ciudad Puente (Schieber de Lavarreda and Orrego 2013), First Meeting of Spiritual Guides (Orrego and Torres 2016), Dance of the Maidens and The Dimensions stand out. of Rituality (referenced on pages 511-517 of the Dossier and Annex VII.8) (Schieber de Lavarreda 2016a and b), mentioned in the Dossier and Additional information I and II.</p> <p>Living Ancestral Culture.</p> <p>Tak'alik Ab'aj today is an important sacred place for the communities of the Mayan peoples, visited by the ethnic groups of the 21 linguistic groups (Annex 8h). Through careful research and archaeological documentation, as well as the rituals performed by the current Mayan peoples, for more than three decades, it can be verified that this ancient city is now the sacred place of an ancestral culture that is still alive (Annex 8i).</p> <p>See also elements of this approach in the Dossier: subtitles: "Monument 253a and 253b "The descent of the Grandfather", page 35 (annex 3a); Resilience of sacred rituals: current ceremonial life, survival of ancient sacred calendars and ancestral Mesoamerican cosmogonic symbols, page 82 (annex 3b), annex 10a bibliography.</p>	
251, Limits	<p><b>"The State party provides very little information on the archaeological remains located outside the proposed property. ICOMOS requested more information on this topic to improve its understanding of the relationship of the nominated part of the Central Group to the rest of the 650-hectare archaeological site, and the justification for the delimitation of the</b></p>	<p><i>The State Party considers that intensive work has been done on the excavations, therefore, the information provided on the archaeological remains is sufficient to understand the relationship of the Nominated Area with the rest of the archaeological site; these data are widely reflected in the Report Additional II. Archaeological investigations have been carried out for more than three decades, both in the Nominated Area, as well as in the rest of the archaeological site. However, the type of research has been different since, within the Nominated Area, it is intense and constant, while outside it is sporadic and only through systematic prospection research (Permanent Program for Study of Settlement Patterns and Potential Zones of crops on the outskirts of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park). In thirty-five years of research, 1,638 archaeological excavations have been carried out with an average of 47 excavations per year. Of which 75% (1,226 excavations) have been carried out within the Nominated Property and only 25% (412 excavations) have been outside.</i></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>

	<b>nominated property.”</b>	<i>In addition, 62 walls have been scraped off, revealing strategic profiles on the exterior roads of the Nominated Property. See also elements of this approach in Additional document II paragraph 3, pages 44, 45, 49, 50 and 51, (annexes 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d)</i>	
251, limits	<b>“It should be noted that ICOMOS does not consider the creation of "islands of protection" to be an appropriate way of adding more elements to the nominated property. If there is a desire to strengthen the protection of these features without including them in the arguments supporting the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, they could be included in an appropriate buffer zone.”</b>	<i>The state party ratifies the desire to protect the “islands of protection”. The so-called "islands of protection" are small areas with special characteristics, however, they still require study, consensus and legal approval. The proposal to create the so-called "islands of protection" does not imply adding more elements to the Nominated Property. However, the State Party confirms that, through comparative analyses, the Nominated Property is representative of the entire archaeological site, grouping the majority of the exponents of each criterion par excellence. See also elements of this approach in Additional document II: subheadings <b>Current Islands of Protection and Potential Islands of Protection</b>, pages 18 and 19 (Annex 5a); which was based on Practice Guideline II.F <b>Limits for effective protection</b>, paragraph 102 of the Operational Guidelines 2019, page 33 (Annex 5b).</i>	ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
252, Documentation	<b>“It is not clear to what extent the research topics involve excavations on the nominated property or on the larger archaeological site.”</b>	<i>The State Party considers that the Research Plan establishes which research programs, due to their nature and objective, include excavations inside and outside the nominated Property (see Additional information II) as indicated in the 2021-2025 Management Plan (page 36, subtitle specific objectives, annex 9d), it is clear how the research topics are involved in the excavations inside and outside the Nominated Property, existing planning with a permanent research system or program. In the Nominated Property there is a system that allows permanent, systematic, intensive, simultaneous and above all multidisciplinary research to be carried out. In the rest of the site, the investigation has been at the level of surveys and archaeological surveys. The results of the intensive investigations have allowed different publications to be carried out with the different lines of</i>	ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.

		<p><i>investigation of the recovered archaeological artifacts (ceramics, lapidary art, obsidian and lithics; study on the traces of lapidary production, study on the traditions of cephalic modification, multidisciplinary study of Stela 87 on the beginnings of writing, among others). While the Permanent Program for the study of settlement patterns and potential cultivation areas on the outskirts of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park is carried out outside the Nominated Property and covers the entire extension of the archaeological site, due to the fact that the core ceremonial center of the Central Group is located within the confines of the Nominated Property. This has allowed to strengthen and compare the data obtained inside and outside the Nominated Property, which offers the opportunity to compare cultural patterns of core areas versus peripheral areas. See also elements of this approach in the Additional document II: Chapter <b>Research Planning and strategy for the sustainability of Outstanding Universal Value</b>, pages 62, 63, 64 and 65 (annexes 6a, 6b and 6c)</i></p>	
254, Management system	<p><b>"ICOMOS considers that the document must be more practical to be a useful tool. The State Party did not indicate whether the plan was being prepared or approved"</b></p>	<p><i>The State party expands the information indicating that the Comprehensive Risk Management Plan was completed in December 2021 and currently has a corresponding administrative resolution (DGPCYN 236-2023, annex 9l).</i></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.</p>
256, recommendations	<p><b>"Analyze the limitations of the legal protection of the proposed property and the surrounding archaeological site, caused by the lack of norms that allow the application of the relevant laws, and implement these norms."</b></p>	<p>In order to strengthen the legal protection of the proposed property and the surrounding archaeological site, the State Party, through an inter-institutional agreement, undertakes to reinforce the implementation of relevant laws through the corresponding regulations and compliance with prior heritage and environmental impact assessments. to development projects and economic activities with a priority focus on the immediate surroundings of the Park, as required in paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.</p>	<p>ICOMOS welcomes this information, but considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.</p>

256, recommendations	<b>“Establish a buffer zone that effectively reduces the land use threat in the areas surrounding the nominated property that could adversely affect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the property and meets the requirements outlined in paragraphs 103-107 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention”.</b>	<p>The State Party ratifies the priority importance of the buffer zone issue necessary for the protection of the heritage of the Nominated Property, and informs that it has been resolved, now having a Cooperation Agreement for the Constitution of the Buffer Zone as Additional Protection of the Park Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Site in the long term.</p> <p>The proposed buffer zone reduces or minimizes the threat of land use through a 10 m strip, preventing inappropriate land use from affecting the Nominated Property. Therefore, it lessens the impact, as described in paragraph 104 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the Operational Guidelines for the application of the World Heritage Convention (see site map with proposed buffer zone, annex 9a).</p>	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
256, recommendations	<b>“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 limits of the buffer zone”.</b>	<p>The exact location is defined in the Protection Islands files sent to the World Heritage Delegation and are attached in annex 9b of this document.</p> <p>The State Party (through the administration of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park) undertakes to implement a socialization program and workshops with the owners of the farms where the Tak'alik Ab'aj Archaeological Site is located to generate the appropriate conditions and facilitate the definition of the extension of the “islands of protection”, as well as the permitted land uses and their legal status, so that their inclusion in a future expansion of the buffer zone can be considered; A land use map with protection islands for the year 2021 is attached, see annex 9c.</p> <p>Most of the site is privately owned (except for the nominated property) and for many decades has been used for monoculture agriculture, (coffee, rubber, sugarcane, cocoa, and macadamia); Currently, there is a more accentuated and frequent trend of land use change in the area.</p>	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
256, recommendations	<b>“Update the management plan to include a practical risk</b>	The Cultural Heritage that represents the Exceptional Universal Value (see annex 9k), is part of the general inventory of the heritage of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this

	<p><b>management plan, a visitor management plan and a detailed conservation plan aligned with the research framework, all aimed at maintaining the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, and make the connection between the management objectives and the proposed Outstanding Universal Value more explicit”.</b></p>	<p>Archaeological Park. The objective of the instruments of the Risk Management and Management Plans is to investigate, conserve and protect this heritage. The State Party undertakes (through the administration of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park) to update in 2023 and validate the Management Plan (2021-2025) Management (2021-2025, Administrative Resolution DGPCYN 251- 2023, annex 9m) and Risk Management Plan (December 2021) (December 2021, Administrative Resolution DGPCYN 236-2023, annex 9l), the Conservation Plan (Strategic Plan for the Conservation of the Exceptional Universal Value of the Tak' National Archaeological Park alik Ab'aj) will be part of these instruments with a priority focus on OUV (sculptures and structures that are inventoried as stated in Additional Documentation II, these are part of the general inventory for their investigation, conservation and protection). The management of visitation, study of carrying capacity and internal regulations of the Park are found in the Management Plan 2021-2025 pages. 45-51, Annex 9d. This will also be updated.</p>	<p>stage.</p>
<p>256, recommendations</p>	<p><b>“Ensure that Heritage Impact Assessments are included in management processes and are carried out as a prerequisite for any development projects and activities that are planned for implementation on or around the nominated property, as required in paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines for Implementation. of the World Heritage Convention”.</b></p>	<p>The State Party has had and has included in the management processes the concern to guarantee the heritage impact assessment, complying with the prerequisite for any project. The beginning of this management is contemplated in the Management Plan 2021-2025, Chapter 8 Strategies Annex 9d and Action Plan Annex 9e, Strategic Objective 11, number 15 page. 80-81 Risk Plan 2021 p. 19, numeral 3.6 The evaluation of the heritage impact has been part of the efforts of the Park for the infrastructure and construction works of the El Caracol del Tiempo Museum, inside and outside the Park itself (see Management Plan Annex 9d, Management Plan Annex 9e). Through an inter-institutional agreement, the State Party undertakes to strengthen compliance with heritage and environmental impact assessments prior to development projects and economic activities with a priority focus in the immediate surroundings of the Park, as required in paragraph 118bis of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.”</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

56, recommendations	<b>“Further include local and indigenous communities in the decision-making processes for the nominated property”.</b>	The State Party (through the administration of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park) is working on greater inclusion of local communities and is committed to implementing a Social Anthropology program by hiring a local anthropologist to foster a Greater inclusion of local and indigenous communities in decision-making processes for the nominated property.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
56, Additional Recommendations	<b>“Develop 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 that affect the nominated property”.</b>	<p>In order to monitor the factors that affect the proposed property, quantifiable follow-up indicators have been developed according to the affectation factors that measure the state of conservation of all the attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.</p> <p>From 1987 to 2023 (36 years of operation of the "Nominated Property"), through monthly monitoring in the dry season and biweekly or weekly in the rainy season, the state of conservation of the heritage assets in general and bearers of the VUE proposed, leading through a quarterly form, specifically designed for periodic monitoring. This includes the indicators that allow a quantifiable follow-up to measure its state of conservation according to the factors of affectation and define the type of preventive intervention required.</p> <p>The updating of the tables of the conservation reports (see Dossier pages 222-230) already includes the definition of quantifiable indicators (see attached in Annexes 9f and 9g of this document).</p> <p>Definition Measurable Conservation/Erosion Status Indicators  High: deterioration between 5 – 8 cm of erosion = immediate intervention  Medium: deterioration between 2 – 4 cm of erosion = intermediate intervention  Low: deterioration between 0 – 1 cm = minor lacerations</p>	ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
56, Additional Recommendations	<b>“Addressing the potential fire hazard in current storage and archiving facilities”.</b>	In order to reduce the potential danger of fire in the current storage and archiving facilities, the State Party in the year 2023 undertakes (through the administration of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park) to include improvements or changes in the updating and validation of the Management Plan (2021-2025, DGPCYN Administrative Resolution 251-2023, annex 9m) and Risk Management Plan (December 2021, DGPCYN Administrative Resolution 236-2023,	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.

		annex 9l). Actions and recommendations to reduce the threat of fires are contemplated in the Management Plan 2021-2025 in the Chapter: Description of Identified Risks refers to the source risk of conatus and its proposal to solve the problem (Pages 135 and 136); Risk Management Plan, Page 25, Threat 16. Fires; Practical Evaluation Test, Green Q Seal of INGUAT, of the Occupational Safety Axis in Criterion 5, numerals 5.19 and 5.20 Annexes 9d, 9e and 9h.	
256, Additional Recommendations	<b>“Establish independent accounting expertise to minimize exposure to budget fragility and limited implementation capacity”.</b>	In order to minimize the fragility of the budget, the State Party undertakes (through the administration of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park) to facilitate the creation of its own Cuendancia, to promote independent management that allows an agile and efficient execution from the budget of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park. This management is contemplated in the Management Plan 2021-2025, Chapter 8 Strategies and Action Plan, Strategic Objective 11, number 3 (Page 79) Annex 9d.	ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
256, Additional Recommendations	<b>"Continue exploring the creation of a non-governmental organization to strengthen the participation of the population".</b>	Currently, the non-governmental organization "Ab aj Tak alik Cultural Archaeological Association" (Annex 9n) is being reactivated, focused on local actors to strengthen the participation of the population. The State Party undertakes (through the administration of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park) to continue facilitating the creation of non-governmental organizations, "Association of Guides of Tak'alik Ab'aj" and "Association of Artisans of Tak'alik Ab'aj". This includes the commitment to implement the Social Anthropology program with the hiring of a local anthropologist to strengthen the participation of the population.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
256, Additional Recommendations	<b>"Review in situ the solutions for covering the protected elements to assess their effectiveness and visual impact".</b>	The evaluation of the effectiveness and visual impact of the covers used in the protected elements of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park, confirm that the most recommendable is the palm of recycled synthetic material. For 32 years (1987 to 2019) the use of manaca and palm in ranches that have protected heritage inside and outside the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological	ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered and contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.



		<p>Park has required frequent renewals (estimated life time of three and two years respectively). . Given the necessary policies for the protection and conservation of the mangroves, from where these materials are extracted, as of 2019, the alternative of using recycled synthetic material palm imitation was sought. These covers, apart from having a longer duration, with an average useful life of twenty years, and the potential to replace natural materials, offer a low visual and environmental impact, see image Annex 9i</p> <p>This is also reflected in the Management Plan 2021 – 2025, Chapter 8 Strategies and Action Plan, Strategic Objective 8, number 2 page. 70 Annex 9d.</p>	
256, Additional Recommendations	<b>“Improve security measures around open excavations”.</b>	<p>Since its inception in 1987, security measures around open excavations have been part of the occupational safety protocols of the Tak'alik Ab'aj National Archaeological Park. As of 2017, with the beginning of the implementation processes of the Sustainable Quality Seal, protective bamboo fences were implemented, see image Annex 9j. At the same time, there is the Manual of Conduct Standards and Recommendations for the visitor (Management Plan 2021 – 2025, page 107 Annex 9d) in which the visitor is warned to walk only on the sidewalks authorized for public use.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this statement contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage and re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
FACTUAL ERRORS IN  
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Iran (Islamic Republic of)

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Persian Caravanserai

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
P. 69, Left Column, Lines: 20-42	This caravanserai underwent <b>considerable</b> changes in the late <b>1950s and early 1966</b> , when it was transformed into <b>an</b> hotel.	This caravanserai underwent <b>moderate</b> changes in the late 1950s <b>which ended in 1966</b> early <b>1960</b> , when it was transformed into <b>a</b> hotel. ===== <b>State Party's further explanations:</b> These changes were carried out prior to the adoption of the Venice Charter and based on the National Law of Antiquities	Regarding the proposed correction 'moderate', ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion. ICOMOS notes that on page 640 of the nomination dossier, it is stated that "During the construction, they tried to rehabilitate the remnants of the [Mādar Shāh] caravanserai and create a building similar to the architecture of the Safavid era". Regarding the proposed correction '1960', ICOMOS considers that the inclusion of this date would sound confusing immediately after the date of 1966. Regarding the proposed correction 'a hotel', ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
P. 69, Left Column, Lines: 42-44	The nomination dossier acknowledges that the interventions attempted to create a <b>building</b> similar to the architecture of the Safavid era.	The nomination dossier acknowledges that the interventions attempted to create <b>two extra floors on one wing</b> similar to the architecture of the Safavid era. (See Nomination Report, p. 278, arial photo/ p. 281, Photo)	ICOMOS acknowledges the clarification. However, it notes that the term used (i.e., building) is exactly what is stated on page 640 of the nomination dossier: "During the construction, they tried to rehabilitate the remnants of the caravanserai and create a building similar to the architecture of the Safavid era."

<p><b>P. 69, Left Column, Lines: 51-56</b></p>	<p><b>Other caravanserais that were listed up until the 1970s – such as Ganjali Khān (1937), Mahyār (1942), Gaz (1951) and Miāndasht (1957) – went through early heavy-handed restorations and partial reconstructions involving the use of cement, reinforced concrete and white-washing of walls and ceilings.</b></p>	<p><b>Other caravanserais that were listed up until the 1970s such as Miāndasht (1957) – went through early a few restorations and partial reconstructions involving the use of cement, reinforced concrete and white-washing of walls and ceilings.</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>
<p><b>P. 69, Right Column, Lines: 23-26</b></p>	<p>...ICOMOS considers that the state of conservation for most component parts is acceptable except for a few component parts. These are: Titi, Khoy, Sāeen and Chameshk.</p>	<p>... ICOMOS considers that the state of conservation for most component parts is acceptable except for a few component parts. These are: Titi, Khoy, Sāeen and Chameshk. <b>The said components are almost intact and their conservation plans are under study. An urgent conservation operation is in place for Khoy.</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this proposed correction to be an editorial addition, which modifies the meaning of the sentence.</p> <p>Regarding the proposed wording ‘The said components are almost intact’, ICOMOS notes that, based on paragraph 88 of the Operational Guidelines, integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness which requires assessing the extent to which the property suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. Based on the observations of the technical evaluation mission and the photos included on pages 408, 411, 416, 690, 698, 770, 771 of the nomination dossier, ICOMOS considers that the required conditions of integrity have not been demonstrated at this stage.</p> <p>Regarding Khoy, ICOMOS notes that its evaluation on page 69 states that ‘During the period of the mission, Khoy was undergoing conservation works’.</p>

<p><b>P. 70, Left Column, Lines: 15-17</b></p>	<p><i>Bastak</i> is used as <b>an</b> hotel and café-restaurant by a private investor. Some of the interventions are not well adapted to the architectural design of the building.</p>	<p><i>Bastak</i> is used as <b>a</b> hotel and café-restaurant by a private investor. Some of the <b>temporary additions which were</b> not well adapted to the architectural design of the building <b>have later been removed.</b></p>	<p>Regarding the proposed correction ‘a hotel’, ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error. Regarding the situation at present, ICOMOS position is based on the observations of its technical evaluation mission. Regarding past situations, ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be verified at this stage. ICOMOS notes that the information included on page 692 of the nomination dossier, related to past interventions in this component part, does not reflect the additions now suggested by the State Party.</p>
<p><b>P. 71, Left Column, Lines: 4-8</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS notes that the nomination dossier and the additional information provided include many written and graphical references to the historical routes to which the caravanserais were linked – namely the Silk Roads, the Spice Roads, the Khorasan Road, and the Royal Road.</p>	<p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> Moreover, the proposed 56 caravanserais represent the developmental trend and evolution of a type of architecture. In addition, these caravanserais as a whole represent the intangible cultural heritage in inside and outside the city caravanserais which were transmitted through the exchange of experiences, ideas and skills among scientists, elites, merchants, artists, artisans, etc. (See Interim Report, pp. 4-5)</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>
<p><b>P. 71, Left Column, Lines: 58</b> <b>P. 71, Right Column, Lines: 1-2</b></p>	<p>Moreover, this network was not the same across the timeframe of almost two millennia associated with the series presented but varied over time.</p>	<p>Moreover, this network was not the same across the timeframe of almost two millennia associated with the series presented but <b>some of them have been developed through several time periods.</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this proposed correction to be an editorial change, which modifies the meaning of the sentence.</p>
<p><b>P. 71, Right Column, Lines: 3-5</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that ... what needed to be clearly explained is how the fifty-six component parts, which are part of the nominated property, are connected.</p>	<p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> The State Party has tried to provide the required explanations through the Additional Information (See Additional Information, pp. 2-20) and in the Interim Report (pp. 2-5) where the justifications are made for the connection of the fifty-six component parts with each other making a whole out of their link.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

		Moreover, the following indicators constitute the totality of the link between the fifty-six component parts not merely the architecture: exchange of experiences, ideas and skills among scientists, elites, merchants, artists, artisans, etc. (See Nomination Report, pp. 515-516/ Interim Report, pp. 4-5)	
<b>P. 72, Left Column, Lines: 3-5</b>	ICOMOS considers that the reasons why the State Party chose to limit the comparative analysis to only five countries are insufficiently justified.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party focused on the five caravanserais in five countries around Iran because firstly, they are in good conservation state and secondly, they are closely linked with the Persian caravanserais, thirdly they still stand and did not lose their functionality.	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>P. 72, Left Column, Lines: 5-10</b>	ICOMOS also considers that some of the conclusions presented by the State Party are related to quantitative measures (i.e., number of caravanserais or number of routes) rather than the combination of values and attributes expressed by the nominated property.	State Party's further explanations: Although some of the conclusions presented by the State Party are related to quantitative measures (i.e., number of caravanserais or number of routes) (four parameters) but there exist 12 qualitative parameters by which the values and attributes were expressed. (See Nomination Report, p. 580)	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>P. 72, Left Column, Lines: 14-18</b>	The comparative analysis also fails to explain how the Persian Caravanserai presents distinctive features or characteristics that are specific to Iran, to be considered as a separate typology that does not exist in the wider geo-cultural area.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party through the comparative analysis tried to explain that the origin of caravanserai dates back to the Achaemenids in the Iranian Central Plateau and caravanserais which have been built throughout the world were the continuation of a Persian ingenuity in architecture. (See Nomination Report, pp. 90-94, 185-188 & etc.)	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>P. 72, Left Column, Lines: 46-48</b>	The State Party replied that certain caravanserais included in the 'description' section	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party tried to provide a method for nominating the component parts which has been explained in the Nomination Report (p. 580). In addition	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination

	<p>were not selected because they do not meet the selection criteria established or because their condition is not stable enough.</p>	<p>to the <b>sixteen parameters</b> for comparison study, the following subjects were of paramount importance for the selection of the component parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historical continuity (See Nomination Report, p. 586)</li> <li>2. Evaluation of architecture (See Nomination Report, p. 588)</li> <li>3. They represent the superior architectural pattern for each certain historical period; (See Nomination Report, p. 590)</li> <li>4. They bear a witness to the ancient and pilgrim interconnected roads; (See Additional Information, p. 4)</li> <li>5. They represent the adoptability of architectural patterns of caravanserais to their setting and climate; (See Nomination Report, p. 594)</li> </ol> <p>More detailed information has been provided in the Additional Information, pp. 2-14 and the Interim Report pp. 4-5 &amp; 7-9.</p> <p>It should be mentioned that the nomination of the component parts are compatible with recommendations of the Ittingen Expert Meeting (held in Switzerland in 2010).</p>	<p>dossier that have been fully considered.</p>
<p><b>P. 72, Left Column, Lines: 57-58 Continued to the Right column, Lines: 1-2</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS notes that some of the caravanserais selected have been heavily reconstructed in the past, as shown in the photos included in the nomination dossier and the additional information submitted in February 2022.</p>	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b> Some of the nominated caravanserais have been partly reconstructed through employing traditional materials and workmanship while respecting original design and form based on the demand of time (See Nomination Report pp. 604-692). Exceptionally, Yām has been reconstructed based on the architectural remains (See Nomination Report pp. 674), historical photos (See Interim Report, p. 12) through employing traditional knowledge, materials and workmanship while respecting original form and design (See Interim Report, pp. 11-20).</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion; and that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information provided that have been fully considered.</p>
<p><b>P. 72, Right Column, Lines: 15-18</b></p>	<p>The <b>additional information</b> then states that 250 caravanserais in one historical period were identified <b>without specifying which historical</b></p>	<p>The <b>Interim Report</b> then states that 250 caravanserais in one historical period were identified <b>specifically related to the Qajar period.</b> =====</p> <p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this proposed correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.</p> <p>The ICOMOS sentence is based on the additional information received from the State Party on</p>

	<b>period was referred to.</b>	It should be mentioned that the Central Archive in the IMCHTH hosts all relevant categorized data.	28 February 2022: on page 8, it is stated that “For instance, we have identified a number of two-hundred-and-fifty caravanserais in one historical period and all of them enjoy the same architectural style and design and are thus classified into a single architectural design group drawing on their many commonalities and the twelve criteria and provisions for selection already referred to previously.”
<b>P. 72, Right Column, Lines: 26-28</b>	However, it could be expected to know out of those 500 caravanserais, how many belong to each historical period considered.	<b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> The data concerning the above-mentioned 500 caravanserais is available in the National Cultural Heritage List in which the time period of each and single caravanserai are clarified.	ICOMOS considers that this contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
<b>P. 72, Right Column, Lines: 31-35</b>	There is also no information why, out of those few, only two were included in the series or why those two are the most representative, in the absence of information about the other caravanserais.	<b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> There existed a large number of caravanserais in Sassanid period of which only four caravanserais are known. Only two out of the four known caravanserais still stand and enjoy the requirements of the OUVs. (See Nomination file, p. 159)	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>P. 72, Right Column, Lines: 37-39</b>	ICOMOS therefore concludes that the selection of the component parts does not appear adequately elaborated and justified at this stage, despite the additional information provided.	<b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> The State Party believes that the justification regarding selection process of the component parts is adequately explained and elaborated in the Nomination Report, the Additional Information and the Interim Report. Moreover, the components were selected based on the following criteria: (1) interconnectivity of the major roads; (2) the viability and visibility of the intangible cultural heritage; (3) Creation and development of the prototype of caravanserais in the Achaemenid period; and (4) These 56 caravanserais, together, showcase the evolution and network of caravanserais in Iran, in different historical stages.	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information provided that have been fully considered; and contain advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.

		(See, Nomination Report, p. 586, 588, 590, 594/ Additional Information, pp. 2-14/ the Interim Report pp. 4-5 & 7-9)	
<b>P. 73, left Column, Lines: 20-23</b>	ICOMOS noted that the justification offered by the State Party relates to caravanserais in general and is not specific to the caravanserais included in the nominated property.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party's rationale is the developmental trend and evolution of the concept of caravanserais as an architectural, technological, and cultural process throughout the Iranian history. Indeed, later development of caravanserais in other territories proved an important interchange of human skills, traditional knowledge and values, over a span of two millennia which could be best shown in the components of the nominated property. (See Nomination Report, pp. 515 & 516)	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>P. 73, Right Column, Lines: 22-26</b>	ICOMOS considers that the justification provided in the additional information differs to a certain degree from that included in the nomination dossier; whereas the latter emphasises a tradition associated with long journeys and the network of caravanserais along the travel routes, the former focuses on the construction of caravanserais per se.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party tried to present two complementary facts: 1. Caravansaries functioned as an infrastructure to facilitate the travelers especially the elites, authors, historians, painters, engineers, physicians, musicians, men of religion and literature who played an important role in the transmission of ideas, skills, sciences, thoughts, art, trade and even religious beliefs and teachings and etc.; 2. The very important tradition of VAGHF (endowment) which serves as a social mechanism for construction, conservation, restoration, revitalization, and maintenance of. (See Nomination Report, pp. 515 & 516/ Addition Information pp. 17-20) <b>State Party's further explanations:</b>	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>P. 74, Left Column, Lines: 1-7</b>	ICOMOS considers that the information and documentation provided in the nomination dossier did not clearly illustrate in what ways the caravanserais of Iran significantly differ from other	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party believes that sufficient justification is made for the creation, continuity and development of caravanserais through its statements in the Nomination Report and Additional Information. The oldest types of the caravanserais can only be found in Iran which was later dispersed throughout the world.	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.



	caravanserais situated in other countries, which flourished in relation to terrestrial commercial and cultural routes between the East and the West.	(See, Nomination Report pp, 154-160, 185, & 597 / Additional Information, pp. 13 & 15)	
<b>p. 74, Left Column, Lines: 16-19</b>	... that is, what architectural, artistic or construction specificities make it recognizable as a different type of building when compared to other caravanserais in other countries.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party believes the focus of the nomination file was simply a presentation of a type of building from its conception in the Achaemenid period to maturity in the Safavid and Qajar eras. The caravanserais in other countries have later been developed and inspired by the Persian caravanserais. (See Nomination Report, pp. 90-93, 155-159, 185-187, 587-589)	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>p. 75, left column, Lines: 21-23</b>	there are problems of physical integrity in three component parts: Tāj Ābād, Chameshk and Yengeh Emām.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> It should be noted that there were no interventions in Tāj Ābād except that a small structure which was attached to the caravanserai some decades ago, before its national inscription. However, that part was obtained by the government for removal. Chameshk is fully intact except for some minor parts which were only stabilized. Yengeh Emām is selected and supported by UNESCO as one of the caravanserais along the Silk Road is currently under restoration.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
<b>P. 75, left Column, Lines: 37-43</b>	Some examples include: the construction of a highway tunnel close to the Khoy caravanserai; the existence of modern structures around Borāzjān, and Jamāl Ābād; the presence of a fuel tank in close proximity to Maranjāb; and the presence of communication towers at Zeynoddīn;	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The fuel tank and the communication towers have been temporary installed which will be dislocated according to the management plan. (See Management Plan, pp. 96 & 97)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.

	Sarāyān; Rashti; Neyestānak; Meybod; Maranjāb; and Deh Mohammad.		
<b>P. 75, Left Column, Lines: 49-51</b>	ICOMOS noted that the boundaries of each component part are drawn to include the area of the footprint of the caravanserai only.	State Party's further explanations: The structures such the water reservoirs and other similar facilities which were created concurrent to the caravanserais have been considered as parts of the property. (See Additional Information, pp. 21-23)	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered. ICOMOS notes that the sentence mentioned by the State Party must be read in conjunction with the following sentence to understand its rationale: "ICOMOS noted that the boundaries of each component part are drawn to include the area of the footprint of the caravanserai only. Therefore, in its request for additional information sent in September 2021, ICOMOS asked the State Party to clarify the reasons as to why the immediate setting and important related elements were not included within the boundaries of the component parts."
<b>P. 75, Right Column, Lines: 9-12</b>	For instance, the historic bridge constructed over a valley flood plain that connects the road to the entrance of the Īzadhāst caravanserai.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The said bridge is related to the road between Esfahan and Fars which is part of the national road network.	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>P. 75, Right Column, Lines: 35-36</b>	These relationships <b>must also be</b> reflected in the boundaries of the component parts.	These relationships <b>were indeed</b> reflected in the boundaries of the component parts. For Example, Sa'ad al-Saltaneh in Qazvin shows the said relationships. (See Nomination Report, Arial photo with boundaries, p. 86)	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion and contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
<b>P. 76, Left Column, Lines: 22-25</b>	Among these, many have been adapted, or are being adapted, to a modern version of their original use and function, and have <b>different</b>	Among these, many have been adapted, or are being adapted, to a modern version of their original use and function, and have <b>minor</b> degrees of alterations made to their form and design <b>for Adaptive reuses.</b> ===== <b>State Party's further explanations:</b>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion and re-iterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.

	degrees of alterations made to their form and design.	The only exception is Mādar Shāh in which only one wing has had major alternations which dates back to the 1950, i.e., before the advent of the Venice Charter, and based on the guide l.s offered by the Athens Charter for Restoration and the National Law of Antiquities. (See Nomination Report, p. 278, arial photo)	
<b>P. 76, Right Column, Lines: 14-22</b>	It added that only the Yām caravanserai was reconstructed based on archaeological excavations and historical photographs, some of which were included in the additional information provided. As noted in its Interim Report, ICOMOS recalls that, based on paragraph 86 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the reconstruction of archaeological remains or historic buildings or districts is justifiable only in exceptional circumstances.	<b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> As the Yām caravanserai is comprised of an <b>exceptional</b> pattern of “ <b>garden-caravanserai</b> ” in Iran, it was reconstructed according to the para. 86 of the Operational Guidelines of the 1972 Convention. As the historical photos show in the Interim Report (pp. 12-20), some parts of the caravanserai were remained. Accordingly, the reconstruction was carried out based on existing historical documents, with traditional materials and workmanship, respecting the original plan and according to the spirit of the Nara Document.  As the Yām caravanserai was located on a busy historical roads, the IMCHTH preferred to revitalize this caravanserai as a regional cultural identity which a modern on-road facility fails to present.	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
<b>P. 77, Left Column, Lines: 7-11</b>	ICOMOS also considers that the conditions of authenticity of the caravanserai of Yām, which has been significantly reconstructed, and of the caravanserais of Bastak and Mādar Shāh, which have undergone considerable alterations to their	<b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> As explained earlier, The temporary additions to the Bastak were already removed. The alternations (only in one wing) in Madar Shāh were carried before the advent of the Venice Charter and based on the National Law of Antiquities. The State Party believes that the reconstruction of Yām was according to the Nara Document on Authenticity.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion and re-iterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.

	architectural designs, are not met.		
<b>P. 77, Left Column, Lines: 26-31</b>	ICOMOS considers that at present, the way the boundaries are drawn presents the caravanserais mainly as isolated architectural objects. ICOMOS considers that the locations and settings of the caravanserais are integral parts of their identity and must be included within the boundaries of the component parts.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party is of the opinion that the rationale employed in this nomination dossier is similar to the other serial nominations such as the Persian Garden and the Persian Qanat (World Heritage Sites). The said rationale includes that all immediate and necessary elements attached to the caravanserais have been included in the property. The same rationale was employed for the Persian Garden and the Persian Qanat serial nomination dossiers. (See Additional Information, pp. 21-23)	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion and contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
<b>P. 77, Left Column, Lines: 38-43</b>	This aspect of the caravanserais is insufficiently developed in the nomination dossier. The technical strategies for obtaining and distributing water allow better understanding of the environmental dynamics that shaped the design and location of the caravanserais on a landscape scale.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The Persian Caravanserai Research Base is working on a specific management plan for the environmental dynamics of the caravanserais and as a pilot project, the water resources close to the Miāndasht Caravanserai were revitalized while respecting the surrounding wild life.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
<b>P. 77, Right Column, Lines: 3-7</b>	ICOMOS considers that, beyond the explanation that the caravanserais were associated with historical routes, the clear links between the fifty-six component parts that form the nominated property have not been sufficiently and comprehensibly justified beyond their typology	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party believe that the justification regarding selection process of the component parts is adequately explained and elaborated in the nomination file and the Additional Information. Moreover, the components were selected based on the following criteria: (1) Interconnectivity of the major roads; (2) The viability and visibility of the intangible cultural heritage; (3) Creation and development of the prototype of caravanserais in the Achaemenid period; (4) These 56 caravanserais, together, showcase the evolution and network of	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion and re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.

		caravanserais in Iran, in different historical stages. (See, Nomination Report, p. 586, 588, 590, 594/ Additional Information, pp. 2-14/ the Interim Report pp. 4-5 & 7-9)	
<b>P. 81, Left Column, Lines: 11-15</b>	For example, whilst the State Party explained that authenticity was a consideration for the selection of the component parts, ICOMOS notes that some of the caravanserais selected have been considerably reconstructed in the past.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> Considerable reconstruction can only be observed in two caravanserais: Yām and Mādar Shāh which rationale for their reconstruction have already been explained.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
<b>P. 81, Left Column, Lines: 41-43</b>	ICOMOS further recommends that the name of the property be changed to reflect the revised focus of the justification for inscription and reduced series.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party believes that considering the origin of the Caravanserai from the Achaemenid era and later its development and evolution through the history of Iran and its immediate territories fully justify the name the Persian Caravanserai. The origin of its creation, its long history of development and evolution, their numbers and distribution justify the name allocated to the property.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Lithuania

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 177 Left column Paragraph 1 Line 4	Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919-1939, testifies to the rapid urbanisation and modernisation that, within two decades, transformed the provincial town of Kaunas into a modern city that served as the <b>capital</b> of an independent Lithuania between the First and Second World Wars.	Explanation: Please, refer to the Nomination dossier, Executive Summary, page 16, paragraph 1, lines 2-8 "The area within the nominated property was planned in the mid-19th century and developed in 1919–1939 when, after the declaration of an independent Republic of Lithuania in 1918, Kaunas served as the <b>provisional capital</b> of the state. The status of <b>provisional capital</b> was crucial for the city's unprecedented growth and architectural development." Proposed correction: <b>provisional capital</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 179 Left column Paragraph 2 Line 3	Kaunas served as <b>capital</b> of the new nation-state from 1919 to 1939.	Explanation: see above Proposed correction: <b>provisional capital</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 179 Left column Paragraph 4 Line 6	the State Party explained in more detail the status of Kaunas and its population when the city became the <b>capital</b> of Lithuania,	Explanation: see above Proposed correction: <b>provisional capital</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 180 Right column Paragraph 6 Line 1	Kaunas, the <b>capital</b> of Lithuania from 1919 to 1939, represents an outstanding example of urbanisation and modernisation processes that took place across Eastern and Central Europe in the interwar period.	Explanation: see above Proposed correction: <b>provisional capital</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

<p>Page 181 Left column Paragraph 3 Line 8</p>	<p>As mentioned in Interim Report, ICOMOS considers that this nomination poses some key problems with regard to the conceptualisation of the nominated property. The explanations provided on how it conveys its proposed Outstanding Universal Value through attributes reflecting the evolutionary modernisation of the urban plan of Kaunas, optimistic construction and plurality of architectural styles <b>are not specific enough.</b></p>	<p>Explanation: The specific explanation and detailed tangible attributes that reflect the evolutionary modernisation of the urban plan of Kaunas, optimistic construction, and plurality of architectural styles were described in the Nomination dossier (pages 35-56), and Additional information that ICOMOS has received from the State Party on 25 February 2022 (pages 9-11). Proposed correction: The explanations <b>were</b> provided on how it conveys its proposed Outstanding Universal Value through attributes reflecting the evolutionary modernisation of the urban plan of Kaunas, optimistic construction and plurality of architectural styles <b>are not specific enough.</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>
<p>Page 181 Right column Paragraph 2 Lines 1-3</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that: <b>Although the comparative analysis includes a brief statement related to the national context, no local cities are discussed.</b></p>	<p>Explanation: In the Nomination Dossier (page 286, right column, paragraphs 2 and 3) local cities Klaipėda and Šiauliai are discussed showing that the detailed discussion of local cities was not productive because of the outstanding position of Kaunas in the national context: “The country’s sole seaport, Memel, severed from Germany after World War I, aspired to the status of a free city, and only later became Klaipėda, Lithuania’s gateway to the Baltic sea, after a valiant Lithuanian military escapade in 1923. The city remained German at heart, however, and was unsuited to serve as a symbol of Lithuanian urbanisation. Rapidly modernising Šiauliai in the northwest (31.500 residents in 1939), could not equal the tempo of the provisional capital. In interwar Lithuania, Kaunas became the fastest growing and largest city, which stood out in the context of Lithuanian urbanisation. In 1932 ten cities in Lithuania received the status of the first class. Kaunas significantly surpassed the others in terms of size, population (155.000 in 1939), the scale of new construction (12.000 construction permits in 1918–1940), and concentration of modern buildings. As a primary city of Lithuania where modern ideas were generated and implemented, Kaunas made a great impact on the modernisation of other Lithuanian towns.”</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

		Proposed correction: <b>The comparative analysis includes a brief statement related to the national context.</b>	
Page 181 Right column Paragraph 5 (last) Lines 1-4	ICOMOS considers that the comparative analysis is incomplete. <b>Cities within the national context are absent, and the analysis should also be further developed with respect to key cities in the former Soviet Union.</b>	Explanation: The comparative analysis includes a brief statement related to the national context. On page 286, right column, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Nomination Dossier the national context is described. ICOMOS did not provide arguments why the comparative analysis “should also be further developed with respect to key cities in the former Soviet Union”. Historically Kaunas, as a provisional capital of the Republic of Lithuania, was not part of Soviet Union in 1919-1939 (Lithuania was occupied by Soviet Union in 1940). Therefore Kaunas, as a provisional capital of independent Lithuania had nothing in common whatsoever with Soviet context. Proposed correction: <del>Cities within the national context are absent, and the analysis should also be further developed with respect to key cities in the former Soviet Union.</del>	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
Page 182 Left column Paragraph 2 Lines 1-6	ICOMOS also considers that the <b>comparative analysis has been developed around differences between Kaunas and other modern cities instead of demonstrating the nominated property’s outstanding characteristics in relation to its proposed Outstanding Universal Value and the attributes that support that value.</b>	Explanation: The comparative analysis has been developed around the unique status of Kaunas as the provisional capital in the period 1919-1939 which provided the unprecedented urban and architectural growth that led to Kaunas gaining outstanding characteristics of modern movement in architecture. The arguments were supported in the Additional information (page 8) that ICOMOS has received from the State Party on 25 February 2022. Proposed correction: <del>ICOMOS also considers that the comparative analysis has been developed around differences between Kaunas and other modern cities instead of demonstrating the nominated property’s outstanding characteristics in relation to its proposed Outstanding Universal Value and the attributes that support that value.</del>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 182 Right column Paragraph 6 (last) Lines 1-6	ICOMOS considers that the <b>concept of ‘optimistic construction’, said to be a defining attribute of the city’s urban form and the</b>	Explanation: The attribute “2.a.2.2. Optimistic construction of the capital city” is explained in detail in the Nomination dossier not as an abstract concept but	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully



	<p><b>associated architecture, is abstract, which makes it difficult to understand how it is reflected in the nominated property’s built environment and historic landscape.</b></p>	<p>as a tangible urban and architectural legacy that was inspired by and implemented exceptionally because of the fact that Kaunas received a status of provisional capital in 1919-1939. Therefore, its urban development and buildings that had to serve the purpose of State administration and capital city were built with an optimistic belief in the nation-state and modern society. On pages 50-51, there are mentioned and shown on a map 22 new national administrative and cultural buildings constructed for the purposes of the provisional capital in 1919–1939 that constitute an important attribute of the optimistic construction of the new capital city; on page 52-53, there are mentioned 9 modern buildings that were constructed for modern public and social needs and is an important attribute of the optimistic state and civic initiative to create a modern social infrastructure and modern lifestyles. The Additional information, that ICOMOS has received from the State Party on 25 February 2022, provided detailed information on tangible attributes that reflect the “Optimistic construction of the capital city” (see p. 10–11). Proposed correction: <del>ICOMOS considers that the concept of ‘optimistic construction’, said to be a defining attribute of the city’s urban form and the associated architecture, is abstract, which makes it difficult to understand how it is reflected in the nominated property’s built environment and historic landscape.</del></p>	<p>considered.</p>
<p>Page 184 Left column Paragraph 2 Line 5</p>	<p>Public buildings and private houses listed in the National Register of Cultural Heritage have retained their forms and exterior appearances, despite cases of considerable losses in some of the structures (the Ažuolynas Sports Complex <b>and the Research Laboratory Complex</b>, for example).</p>	<p>Explanation: As described in the Nomination dossier, page 233(232-237), The Research Laboratory Complex in the 1970s lost several auxiliary buildings that were not considered of architectural value and therefore cannot be evaluated as “considerable losses”. Proposed correction: Public buildings and private houses listed in the National Register of Cultural Heritage have retained their forms and exterior appearances, despite cases of considerable losses in some of the structures (the Ažuolynas Sports Complex <del>and the Research Laboratory Complex</del>, for example).</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.  ICOMOS notes as well that it is stated the following the nomination dossier, p. 233: “In 1940, the laboratory campus consisted of twelve different types and sizes of structures. The authenticity of three of these has been preserved to this day, the two most important being the Research Laboratory and glassworks facility, and one additional workshops building. Another surviving</p>

			campus building was long used for lecture halls and was reconstructed in 2010 to serve the KTU Food Institute. Other smaller campus structures were demolished in 1970 to make way for new faculty buildings.”
Page 184 Right column Paragraph 4 Lines 1-4	ICOMOS also notes that <b>a segment along Savanorių Avenue, proposed as the boundary of the nominated property, does not follow the boundary of the Naujamiestis listed protected area.</b>	Explanation: The boundaries have been corrected to follow the boundary of the Naujamiestis listed protected site (elimination of the technical error) and renewed maps have been sent along with additional information that ICOMOS has received from the State Party on 12 November 2021 and 25 February 2022. Proposed correction: <del>ICOMOS also notes that a segment along Savanorių Avenue, proposed as the boundary of the nominated property, does not follow the boundary of the Naujamiestis listed protected area.</del>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 184 Right column Paragraph 6 Lines 1-5	ICOMOS also considers that <b>the protection provided by the visual protection zones of listed cultural heritage sites and complexes is inadequate, as it only prohibits activities that may have an impact on the views to and from the listed sites.</b>	Explanation: Report’s page 186, left column paragraph 4, lines 4 -9 states: “It (Law) protects cultural properties listed in the National Register of Cultural Heritage by prohibiting construction of any structures within the sites and their protection zones that could eclipse them in height, size and appearance. The views to and from these listed sites are also protected.” In 2020-01-01 the Law on Special Conditions for Land Use has been adopted, which ensures that: “in the territory of the protected cultural heritage property or site, in their vicinity and in their protection (buffer) zones (without the approval of the competent authority) it is forbidden to: a) construct structures and installations, change their height, change river beds, change existing and establish new water bodies, change the relief, establish new or expand existing quarries, plant vegetation that would obscure the protected attributes”. Proposed correction: <del>ICOMOS also considers that the protection provided by the visual protection zones of listed cultural heritage sites and complexes is</del>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

		<del>inadequate, as it only prohibits activities that may have an impact on the views to and from the listed sites.</del>	
Page 185 Left column Paragraph 1 Lines 6-9	<b>The comparative analysis, developed around the idea of Kaunas being different, does not demonstrate the exceptionality of the nominated property, whether as an example of post-war urbanisation and modernisation processes or an expression of the Modern Movement in architecture.</b>	Explanation: The comparative analysis has been developed around the unique status of Kaunas as the provisional capital in the period 1919-1939 which provided the unprecedented urban and architectural growth that led to Kaunas gaining outstanding characteristics of modern movement in architecture. The arguments were supported in the Additional information that ICOMOS has received from the State Party on 25 February 2022. Proposed correction: <del>The comparative analysis, developed around the idea of Kaunas being different, does not demonstrate the exceptionality of the nominated property, whether as an example of post-war urbanisation and modernisation processes or an expression of the Modern Movement in architecture.</del>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 185 Left column Paragraph 1 Lines 20-22	<b>The proposed concept of ‘optimistic construction’ is not easily translated into the city’s urban form.</b>	Explanation: The Nomination dossier (p. 50-53) and the Additional information, that ICOMOS has received from the State Party on 25 February 2022, provided detailed information on tangible architectural and urban attributes that reflect the “Optimistic construction of the capital city” (see p. 10–11). Proposed correction: <del>The proposed concept of ‘optimistic construction’ is not easily translated into the city’s urban form.</del>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
Page 186 Right column Paragraph 3 Lines 1-7	ICOMOS notes that the nominated property is covered by protection assigned to seven sites and complexes listed in the National Register of Cultural Heritage, <b>with one exception: a plot bordering Žemaičių Street, which is a ‘visual protection zone’ and a ‘specialized complexes zone’ under the General Plan of the Territory of Kaunas City.</b>	Explanation: The plot falls within the green spaces and squares zone in Žaliakalnis 1, a Historic District of Kaunas, protected as a historic urban site (listed on the National Register of the Cultural Heritage in 2007, unique code No. 31280; area: 799,160 m2), and doubles as visual protection zone of the Naujamiestis protected site. The regulation for its protection as green space is ensured by Žaliakalnis 1, a Historic District of Kaunas, Special Plan (Nomination file’s page 320, paragraph 2; Urban morphology conservation plan – page 321) Proposed correction:	ICOMOS acknowledges this correction and considers this correction to be a clarification.

		<p><b>ICOMOS notes that the nominated property is covered by protection assigned to seven sites and complexes listed in the National Register of Cultural Heritage, with one exception: a plot bordering Žemaičių Street, which is a ‘visual protection zone’ and a ‘specialized complexes zone’ under the General Plan of the Territory of Kaunas City.</b></p>	
<p>Page 186 Right column Paragraph 4 Lines 1-5</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that <b>it is not clear what measures are envisaged to ensure the protection of buildings that are located in the nominated property but not included in the National Register. Wooden houses can be considered an example.</b></p>	<p>Explanation: In additional information that ICOMOS received from the State Party on 25 February 2022 has been explained: “Buildings representing modern housing typology and plurality of modernist architecture, including wooden vernacular, wooden modernist, neo-classical, art deco, and modernist style residential architecture (annex 1) <b>listed on Cultural Heritage Register or protected by Zaliakalnis reglament and special plan, according to individually defined attributes.</b>” (Additional information 2022-02-22, page 10, paragraph (table line 4). Also, The Nomination file’s page 320, left column, chapter 3, lines 11-12 and the same page right column, lines 1-6; The Nomination file’s page 322, left column, chapter 2, lines 9-20. The same protection mechanism applies to the Naujamiestis area (Conservation Plan Concept for Naujamiestis (Nomination file’s page 320, chapter 3, lines 4- 7). The above-mentioned plans have been presented and discussed in detail during the ICOMOS expert visit (September 20– 25, 2021), as well as the protection of the buildings not listed on the National register but protected as attributes (inventoried) of the listed urban sites that comprise the nominated property. The measures envisaged for protection of wooden houses, have been explained in the additional information that ICOMOS received from the State Party on 12 November 2021 “<b>the promotion of wooden buildings restoration is considered and increased funding for the restoration of wooden cultural heritage buildings is planned, as well as a targeted information campaign for wooden building owners to apply for the Heritage Restoration Program.</b>” (Page 9,</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

		chapter 2, lines 13-16). Proposed correction: <b>Protection is ensured only for buildings included in the National Register or inventoried as attributes of listed urban sites by law or special planning documents. The promotion of restoring wooden buildings is considered and increased funding for the restoration of wooden cultural heritage buildings is planned, as well as a targeted information campaign for wooden building owners to apply for the Heritage Restoration Program.</b>	
Page 187 Left column Paragraph 5 Lines 1-3	<b>The management plan does not include procedures for public participation in the management of the nominated property.</b>	Explanation: The procedures for public participation are included in the management plan as “Community engagement tools” and some as “Financial tools” (highlighted in orange and blue colour, Management plan/Annex 4, page 41, chapters 3 and 4) in actions e.g.: 4.1. Cultural Heritage Conservation’s action “promotion of preservation and awareness raising programs to encourage community demand” (Management plan/Annex 4, page 43, table line 8); 4.2. Managing Change’s action: “Community engagement in planning processes” (Management plan/Annex 4, page 45, table line 4); 4.3. Education and awareness action “Further development of “Initiatives for Kaunas’ programme to promote creative inclusion of NGO’s and local communities” (Management plan/Annex 4, page 47, table line 5). Proposed correction: <del><b>The management plan does not include procedures for public participation in the management of the nominated property.</b></del>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.  ICOMOS also notes that the following is stated in the management plan, p. 44: “Strong attention in the planning process must be paid to public participation (current practices in engagement processes are very bureaucratic, stakeholders are barely identified, their influence is unclear).”
Page 187 Right column Paragraph 8 Lines 3-6	<b>In summary, ICOMOS considers that the management system does not cover the full range of attributes that express the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.</b>	Explanation: Though the current management system is not integral, it covers the full range of attributes that express the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property through the principal protective measures and strategic planning documents described in sections 5.c and 5.d of the Nomination file (Nomination file’s page 314-327) that include not only protection of listed buildings, listed cultural heritage sites and their attributes, but a range of intangible attributes as traditions and events, as	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.

		<p>well as strengthening community involvement and developing creative and tourism industries (e.g. Kaunas City Cultural Strategy up to 2027, Nomination file's page 316, Section 2).</p> <p>Proposed correction: In summary, ICOMOS considers that the management system <b>is not integral but</b> does <del>not</del> cover the full range of attributes that express the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.</p>	
<p>Page 187 Right column Paragraph 8 Lines 6-7</p>	<p><b>Protection is ensured only for buildings included in the National Register.</b></p>	<p>Explanation: see above (explanation for Page 186 Right column, Paragraph 4, Lines 1-5) Proposed correction: <b>Protection is ensured <del>only</del> for buildings included in the National Register or inventoried as attributes of listed urban sites.</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>
<p>Page 188 Right column Paragraph 1 Lines 3-6</p>	<p>The management plan addresses <b>only selected features of the protected areas and landmark buildings listed in the National Register of Cultural Heritage.</b></p>	<p>Explanation: The statement "<b>only selected features of the protected areas</b>" is not correct. The Management plan addresses the full range of objectives and actions that are to safeguard and enhance the historic and cultural environment of the nominated property, through activities contributing to the integrated development policies. The Action plan of the management plan (Annex 4 of the Nomination file) covers the areas of (i) Cultural heritage conservation; (ii) Managing change; (iii) Education and awareness raising; (iv) Sustainable tourism; (v) Emergency and risk management. Each area comprises certain objectives and actions (measures), planned to achieve them based on UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) approach, involving knowledge and planning tools, regulatory mechanisms, community engagement tools, and financial tools (highlighted in different colours).</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Republic of Korea

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Gaya Tumuli

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 84, left column, paragraph 4, line 1	The area of the seven component parts totals 189 ha, <b>with buffer zones totalling 964.8 ha.</b>	The area of the seven component parts totals 189 ha, <b>with buffer zones totalling 967.84 ha.</b> * The buffer zone of the Songhak-dong Tumuli had been expanded from 46.35 ha to 49.39 ha since the submission of the nomination dossier. This boundary modification was reported during the field mission as well as in page 63 of the additional information submitted in November 2021. The buffer zones of the nominated property now total 967.84 ha.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but notes that this correction contains new information that was not provided during the evaluation procedure as the additional information mentions the expansion of the buffer zone without detailing the revised total extension.
Page 84, right column, paragraph 3, line 14	... a <b>more recent and very busy</b> road divides the (07) Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli component part.	... <b>at the (07) Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli component part, there is a road that has been used for a long time.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.
Page 87, left column, paragraph 1, line 4	Research at approximately 780 burial grounds as well as the historical records point towards the existence of seven polities belonging to the Gaya Confederacy: Geumgwangaya, Aragaya, <b>Daraguk</b> , Daegaya, Sogaya, <b>Gimunguk</b> , and Bihwagaya.	Research at approximately 780 burial grounds as well as the historical records point towards the existence of seven polities belonging to the Gaya Confederacy: Geumgwangaya, Aragaya, Daegaya, Sogaya, Bihwagaya, and <b>the Gaya polities respectively located in the present-day Ssangchaek area and Unbong Plateau area.</b> * As explained in the documents the State Party has additionally submitted, names referring to the Gaya polities responsible for the formation of the	ICOMOS notes that the names of the Daraguk and Gimunguk polities have been used on different occasions throughout the nomination dossier.  ICOMOS acknowledges this editorial change.

		<p>Okjeon Tumuli and the Yugok-ri and Durak-ri Tumuli differ across historical records (because place names were variously described during the process of oral transmission and of producing manuscripts).</p> <p>Given this, the State Party proposes to describe these two polities more flexibly as suggested above. The State Party considers that the existence of diverse names for referring to the individual Gaya polities has no bearing on any attributes of the property that convey its Outstanding Universal Value.</p>	
<p>Page 90, left column, paragraph 3, line 1</p>	<p>The nominated component parts are mostly under state ownership, and only a small portion is owned privately (<b>14.57%</b> in total, with the largest percentage of non-government owned land at <b>the (03) Okjeon Tumuli component [42%]</b>).</p>	<p>The nominated component parts are mostly under state ownership, and only a small portion is owned privately (<b>15.02%</b> in total, with the largest percentage of non-government owned land at <b>the (07) Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli component [30%]</b>).</p> <p>* Relevant data is included in page 35 of the additional information submitted in November 2021. The State Party will make continuous efforts to purchase private land plots within the component parts.</p>	<p>ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.</p>
<p>Page 90, left column, paragraph 5, line 10</p>	<p>Furthermore, the new World Heritage law (the Special Act on World Heritage Conservation, Management and Utilization, enacted in <b>2021</b>), ...</p>	<p>Furthermore, the new World Heritage law (the Special Act on World Heritage Conservation, Management and Utilization, enacted in <b>2020</b>), ...</p>	<p>ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.</p>



**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
FACTUAL ERRORS IN  
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Spain

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Talayotic Menorca - A cyclopean island odyssey

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 242 Column 2 Line 34	... <b>taulas</b> (T-shaped constructions formed by a large rectangular supporting stone slab and an inverted and truncated pyramidal capital), <i>taula</i> enclosures (religious structures comprised of an apsidal ground plan and concave facade), <i>navetas</i> (which display an inverted ship shape, and in some cases rounded ground plans), circular houses, and hypostyles (roofs supported by pillars).	... <b>taula</b> enclosures (religious structures with a central T-shaped construction formed by a large supporting rectangular stone slab and an inverted truncated pyramidal capital), <i>navetas</i> (which display an inverted ship shape, and in some cases rounded ground plans), circular houses, and hypostyles (roofs supported by pillars).	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
		Taulas and burial navetas are unique and exclusive constructions to Menorca.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which reiterates arguments put forward under criterion (iii).

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Türkiye

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Gordion

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
p.210; left column; title	Gordion <b>(Turkey)</b> No 1669	Gordion <b>(Türkiye)</b> No 1669	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.  ICOMOS notes that at the time of the finalization of the ICOMOS evaluations of nominations submitted for evaluation in 2022, the official name of the State Party was not changed yet.
p.210; left column; 7	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>Türkiye</b>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.  ICOMOS notes that at the time of the finalization of the ICOMOS evaluations of nominations submitted for evaluation in 2022, the official name of the State Party was not changed yet.
p.211; left column; 15-19	The buildings in the <b>Temple</b> Complex have revealed rooms with <b>remains of grinding stones and</b> evidence of textile production, from wool spinning to weaving; <b>adjacent rooms contain</b> mudbrick-and-clay ovens and other cooking installations.	The buildings in the <b>Temple Terrace</b> Complex have revealed rooms with <del>remains of grinding stones and</del> evidence of textile production, from wool spinning to weaving; <del>adjacent rooms contain,</del> <b>as well as grinding stones,</b> mudbrick-and-clay ovens and other cooking installations. Comment of the State Party: "Temple" is incorrect, it should read "Terrace"; and the text have been rearranged slightly	ICOMOS acknowledges both clarifications.

		to put "grinding stones" with the other evidence for food production.	
<b>p.211; left column; 23</b>	A disastrous fire, which occurred around 800 BCE, created a 'destruction level' marked by a thick layer of ash that preserved a wealth of precious and fine objects in the Palace Area: they shed light on the skills and taste of the Phrygians, during the Early Phrygian period.	A disastrous fire, which occurred around 800 BCE, created a 'destruction level' marked by a thick layer of ash that preserved a wealth of precious and fine objects in the <b>Terrace Complex and</b> Palace Area: they shed light on the skills and taste of the Phrygians, during the Early Phrygian period.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
<b>p.211; left column; 5154</b>	Archaeological campaigns at both areas have revealed stone buildings <b>on the east</b> and smaller, mudbrick buildings <b>on the west</b> . Objects found during the excavations included hearths, ovens, grinding	Archaeological campaigns at both <b>areas, and in the Phrygian city district on the east side of the site directly adjacent to the modern village,</b> have revealed <b>monumental</b> stone buildings <del>on the east</del> and smaller, mudbrick buildings <del>on the west</del> . Objects found during the excavations included hearths, ovens, grinding	ICOMOS acknowledges these clarifications.
<b>p.211; right column; 1-6</b>	implements, and other installations related to food processing. Archaeological evidence attests that around 700 BCE <b>settlement activity</b> ended by fire, <b>and the area</b> was subsequently used as a <b>cemetery</b> , known as the Common Cemetery, where members of the lower classes of Phrygian society <b>were buried</b> .	implements, and other installations related to food processing.  Archaeological evidence attests that <b>settlement activity in the district adjacent to the modern village ended by fire around 700 BCE, while the settlement in the Lower Town ended around 400 BCE.</b>  <del>settlement activity ended by fire, and the area was</del> <b>All these areas were</b> subsequently used as a <del>cemetery,</del> <b>cemeteries in the Hellenistic and / or Roman periods (4th century BCE – 3rd century CE); and significantly the ancient cemetery in the area adjacent to the modern village, the</b> known as the Common Cemetery, <b>has revealed rare evidence for the graves of</b> <del>where</del> members of the lower classes of Phrygian society <del>were buried</del> , <b>dating to the 7th and 6th centuries BCE.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges these clarifications.
<b>p.212; left column; 21</b>	A long-term conservation programme has been in progress since <b>2011</b> and will continue for at	A long-term conservation programme has been in progress since <del>2011</del> <b>1998</b> and	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

	least another decade to ensure the appropriate conservation and protection of the excavated structures and remains.	will continue for at least another decade to ensure the appropriate conservation and protection of the excavated structures and	
<b>p.216; left column; 3134</b>	As per the Turkish legislation, yearly reports are submitted to <b>Turkey's Ministry of Culture and Tourism</b> and to the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilisations.	As per the Turkish legislation, yearly reports are submitted to <del>Turkey's Ministry of Culture and Tourism</del> <b>General Directorate of Cultural Properties and Museums (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)</b> and to the <del>Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilisations.</del>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
<b>p.217; left column; 710</b>	The nominated property is protected under the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties n. 2863/1983 <b>as amended.</b>	The nominated property is protected under the <del>Law on the</del> Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties <b>Law n. 2863/1983. as amended.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
<b>p.217; left column; 2027</b>	Development in the 3rd degree archaeological conservation area is subject to provisions set out in the <b>Gordion</b> Conservation Development Plan (scale 1:5000) and in the <b>Gordion</b> Conservation Development Implementation Plan (scale 1:1000), which were approved in 2013 by the <b>Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties.</b>	Development in the 3rd degree archaeological conservation area is subject to provisions set out in the <b>Yassihöyük</b> (Gordion) Conservation Development Plan (scale 1:5000) and in the <b>Yassihöyük</b> (Gordion) Conservation Development Implementation Plan (scale 1:1000), which were approved in 2013 by the <del>Ankara Regional Conservation Council for the Protection of Cultural Properties</del> <b>Ankara Regional Council for Conservation of Cultural Properties.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.  ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
<b>p.217; right column; 1316</b>	The Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilisations are key actors for the protection of the nominated property and its movable remains.	The Ministry of Culture and Tourism <del>and the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilisations,</del> <b>are</b> the key actors for the protection of the nominated property and its movable remains. Comment of the State Party: Since the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations is a unit of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the sentence has been rearranged.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
<b>p.219; right column; 1314</b>	ICOMOS recommends that Gordion, <b>Turkey</b> , be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (iii).	ICOMOS recommends that Gordion, <b>Türkiye</b> , be inscribed on the World	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error. ICOMOS notes that at the time of the finalisation of the

		Heritage List on the basis of criterion (iii).	ICOMOS evaluations of nominations submitted for evaluation in 2022, the official name of the State Party was not changed yet.
<b>p.219; right column; 2025</b>	Gordion lies approximately ninety kilometres south-west of Ankara in central <b>Turkey</b> , at the intersection of the great empires to the east (Assyrians, Babylonians, Hittites) and the west (Greeks, Romans).	Gordion lies approximately ninety kilometres south-west of Ankara in central <b>Türkiye</b> , at the intersection of the great empires to the east (Assyrians, Babylonians, Hittites) and the west (Greeks, Romans).	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error. ICOMOS notes that at the time of the finalisation of the ICOMOS evaluations of nominations submitted for evaluation in 2022, the official name of the State Party was not changed yet.
<b>p.220; left column; 41</b>	This is also protected and managed within the framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law ( <b>Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu</b> ) No. 2863, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.	This is also protected and managed within the framework of the Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties Law ( <del>Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu</del> ) No. <del>n.</del> 2863/ 1983, 23/07/1983 as amended by the Law No. 5226, 14/07/2004.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.

## FORMULAIRE POUR LA SOUMISSION DES ERREURS FACTUELLES DANS LES EVALUATIONS DES ORGANISATIONS CONSULTATIVES

(conformément au paragraphe 150 des *Orientations*)

**ÉTAT(S) PARTIE(S) :** Canada

**ÉVALUATION DE LA PROPOSITION D'INSCRIPTION DU SITE :** Anticosti

**ÉVALUATION DE L'ORGANISATION CONSULTATIVE CONCERNÉE :** UICN

Page, colonne, ligne de l'évaluation de l'Organisation consultative	Phrase incluant l'erreur factuelle (l'erreur factuelle devrait figurer en gras)	Correction proposée par l'Etat partie	Commentaire (s'il y en a) de l'Organisation consultative et/ou du Centre du patrimoine mondial
Page 205, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 3, ligne 9	<b>Quebec</b> , Canada	<b>Québec</b> , Canada	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Erreur typographique. La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 206, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 1, lignes 7 et 8	Il comprend aussi le lit majeur <b>des</b> deux rivières principales, Jupiter et Vauréal	Il comprend aussi le lit majeur <b>de</b> deux <b>des</b> rivières principales, Jupiter et Vauréal	Erreur factuelle.  La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 206, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 1, ligne 13	Le bien proposé [...] gouvernement de la province du Québec (ministère <b>de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs</b> ).	Le bien proposé [...] gouvernement de la province du Québec (ministère <b>des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts</b> ).	Erreur factuelle.  La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 206, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 2, lignes 1 à 4	Le bien proposé comprend des <b>sédiments</b> fossilifères [...] datant <b>du Silurien</b> supérieur à <b>l'Ordovicien</b> inférieur, [...]	Le bien proposé comprend des <b>roches</b> fossilifères [...] datant <b>de l'Ordovicien Supérieur au Silurien</b> inférieur, [...]	Erreur factuelle.  La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 206, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 2, ligne 10	Les écosystèmes étaient dominés par des invertébrés <b>et des vertébrés</b> marins	Les écosystèmes étaient dominés par des invertébrés marins	Erreur factuelle.  La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 206, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, ligne 1	C'est une <b>des zones les plus</b> importantes d'Amérique du Nord pour les oiseaux.	C'est une zone importante d'Amérique du Nord pour les oiseaux.	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Divergence de vues. Le bien proposé abrite la zone importante pour la conservation des oiseaux « Falaise aux Goélands et pointe de l'Est ». L'UICN note par ailleurs que le

			dossier de nomination constate que la « zone tampon du bien proposé pour inscription est aussi un endroit exceptionnel pour les oiseaux de la forêt boréale nord-américaine en raison de l'absence de l'écureuil roux ( <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> ) » (p. 69) et que le « secteur de l'est de l'île d'Anticosti abrite une des plus importantes colonies d'oiseaux marins de la côte est de l'Amérique du Nord » (p.122).
Page 206, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, ligne 7	Dans les eaux <b>du golfe du Saint-Laurent</b> , l'on trouve des espèces de poissons tels [...]	Dans les eaux <b>douces de l'île d'Anticosti</b> , on trouve des espèces de poissons tels [...]	Erreur factuelle.  La précision proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 206, colonne de droite, paragraphe 4, lignes 9 à 16	À la première étape, [...] cinq critères : a) l'abondance et la diversité des fossiles, <b>b) l'élimination des graptolites (c'est-à-dire le registre des organismes se nourrissant par filtration)</b> c) l'étendue géographique et stratigraphique, d) l'accessibilité et e) la composition des faciès sédimentaires <b>(c'est-à-dire la masse rocheuse dans tout milieu sédimentaire)</b> d'importance critique [...]	À la première étape, [...] cinq critères : a) l'abondance et la diversité des fossiles, <b>b) les sites limités en grande partie aux graptolites ont été éliminés, sauf s'il s'agissait d'un site GSSP</b> c) l'étendue géographique et <b>la fenêtre</b> stratigraphique, d) l'accessibilité et e) la composition des faciès sédimentaires d'importance critique [...]	Pas une erreur factuelle.  La section présentant l'analyse comparative est conçue comme un bref résumé pour un public non spécialisé et a donc été raccourcie.
Page 206, colonne de droite, paragraphe 4, ligne 25	À la deuxième étape, [...], et c) permanence du site en tant que bien du patrimoine mondial.	À la deuxième étape, [...], et c) <b>intensité de recherche et</b> permanence du site en tant que bien du patrimoine mondial.	Voir point ci-dessus.
Page 207, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 1, ligne 10	Selon les évaluateurs, le registre est complet, <b>ininterrompu</b> et intact.	Selon les évaluateurs, le registre est complet et intact.	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Précision. La précision proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 207, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 3, lignes 5 et 6	S'appuyant [...] d'extinction de masse <b>de l'Ordovicien</b> [...] Silurien inférieur.	S'appuyant [...] d'extinction de masse de <b>la fin de l'Ordovicien</b> [...] Silurien inférieur.	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Précision. La précision proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 207, colonne de gauche,	Les connaissances spatiales [...] d'extinction massive complexe <b>de l'Ordovicien</b> et	Les connaissances spatiales [...] d'extinction massive complexe de <b>la fin de l'Ordovicien</b> et du	Voir point ci-dessus.

paragraphe 3, lignes 32 et 33	du rétablissement ultérieur de la vie <b>au Silurien</b> .	rétablissement ultérieur de la vie <b>au début du Silurien</b> .	
Page 207, colonne de droite, paragraphe 2, ligne 7	Plusieurs petites propriétés <b>fédérales et</b> privées sont exclues des zones désignées ;	Plusieurs petites propriétés privées <b>et terrains publics</b> sont exclues des zones désignées ;	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Clarification. Cette clarification est acceptable pour l’UICN comme suit : « Plusieurs petites propriétés privées <b>et terrains publics</b> sont <b>exclus</b> des zones désignées »
Page 207, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, ligne 9	La réserve de biodiversité [...] géologique insulaire et la biodiversité des écosystèmes <b>représentatifs</b> .	La réserve de biodiversité [...] géologique insulaire et la biodiversité <b>représentative</b> des écosystèmes.	Erreur factuelle.  La correction proposée par l’État partie est acceptée.
Page 207, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, lignes 12 à 14	Le reste de la superficie du bien proposé est couvert par le parc national d’Anticosti (catégorie II, <b>9,8</b> %) et les réserves écologiques de la Pointe-Heath (catégorie Ia, <b>0,4</b> %) et du Grand-Lac-Salé (catégorie Ia, <b>0,2</b> %).	Le reste de la superficie du bien proposé est couvert par le parc national d’Anticosti (catégorie II, <b>5,4</b> %) et les réserves écologiques de la Pointe-Heath (catégorie Ia, <b>0,2</b> %) et du Grand-Lac-Salé (catégorie Ia, <b>0,1</b> %).	Erreur factuelle.  La correction proposée par l’État partie est acceptée.
Page 207, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, lignes 17 à 20	Dans la zone [...] aucune <b>nouvelle concession ne sera autorisée pour construire des établissements touristiques</b> .	Dans la zone [...] aucune <b>nouvelle perturbation (développement touristique, etc.) ne sera autorisée si elle va à l’encontre de l’objectif prioritaire de conservation de la biogéodiversité</b> .	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Précision. La précision proposée par l’État partie est acceptée.
Page 208, colonne de droite, paragraphe 1, lignes 11 à 16	Il est possible d’appliquer des sanctions légales. <b>Dans la section du bien proposé couverte par le parc national d’Anticosti, la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion du parc national incombe au ministère et elle est déléguée à la Sépaq (Société des établissements de plein air du Québec)</b> .	Il est possible d’appliquer des sanctions légales. <b>Dans la section du bien proposé couverte par le parc national d’Anticosti, la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion est une responsabilité partagée entre le ministère et la Sépaq (Société des établissements de plein air du Québec)</b> .	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Précision. La précision proposée par l’État partie est acceptée.
Page 208, colonne de droite, paragraphe 2, lignes 6 à 8	Dans <b>certains secteurs</b> de la réserve de biodiversité projetée, [...] in situ.	Dans la réserve de biodiversité projetée, <b>à l’exception de certains secteurs plus sensibles</b> , [...] in situ.	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Précision. La précision proposée par l’État partie est acceptée.
Page 208, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, ligne 10	Des consultations avec des parties prenantes ont lieu régulièrement avec les Premières Nations des <b>Innu</b> de Ekuanitshit et de Nutashkuan, [...] et des citoyens et citoyennes.	Des consultations avec des parties prenantes ont lieu régulièrement avec les Premières Nations des <b>Innus</b> de Ekuanitshit et de Nutashkuan, [...] et des citoyens et citoyennes.	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Les traducteurs engagés par l’UICN ont noté une utilisation incohérente (« des Innu » et « des Innus ») et ont décidé d’utiliser « des Innu ». Cependant, la proposition de l’État partie est acceptée.
Page 209, colonne de gauche,	En outre, des ressources ont été attribuées à la Municipalité <b>de-L’Île d’Anticosti</b> .	En outre, des ressources ont été attribuées à la Municipalité <b>de L’Île-d’Anticosti</b> .	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Erreur typographique.



paragraphe 1, ligne 12			
Page 209, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 2, lignes 4 et 5	Dans l'information complémentaire, <b>l'État partie</b> mentionne [...]	Dans l'information complémentaire, <b>le gouvernement du Québec</b> mentionne [...]	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Au niveau de la Convention, l'information complémentaire est soumise par l'État partie. Il est donc possible de dire que « <b>l'État partie</b> mentionne [...] » quelque chose.
Page 209, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 4, lignes 4, 11 et 12	Les Premières Nations des <b>Innu</b> de Ekuanitshit et de Nutashkuan soutiennent [...] <b>et leur gouvernance traditionnelle</b> sur ce patrimoine important, sa protection et sa gestion effectives.	Les Premières Nations des <b>Innus</b> de Ekuanitshit et de Nutashkuan soutiennent [...] <b>avec</b> ce patrimoine important, sa protection et sa gestion effectives.	Pas une erreur factuelle.  La phrase en question représente le point de vue de la mission. Suite aux consultations avec la mission, la phrase pourrait être reformulée comme suit : « [...] avec l'inscription du bien proposé, les Premières Nations ont, <b>du point de vue de la mission</b> , une occasion de rétablir leurs liens traditionnels sur ce patrimoine important, sa protection et sa gestion effectives. »
Page 209, colonne de gauche, paragraphe 5, ligne 2	Le dialogue est réel entre les nombreuses parties prenantes : les Premières Nations des <b>Innu</b> de Ekuanitshit et de Nutashkuan, [...]	Le dialogue est réel entre les nombreuses parties prenantes : les Premières Nations des <b>Innus</b> de Ekuanitshit et de Nutashkuan, [...]	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Voir point ci-dessus (Page 208, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, ligne 10)
Page 209, colonne de droite, paragraphe 2, lignes 1, 4 et 5	La Première Nation <b>de</b> Ekuanitshit [...]. La Première Nation <b>de</b> Nutashkuan [...]	La Première Nation <b>des Innus</b> de Ekuanitshit [...]. La Première Nation <b>des Innus</b> de Nutashkuan [...]	Erreur factuelle.  La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 209, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, lignes 1, 6 et 7	Port-Menier, <b>la seule ville</b> de l'île, [...] Les principales activités économiques de l'île sont <b>la foresterie, la chasse</b> et la pêche au saumon.	Port-Menier, <b>le seul village</b> de l'île, [...] Les principales activités économiques de l'île sont <b>la chasse, la villégiature, la foresterie</b> et la pêche au saumon.	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Précision. La précision de l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 209, colonne de droite, paragraphe 4, lignes 11 à 15	Dans la réserve de biosphère projetée, [...] barrages hydroélectriques, l'activité forestière <b>et</b> la création de nouveaux établissements touristiques.	Dans la réserve de biosphère projetée, [...] barrages hydroélectriques <b>et</b> l'activité forestière. La création de nouveaux établissements touristiques <b>est sujette à autorisation et cette dernière sera délivrée uniquement si le projet est compatible avec l'objectif prioritaire de conservation de la biodiversité.</b>	Pas une erreur factuelle.  Précision. La précision de l'État partie est acceptée.

Page 209, colonne de droite, paragraphe 1, ligne 1	<b>L'impact</b> permanent le plus important est l'érosion naturelle.	<b>L'impact</b> permanent le plus important est l'érosion naturelle.	Pas une erreur factuelle. Erreur typographique. La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 211, colonne de droite, paragraphe 1, ligne 16	Le bien proposé [...] des récifs <b>tropicaux</b> .	Le bien proposé [...] des récifs <b>fossiles</b> .	Erreur factuelle. La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 211, colonne de droite, paragraphe 2, lignes 9 et 10	<b>Toutefois</b> , la contribution exceptionnelle <b>est</b> la fenêtre [...]	<b>De plus</b> , la contribution exceptionnelle <b>du site tient à</b> la fenêtre [...]	Pas une erreur factuelle. La traduction met l'accent plus fortement sur « toutefois » que la version anglaise. L'UICN propose la révision suivante : « La contribution exceptionnelle <b>du bien proposé tient à</b> la fenêtre [...] »
Page 212, colonne de droite, paragraphe 1, entête	<b>Éléments</b> requis en matière de protection et de gestion	<b>Éléments</b> requis en matière de protection et de gestion	Pas une erreur factuelle. Utilisation incohérente des accents pour les lettres majuscules. La correction proposée par l'État partie est acceptée.
Page 212, colonne de droite, paragraphe 3, ligne 9	<b>En outre, la gestion des zones du bien couvertes par le parc national est guidée par le plan de gestion du parc national d'Anticosti.</b>	Supprimer cette phrase, car il n'y a pas de plan de gestion propre au parc national, mais un plan directeur. Nous proposons donc de supprimer cette phrase, car le plan de gestion s'applique pour l'ensemble du site proposé, y compris le parc national.	Pas une erreur factuelle. Précision. L'UICN considère que cette information est importante et propose la précision suivante : « En outre, la gestion des zones du bien couvertes par le parc national est guidée <b>par le plan directeur</b> du parc national d'Anticosti. »
Page 212, colonne de droite, paragraphe 5, lignes 3 à 6	<u>Félicite</u> l'État partie pour l'extrême qualité de l'analyse comparative et du dossier de la proposition, <b>et se félicite de</b> l'appui financier et scientifique solide <b>fourni par l'État partie</b> pour soutenir le bien, ainsi que de l'engagement des <b>communautés innues</b> de Ekuanitshit et de Nutashkuan [...]	<u>Félicite</u> l'État partie pour l'extrême qualité de l'analyse comparative et du dossier de la proposition, <b>pour</b> l'appui financier et scientifique solide pour soutenir le bien, ainsi que de l'engagement des communautés <b>locales et</b> innues de Ekuanitshit et de Nutashkuan [...]	Pas une erreur factuelle. La proposition par l'État partie est acceptée.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Rwanda

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Nyungwe National Park

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** IUCN

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 3	Overall, IUCN concludes that the protection requirements for the nominated property are met, <b>but considers that the legal definition of the buffer zone would need to be strengthened so as to serve as an effective added layer of protection</b>	<b>During the mapping of the buffer zone, only planted forests were mapped and gazetted. Tea plantations, fully playing a buffer role and meant to last long were not included in the gazetted buffer zone. This is something that will be addressed in signing a sustainable land use agreement with the tea factory managers and including the plantations in the gazetted buffer zone</b>	Not a factual error Misunderstanding. IUCN refers to the buffer zone as proposed in the nomination (i.e. the gazetted buffer zone that includes only planted forests) and considers that the legal status of this buffer zone needs to be strengthened. IUCN welcomes that it is planned to sign sustainable land use agreement to include the plantations in the gazetted buffer zone whilst noting that this extended buffer zone was not in place at the time of writing of the evaluation report.
Page 5 Column 1 Paragraph 4	IUCN considers that the protection status of the nominated property meets the requirements of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i> but that <b>the requirements are currently not met for the nominated property's buffer zone.</b>	<b>The nominated property meets the requirements of the operational guidelines and provisions are to be put in place for the property's buffer zone to fully meet the requirements (refer to the previous proposed correction)</b>	Not a factual error  Difference of opinion. The proposed wording confirms IUCN's position in the evaluation report. IUCN agrees that provisions are to be put in place for the property's buffer zone to fully meet the requirements. Thus, the requirements are currently not met.
Page 5 Column 2 Paragraph 4	IUCN considers that the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zones <b>partially meet the requirements of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i></b>	<b>The boundaries of the nominated property meet the requirements of the operational guidelines and provisions are to be put in place for the property's buffer zone to fully meet the requirements (cfr above)</b>  Regarding the lack of connectivity between the three forest blocks, we have the following comments: - The tiny Gisakura Forest is not really isolated since birds and monkeys easily pass from the big forest to this small forest; even the Angola colobus monkeys pass	Not a factual error.  See point above and IUCN wishes to recall that the supplementary information provided by the State Party stated that the "long term plan as reflected in the Long Term Sustainability Strategy (...) is for the creation of wildlife corridors linking the 2 forests (Cyamudongo and Gisakura) to the main forest."

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p>through the tea fields.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Cyamudongo forest was never really connected with the Nyungwe forest. The two forests were “joined” and in contact until over a century ago but have always been separated ecologically by the Bugarama Rift (a fault older than that of the Rusizi Valley). The forests located at the same altitude on either side of this rift are markedly different; botanical inventories carried out recently but still unpublished demonstrate this perfectly. Establishing a corridor connecting these two forests would therefore not make sense biologically and, moreover, would inevitably provoke hostile reactions among human populations.</p>	
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 3	Therefore, IUCN considers that <b>the nominated property is currently not meeting management requirements in line with paragraph 108 of the Operational Guidelines, which requires each nominated property to have an appropriate management plan</b> which must specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property should be preserved	<p><b>The nominated property is in a process to meet the management requirement in line with paragraph 108 of the operational guidelines which requires each nominated property to have an appropriate management plan</b></p> <p><i>It should be remembered that if the Rwandan government called on African Parks to manage this national park, it is partly because the previous managers did not meet expectations. It was therefore quite normal that the production of a new management plan took time and could only be done after having acquired a good knowledge of both the forest massif and the problems that threaten it</i></p> <p><i>The Long Term Sustainable Strategy shared with the evaluation team sets a global management framework and additional tools are to follow.</i></p>	Not a factual error
Page 6 Column 1 Paragraph 4	IUCN considers <b>the management of the nominated property does not meet the requirements of the Operational Guidelines</b>	<p><b>The management of the nominated property meets the requirements of the Operational Guidelines</b></p> <p><i>(Cfr explanations above)</i></p>	Not a factual error.  See point above.
Page 7 Column 1 Paragraph 8	In summary, IUCN considers that <b>the integrity requirements and protection and management requirements of the Operational Guidelines are partially met</b>	<p><b>The integrity requirements and protection and management requirements of the Operational Guidelines are met.</b> Moreover, the LTSS document details the plans and interventions underway to improve the park’s protection and rehabilitate the habitat and historically present wildlife</p> <p><i>(Cfr explanations above)</i></p>	Not a factual error.  See point above. IUCN notes that the proposed conclusion does not logically follow from the wording proposed above on which this conclusion would be based.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 7 Column 2 Paragraph 3	IUCN considers that the nominated property <b>does not meet this criterion.(ix)</b>	<p>The nominated property <b>meets the criterion. (ix)</b></p> <p>- Nyungwe Forest is currently the only forest in the Albertine Rift where the full range of forest and non-forest habitats still exists. Elsewhere, moors and other open habitats have been planted with exotic trees since for many people only dense forests are valuable. It is also true that the dynamic between all these environments, forest and non-forest, has not been "scientifically" studied. It hasn't been anywhere else. On the other hand, this dynamic has been observed over more than 50 years, enough time to understand its mechanisms to recognise and appreciate it.</p> <p>- Regarding the disappearance of the 4 species of large mammals, it should be noted that before 1948 elephants only visited the Nyungwe forest seasonally from .... Their permanent presence therefore only lasted 25 years at most. Furthermore, their impact was concentrated on certain ridge forests. The buffaloes lived around the large bogs. There was therefore very likely an impact of these animals on the vegetation, but it must have been quite limited and did not affect the entire forest area</p> <p>- The grey parrot <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> has not yet disappeared from the Nyungwe massif but it has indeed become very rare, probably because this bird is at the limit of its altitudinal distribution there. It is a species of low altitude or submontane forests. "Reintroducing" it would probably not change much to its current status</p> <p>- The "roots" of the initial extinction of the 4 species of large mammals were hunting for ivory and poaching for meat by artisanal gold miners. They have therefore disappeared for more than 15 years. The decline of illegal activities and strict respect of the integrity of the property over the last 25 years give hope for a brighter future.</p>	<p>Not a factual error</p> <p>Difference of opinion.</p> <p>The fact that these dynamics have not been studied in the nominated property is in the view of IUCN not offset by the fact that these dynamics have not been scientifically studied anywhere else. Global significance under criterion (ix) cannot be scientifically proven based on the absence of scientific study globally. Whilst improvements in condition following the decline of illegal activities could be anticipated, the assessment of criteria has to be made based on the current situation of the property, and criterion (ix) is not met in the view of IUCN.</p>

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Saudi Arabia

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** IUCN

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
P 1 (149) column 2 line 1	<b>Uruq Bani Ma'arid</b> Protected Area, Empty Quarter of Saudi Arabia. Mammalia...	'Uruq Bani Ma'arid Protected Area, Empty Quarter of Saudi Arabia. Mammalia...	Not a factual error Reference correctly displayed as published. Error in title of the reference.
p 1 (149) column 2 lines 8-12	Hall, M., Miller, A., <b>Liewellyn, O.</b> , Al-Abbassi, T., Al-Harbi, R., Al-Shammari, K. (2011). Important <b>Plants</b> Areas in the Arabian Peninsula: 3: 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid.	Hall, M., Miller, A., Llewellyn, O., Al-Abbassi, T., Al-Harbi, R., Al-Shammari, K. (2011). Important Plant Areas in the Arabian Peninsula: 3: 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid.	Not a factual error Typos. Reference incorrectly displayed and not as published. Therefore, the correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 1 (149) column 2 line 29	<b>National</b> Heritage Commission	Heritage Commission	Factual error The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 1 (149) column 2 line 31	municipality of <b>Sultana</b>	municipality of Sultanah	Not a factual error IUCN followed the corresponding references in the nomination document (see e.g. page 123) and the management plan (see e.g. page 33). The correction proposed by the State Party is however agreed.
p 2 (150) column 2 line 1	Spiny-tailed Lizard ( <i>Uromastyx aegyptica</i> )	Spiny-tailed Lizard ( <i>Uromastyx aegyptia</i> )	Not a factual error Typo. The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 2 (150) column 2 lines 56-57	contains the <b>largest dunes</b> on the Arabian Peninsula, which are <b>one of</b> the largest of this type worldwide	contains the largest linear dunes on the Arabian Peninsula, which are among the largest of this type worldwide	Factual error The first point of the correction proposed by the State Party is agreed (the text should read "largest linear dunes"). The second point ("one of" or "among") is not considered necessary as both versions are correct.
p 3 (151) column 1 lines 15-18	the Arabian Oryx, <b>Arabian Sand Gazelle, and the Arabian Mountain Gazelle</b> have successfully been reintroduced into their natural habitats <b>after decades of extinction in the wild.</b>	the Arabian Oryx, Arabian Sand Gazelle, and the Arabian Mountain Gazelle have successfully been reintroduced into their natural habitats; in the case of the Arabian Oryx, after decades of extinction in the wild.	Factual error The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.

p 4 (152) column 1 lines 27-28	the National <b>Centre</b> for Wildlife (NCW)	the National Center for Wildlife (NCW)	Not a factual error IUCN followed the corresponding references in the nomination document (see p.148, 173, and 176).
p 4 (152) column 1 lines 35-36	the protection and management of the <b>States</b> Party's protected areas.	the protection and management of the State Party's protected areas.	Not a factual error Typo. The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 4 (152) column 1 lines 38-40	The legal responsibility for historical monuments is vested in the Ministry of <b>Cultural</b> through its Heritage <b>Committee</b> .	The legal responsibility for historical monuments is vested in the Ministry of Culture through its Heritage Commission.	Factual error The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 4 (152) column 1 lines 43-44	overall, the protection and management of <b>Uruq Bani Ma-arid</b> is robust	overall, the protection and management of 'Uruq Bani Ma'arid is robust	Not a factual error Spelling mistake. The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 4 (152) column 2 lines 14-17	It is also the only place where <b>these animal populations are</b> completely free ranging in an area with a high level of ecological integrity	It is also the only place where the Arabian oryx is completely free ranging in an area with a high level of ecological integrity	Factual error The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 5 (153) column 1 lines 15-16	the National <b>Centre</b> for Wildlife (NCW)	the National Center for Wildlife (NCW)	See above point.
p 6 (154) column 1 lines 23-24	So far, <b>visitor</b> activity has not caused negative impacts on the nominated property.	visitation activity has not caused negative impacts (or, visitor activity has not...)	Not a factual error Typo. The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 6 (154) column 2 lines 1-2	there are further <b>archeological</b> artefacts inside the nominated area.	further archaeological artefacts... (the spelling archaeological is used elsewhere in the report)	Not a factual error Typo. The correction proposed by the State Party is agreed.
p 6 (154) column 2 lines 55-56 – p 7 (155) column 1 lines 1-2	reintroduction of iconic desert animals, including the Arabian Oryx, <b>Arabian Sand Gazelle, and Arabian Mountain Gazelle into their natural habitats after decades of extinction in the wild.</b>	reintroduction of iconic desert animals, including the Arabian Oryx, Arabian Sand Gazelle, and Arabian Mountain Gazelle into their natural habitats – in the case of the Arabian Oryx, after decades of extinction in the wild.	See above point.
p 8 (156) column 1 lines 26-31	The varied topography of the property creates a wide range of wildlife habitats and niches, including ecological refuges <b>to</b> the Arabian Oryx, <b>Arabian Sand Gazelles, and Arabian Mountain Gazelles, successfully reintroduced into their natural habitats after decades of extinction in the wild,</b>	The varied topography of the property creates a wide range of wildlife habitats and niches, including ecological refuges for the Arabian Oryx, Arabian Sand Gazelles, and Arabian Mountain Gazelles, successfully reintroduced into their natural habitats (in the case of the Arabian Oryx, after decades of extinction in the wild),	See above point.

**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
FACTUAL ERRORS IN  
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Azerbaijan

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Cultural Landscape of Khinalig People and “Köç Yolu” Transhumance Route

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY’S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

<b>Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation</b>	<b>Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)</b>	<b>Proposed correction by the State Party</b>	<b>Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre</b>
Page 385, Column 2, Paragraph 3	The original boundaries of the nominated property as proposed in the nomination dossier had an area of 40,443.255 ha, and a buffer zone of 100,491.845 ha	The original boundaries of the nominated property as proposed in the nomination dossier had an area of 44,829.41 ha, and a buffer zone of 109,392.78 ha	<p>The updated areas for the property and the buffer zone were not specified in the documents provided by the State Party with the additional information submitted on 28 February 2023.</p> <p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification and suggests to change “original” for “revised” in the correction proposed by the State Party.</p>



## FORMULAIRE POUR LA SOUMISSION DES ERREURS FACTUELLES DANS LES EVALUATIONS DES ORGANISATIONS CONSULTATIVES

(conformément au paragraphe 150 des *Orientations*)

ÉTAT(S) PARTIE(S) : France

ÉVALUATION DE LA PROPOSITION D'INSCRIPTION DU SITE : La Maison Carrée de Nîmes

ÉVALUATION DE L'ORGANISATION CONSULTATIVE CONCERNÉE : ICOMOS

Page, colonne, ligne de l'évaluation de l'Organisation consultative	Phrase incluant l'erreur factuelle (l'erreur factuelle devrait figurer en gras)	Correction proposée par l'Etat partie	Commentaire (s'il y en a) de l'Organisation consultative et/ou du Centre du patrimoine mondial
<b>Catoon P 469 Coll. I L 1 et 6</b>	The Maison Carrée <b>in Nîmes</b> (France) No 1569rev  1 Basic information  Official name as proposed by the State Party The Maison Carrée <b>in Nîmes</b>	The Maison Carrée <b>of Nîmes</b> (France) No 1569rev  1 Basic information  Official name as proposed by the State Party The Maison Carrée <b>of Nîmes</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
<b>P 517 Coll. II L 31 et 32</b>	... 3. lancer un programme de conservation actif pour améliorer l'état et le cadre de la <b>porte</b> d'Auguste et de la <b>porte</b> de France tout en réduisant...	... 3. lancer un programme de conservation actif pour améliorer l'état et le cadre de la <b>Porte</b> d'Auguste et de la <b>Porte</b> de France tout en réduisant...	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
<b>P 518 Coll. I L 32</b>  <b>P 470 Coll. I L 25</b>	Toutes sont dotées d'un fût cannelé et agrémentées de chapiteaux corinthiens en forme de <b>cloche</b> sur lesquels repose un entablement ...  All are fluted and adorned with <b>Corinthian bell-shaped</b> capitals, on which rests an entablature composed of a three-fascia architrave with rows of ovolo ornaments between them, a frieze with acanthus rinceaux, and an elaborately sculpted cornice.	Toutes sont dotées d'un fût cannelé et agrémentées de chapiteaux corinthiens en forme de <b>cloche inversée</b> sur lesquels repose un entablement ...  All are fluted and adorned with <b>Corinthian inversed bell-shaped</b> capitals , on which rests an entablature composed of a three-fascia architrave with rows of ovolo ornaments between them, a frieze with acanthus rinceaux, and an elaborately sculpted cornice.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence and suggests that "inversée" be translated as "inverted".
<b>P 518 Coll. I L 39</b>	Une toiture à deux pans, sur un <b>cadre</b> en bois, couverte de tuiles romaines <i>imbrex et tegulae</i> ...	Une toiture à deux pans, sur une <b>charpente en bois</b> , couverte de tuiles romaines <i>imbrex et tegulae</i> ...	ICOMOS accepts this clarification and considers it to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.

<p><b>P 518</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 7 à 10</b></p> <p><b>P 470</b> <b>Coll. I et II</b> <b>L 52 et L 1</b></p>	<p>Elle se lisait comme suit (traduction du latin) ; « À <i>Caius Caesar, fils d'Auguste, consul, et Lucius Caesar, fils d'Auguste, consul désigné ; aux Princes de la jeunesse</i> ».</p> <p>It read (translated from Latin): <i>'To Gaius Caesar, son of Augustus, consul, and Lucius Caesar, son of Augustus consul designate; to the Princes of Youth'</i>.</p>	<p>Elle se lisait comme suit (traduction du latin) ; « À <i>Caius Caesar, fils d'Auguste, consul, À Lucius Caesar, fils d'Auguste, consul désigné ; Princes de la jeunesse</i> ».</p> <p>It read (translated from Latin): <i>'To Gaius Caesar, son of Augustus, consul, to Lucius Caesar, son of Augustus consul designate; Princes of Youth'</i>.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence and notes that different translations were used in the nomination dossier (pp. 28, 60, 73).</p>
<p><b>P 518</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 23</b></p> <p><b>P 470</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 13</b></p>	<p>Cette pratique religieuse a été utilisée par le système de propagande impériale d'Auguste comme un outil pour encourager la loyauté des provinces vis-à-vis de <b>leur maître</b>, et ainsi unifier l'empire sur le plan politique.</p> <p>This religious practice was used by Augustus system of imperial propaganda as a tool to foster loyalty of the provinces to <b>the ruler</b> and thus politically unify the Empire.</p>	<p>Cette pratique religieuse a été utilisée par le système de propagande impériale d'Auguste comme un outil pour encourager la loyauté des provinces vis-à-vis de <b>l'empereur</b> et ainsi unifier l'empire sur le plan politique.</p> <p>This religious practice was used by Augustus system of imperial propaganda as a tool to foster loyalty of the provinces to <b>the Emperor</b> and thus politically unify the Empire.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers it to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.</p>
<p><b>P 519</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 23</b></p> <p><b>P 471</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 10</b></p>	<p>De nos jours, les façades néo-classiques des immeubles donnent sur le monument au nord, à l'est et au sud, tandis qu'à l'ouest, le bâtiment du Carré d'Art (<b>musée d'art contemporain</b>) avec sa façade en verre ferme cet espace.</p> <p>Nowadays, neoclassical façades of buildings face the monument on the north, east and south while to the west the building of <i>Carré d'Art</i> (Museum of <b>Contemporary Art</b>) with its glass façade closes off the space.</p>	<p>De nos jours, les façades néo-classiques des immeubles donnent sur le monument au nord, à l'est et au sud, tandis qu'à l'ouest, le bâtiment du Carré d'Art (<b>musée d'art contemporain -bibliothèque</b>) avec sa façade en verre ferme cet espace.</p> <p>Nowadays, neoclassical façades of buildings face the monument on the north, east and south while to the west the building of <i>Carré d'Art</i> (Museum of <b>Contemporary Art - Library</b>) with its glass façade closes off the space.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers it to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.</p>
<p><b>P 519</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 38</b></p>	<p>À cette époque également, une <b>toiture en verre fut installée dans la cella</b> et le plafond du <i>pronaos</i> fut remplacé.</p>	<p>À cette époque également, une, <b>verrière fut installée au dessus de la cella</b> et le plafond du <i>pronaos</i> fut remplacé.</p>	<p>ICOMOS accepts this clarification and considers it to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.</p>
<p><b>P 519</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 21</b></p>	<p>Une intervention similaire est prévue aux abords de la Porte de France (projetée pour <b>2022-2025</b>), à l'extrémité sud de la zone tampon, où est actuellement développé le projet de palais des Congrès ...</p>	<p>Une intervention similaire est prévue aux abords de la Porte de France (projetée pour <b>2024-2025</b>), à l'extrémité sud de la zone tampon, où est actuellement développé le projet de palais des Congrès ...</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but notes that studies that will precede the actual works (planned for 2024-2025) are scheduled for 2022-2024; the statement of ICOMOS includes both</p>

<p><b>P 471</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 6</b></p>	<p>A similar intervention is planned in the vicinity of <i>Porte de France</i> (projected for <b>2022-2025</b>), in the southern end of the buffer zone, where the project of <i>Palais des Congrès</i> ...</p>	<p>A similar intervention is planned in the vicinity of <i>Porte de France</i> (projected for <b>2024-2025</b>), in the southern end of the buffer zone, where the project of <i>Palais des Congrès</i> ...</p>	<p>stages of the implementation of this project.</p>
<p><b>P 520</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 16</b></p>	<p>... la Maison Carrée est un exemple exceptionnel de temple romain d'ordre corinthien, conçu sur le modèle des monuments construits à Rome sous <b>l'administration</b> d'Auguste, qui témoigne d'une période importante dans l'histoire de la Rome antique ...</p>	<p>... la Maison Carrée est un exemple exceptionnel de temple romain d'ordre corinthien, conçu sur le modèle des monuments construits à Rome <b>sous le règne</b> d'Auguste, qui témoigne d'une période importante dans l'histoire de la Rome antique...</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers it to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.</p>
<p><b>P 522</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 22</b></p> <p><b>P 473</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 44</b></p>	<p>La piétonisation de la rue Auguste est censée renforcer l'axe visuel depuis la place de la <b>République</b> en direction de l'entrée du temple.</p> <p>Pedestrianisation of <i>rue Auguste</i> is meant to accentuate the visual axis from the <i>place de la République</i> towards the entrance of the temple.</p>	<p>La piétonisation de la rue Auguste est censée renforcer l'axe visuel depuis la place de la <b>Révolution</b> en direction de l'entrée du temple.</p> <p>Pedestrianisation of <i>Rue Auguste</i> is meant to accentuate the visual axis from the <i>Place de la Révolution</i> towards the entrance of the temple.</p>	<p>ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.</p>
<p><b>P 522</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 31</b></p> <p><b>P 474</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 48</b></p>	<p>De ce fait, la place de la <b>République</b> et la zone située le long de l'avenue Feuchères, reliant la gare ferroviaire de la SNCF à l'esplanade Charles-de-Gaulle, ont été ajoutées à la zone tampon.</p> <p>Hence, the <i>place de la République</i> and the area along <i>avenue Feuchères</i>, connecting the SNCF train station with <i>esplanade Charles-de-Gaulle</i>, have been added to the buffer zone.</p>	<p>De ce fait, la place de la <b>Révolution</b> et la zone située le long de l'avenue Feuchères, reliant la gare ferroviaire de la SNCF à l'esplanade Charles-de-Gaulle, ont été ajoutées à la zone tampon.</p> <p>Hence, the <i>Place de la Révolution</i> and the area along <i>avenue Feuchères</i>, connecting the SNCF train station with <i>esplanade Charles-de-Gaulle</i>, have been added to the buffer zone.</p>	<p>ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.</p>
<p><b>P 523</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 25 et 26</b></p> <p><b>P 474</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 38 et 39</b></p>	<p>..., la Direction régionale des affaires culturelles <b>Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées</b> à Montpellier, le Service <b>du secteur sauvegardé</b> de Nîmes et le Service régional de l'Inventaire à Toulouse.</p> <p>..., the <i>Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées</i> in Montpellier, the <i>Service du Secteur Sauvegardé</i> of Nîmes, and the <i>Service régional de l'Inventaire</i> in Toulouse.</p>	<p>..., la Direction régionale des affaires culturelles <b>Occitanie</b> à Montpellier, le Service <b>du Site patrimonial remarquable</b> de Nîmes et le Service régional de l'Inventaire à Toulouse.</p> <p>..., the <i>Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles Occitanie</i> in Montpellier, the <i>Service du Site patrimonial remarquable</i> of Nîmes, and the <i>Service régional de l'Inventaire</i> in Toulouse.</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but notes that the ICOMOS sentence is based on the information provided on p. 230 of the nomination dossier.</p>
<p><b>P 523</b> <b>Coll. I</b></p>	<p><b>La Direction régionale</b> des affaires culturelles (DRAC)</p>	<p><b>La Ville de Nîmes avec la Direction régionale</b> des</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.</p>

<p><b>L 35</b></p> <p><b>P 474</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 47</b></p>	<p>réunit actuellement la documentation associée à la conservation et à la restauration du temple, ...</p> <p><b>The Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles (DRAC)</b> is currently assembling documentation related to the conservation and restoration of the temple, ...</p>	<p>affaires culturelles (DRAC) réunit actuellement la documentation associée à la conservation et à la restauration du temple...</p> <p><b>The City of Nîmes with the Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles (DRAC)</b> is currently assembling documentation related to the conservation and restoration of the temple, ...</p>	
<p><b>P 525</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 2</b></p>	<p>Le <b>plan</b> directeur du tourisme pour la ville de Nîmes est actuellement en cours de révision.</p>	<p>Le <b>schéma</b> directeur du tourisme pour la ville de Nîmes est actuellement en cours de révision.</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.</p>
<p><b>P 525</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 33</b></p>	<p>Un plan de formation continue pour sensibiliser les agents municipaux, tels que les agents d'exécution, les prestataires <b>de de</b> la collectivité ...</p>	<p>Un plan de formation continue pour sensibiliser les agents municipaux, tels que les agents d'exécution, les prestataires <b>de</b> la collectivité ...</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.</p>
<p><b>P 525</b> <b>Coll. II</b> <b>L 37</b></p> <p><b>P 477</b> <b>Coll. I</b> <b>L 35</b></p>	<p>Brève synthèse</p> <p>La Maison Carrée est un temple pseudo-périptère hexastyle de style corinthien érigé au Ier siècle de notre ère sur le forum de la colonie romaine de <i>Nemausus</i>.</p> <p>Brief synthesis</p> <p>The <i>Maison Carrée</i> is a pseudoperipteral hexastyle Corinthian-style temple erected in the 1st century CE in the forum of the Roman colony of <i>Nemausus</i></p>	<p>Brève synthèse</p> <p><b>Située en région Occitanie</b>, la Maison Carrée <b>de Nîmes</b> est un temple pseudo-périptère hexastyle de style corinthien érigé au Ier siècle de notre ère sur le forum de la colonie romaine de <i>Nemausus</i>.</p> <p>Brief synthesis</p> <p><b>Located in the Occitanie region</b>, the <i>Maison Carrée of Nîmes</i> is a pseudoperipteral hexastyle Corinthian-style temple erected in the 1st century CE in the forum of the Roman colony of <i>Nemausus</i></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers it to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.</p>

**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
FACTUAL ERRORS IN  
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** India

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page, column, line of the evaluation report by the Advisory Body	Recommendations by the Advisory body	Responses by the state party	
Page 350; Column 2; Line 33	<b>Expand the property area of the Channakeshava Temple to include the Vishnusamudra Tank and the <i>Kere Beedi</i> (Tank Road);</b>	The raft festival ( <i>theppotsava</i> ) is one of the festivals that forms part of the temple's annual festival. On this day, a procession goes through the tank street ( <i>kere beedhi</i> ) to the Vishnusamudra tank, where the deity is taken around on a raft. This tradition of celebrating the raft festival, annually at the Vishnusamudra tank along the tank street ( <i>kere beedhi</i> ) began only in the 16th century, more than 400 years after the establishment of the Channakeshava temple. It was introduced during the Vijayanagara dynasty which ruled in these parts after the Hoysalas had disappeared from history. An inscription dated 1524 CE and located at Utpati village close to the tank records the beginning of the raft festival in this tank and the construction of a pillared hall ( <i>mantapa</i> ) for this purpose. The tank is devoid of any of the attributes of the nomination such as Architectural Eclecticism; Profusion, Ornament and Embellishment to Enhance Sacredness; or Artistic Agency. However, since it is now culturally significant to the temple, the	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

		tank and the street were included in the buffer zone of the nominated property.	
Page 350; Column 2; Line 36	<b>Improve the conditions of the historical remains and significant views in the buffer zone of the Channakeshava Temple component part;</b>	An action plan is prepared by the respective authorities to take up the conservation of the historical remains in the Buffer Zone. The action plan will be submitted to the District Level Heritage Committees and the Apex Committee for approval in the next financial year.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 350; Column 2; Line 39	<b>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;</b>	The interpretation panels which give a holistic idea of the dynasty and provide the context on the emergence of the spectacular Hoysala Architecture are under preparation by Archaeological Survey of India. Regarding tourism facilities, the works are in progress, they are already being improved by the Archaeological Survey of India and the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
Page 350; Column 2; Line 46	<b>Establish the carrying capacity for the nominated property to use it as the baseline for tourist management;</b>	Channakeshava Temple is the only living temple of the three nominated properties. The annual festival of the temple, conducted outside the temple complex, attracts large number of devotees. The festival is traditionally a community managed event. Local residents volunteer their services for various roles including crowd management, safety and security, food distribution, and managing the surroundings. Devotees are allowed into the temple complex in a highly regulated manner, thus preserving the values of the temple. The carrying capacity is not a concern in such annual festivals which are a feature of many other World Heritage living temples in India such as the Virupaksha Temple in Hampi and the Brihadeshwara temple in Thanjavur, to name a few. District authorities have worked with local stakeholders to successfully manage such large crowds for many decades, without any untoward incidents.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information letters that have been fully considered.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Indonesia

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Cosmological Axis of Yogyakarta and its Historic Landmarks

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
p. 352, L column, line 9	City of <b>Yogykarta</b> and Regency of Bantul	City of Yogyakarta and Regency of Bantul	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 352, L column, line 14	... by <b>Sultan Mangkubumi</b> and has continued ...	... by the Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono I and has continued ...	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
p. 352, R column, line 18	<b>The letter sent by ICOMOS in October 2022 requested clarification from the State Party on the implications for the nominated property and its buffer zone.</b>	The letter sent by ICOMOS in October 2022 requested clarification from the State Party on the implications for the nominated property and its buffer zone. Information has been given by the State Party that this issue has been resolved and there is no implication for the nominated property and its buffer zone.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change. The purpose of this section of the evaluation text is only to summarise the requests from ICOMOS to the State Party. The responses by the State Party, and resolution of these issues is acknowledged in other parts of the evaluation document.
p. 353, L column, line 10	... <b>the Sultan Mangkubumi</b> in 1755, and is laid out to represent ...	... the Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono I in 1755, and is laid out to represent ...	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
p. 353, L column, line 48	The town plan comprises the Tugu Monument situated at the northernmost point of the axis with <b>the Malioboro Street</b> as the communication route.	The Town Plan comprises the Tugu Monument situated at the northernmost point of the axis with the Margatama Street – Malioboro Street – Margamulya Street – Pangurakan Street as the communication route.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 353, L column, line 57	From the southern gate of the Kraton, <b>Ali Maksum Street</b> axis leads to the Pangung Krapyak Monument, the landmark which	From the southern gate of the Kraton, D.I Panjaitan street (Gebayanan Street) and Ali Maksum Street axis	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

	indicates the southern border of the town.	lead to the Panggung Krapyak Monument, the landmark which indicates the southern border of the town.	
p. 354, L column, line 24	... the restoration of <b>the northern square/Karaton Ngayogyakarta Complex</b> and several adaptive reuse proposals.	... the restoration of the Northern Square/Kraton Ngayogyakarta Complex and several adaptive reuse proposals.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 354, L column, line 41	<b>The Yogyakarta Regional Government</b> has strategies in place for disaster	The Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has strategies in place for disaster	ICOMOS acknowledges this editorial change.
p. 355, R column, line 14	<b>Mataram Java</b>	Mataram of Java	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 355, R column, line 49	<b>Javanese</b> cultural traditions	Javanese cultural traditions	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 356, L column, line 3	... making of Batik cloth and Keris daggers, as well as the performance of Gamelan music and Wayang puppet theatre. <b>The State Party refers to the inclusion of a number of these art forms in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage).</b>	... making of Batik cloth and Keris daggers, as well as the performance of Gamelan music and Wayang puppet theatre. The State Party refers to the inclusion of a number of these art forms in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage), i.e. Wayang puppet theatre (2008), Indonesian Kris (2008), Indonesian Batik (2009), dan Gamelan (2021).	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
p. 356, L column, line 12	<b>ICOMOS acknowledges the importance of intangible cultural heritage attributes of the nominated property, although considers that the values they expressed are better reflected in relation to the justification for criterion (iii). ICOMOS considers that criterion (vi) has not been demonstrated.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges the importance of intangible cultural heritage attributes of the nominated property. The living traditions of wayang shadow puppet, batik, gamelan and keris are all preserved, used, and performed in the Kraton. Hence, these traditions are tangibly associated with the nominated property and all have outstanding universal values as recognized by UNESCO in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
p. 356, L column, line 18	<b>ICOMOS considers that criteria (ii) and (iii) have been met, but that criterion (vi) has not been demonstrated.</b>	ICOMOS considers that criteria (ii), (iii), and (vi) have been met	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.



p. 357, R column, line 28	Most of the attributes are maintained by the Office of <b>the Kraton and the Special Region of Yogyakarta</b> which are under the administration of <b>the Sultan</b> .	Most of the attributes are maintained by the Office of the Karaton and the Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta which are under the administration of the Sultan who is also the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error (Karaton).  In relation to the rest of the proposed text, ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
p. 358, L column, line 38	These are the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2012 Concerning the Specialty of the Special Region of <b>Yogyakarta</b> (Article 5e),	These are the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2012 concerning the Specialty of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Article 5e),	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 358, L Column, line 48	... <b>Yogyakarta</b> laws that apply ...	... Provincial laws that apply ....	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
p. 358, R column, line 3	The Sultan, the royal family, and the Office of <b>the Kraton</b> are the responsible persons in these matters in cooperation with <b>the Directorate of Cultural Protection, Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology in the supervision of the areas of Yogyakarta and the Bantul Regency</b> .	The Sultan, the royal family, and the Office of the Karaton are the responsible persons in these matters in cooperation with the Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology in the supervision of the areas of Yogyakarta Municipality and the Bantul Regency.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error (Karaton).  In relation to the remainder of the revised text, ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 358, R column, line 24	A Management Plan has been developed with actions proposed for the period 2022-2025. <b>The responsible body is the Special Region of Yogyakarta.</b>	A Management Plan has been developed with actions proposed for the period 2022-2025 under the responsibility of the Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta.	ICOMOS acknowledges this editorial change.
p. 359, R column, line 31	... have proof of residence permits issued by <b>the Karaton Ngayogyakarta</b> ...	... have proof of residence permits issued by the Karaton Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat ...	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 361, R column, line 37	... is chaired by <b>the Governor (the Sultan of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat)</b> ...	... is chaired by the Sultan of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat who is also the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta ...	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
p. 361, R column, line 44	... management system <b>though</b> an administrative structure ...	... management system through an administrative structure ...	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Iran (Islamic Republic of)

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Cultural Landscape of Masouleh

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
P:364, Column: 1 Line: 30	Houses in Masouleh may have up to <b>two floors</b> ;	Houses in Masouleh may have up to <b>three floors</b> ; ===== <b>(See the Executive Summary, P. 21)</b> A considerable number of houses are in three floors and belong to the Ilkanid or Safavid periods which make them technically be of paramount importance (See Nomination report, p. 97, Photo in below)	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. There is no mention of the floor numbers of houses in Masouleh in the executive summary. Photos also show two-storey houses in Masouleh.
P:364, Column: 1 Line: 33	windows <b>may vary in size</b> and are usually decorated with intricate wooden frames;	Windows in <b>Masouleh enjoy an evolutionary pattern which are known as "Masouleh-specific window pattern" but may vary in size</b> and are usually decorated with intricate wooden frames; <b>(See the Executive Summary, P. 21)</b> ===== <b>State Party's further explanations:</b> This type of window may be considered as an OUV relating to the Criterion II.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change and detailing which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.  ICOMOS considers that this explanation contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
P:364, Column: Left Lines: 46-48	...it was a <b>settlement specialising in blacksmithing, which remained in operation between the 11th and the 14th centuries.</b>	...it was <b>the main and primary residence of people (at least from Parthian period onwards) and has been one of the important centers in the field of metalworking</b> between the 11th and the 14th centuries. (See Nomination Report p. 25, line 14 & p. 43, line 7)	The nomination dossier at p. 25 states the following: [...] test excavations in the Masouleh town and its vicinity in 2012 during which evidence of Parthian, Safavid and Qajar occupations was identified (Hamrang, 2017). He also reexcavated Kohneh Masouleh. In the same year, Behzad Ali-Talesh

			<p>conducted a regional archaeological survey around Masouleh that led to discovery of eight archeological sites dating to the Iron Age III, Seljuk and recent centuries.</p> <p>Occupation in archaeological terms is not used to indicate “main a primary residence of people” but is more generic in nature. ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence and which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.</p>
<p>P:365, Column: 1 Line: <b>11-14</b></p>	<p>No clarification is provided, however, on how this distinction has emerged and what are the ties between the Taleshi living in Masouleh and those in other mountainous regions or in the plains themselves.</p>	<p><b>A clear</b> clarification is provided, however, on how this distinction has emerged and what are the ties between the Taleshi living in Masouleh and those in other mountainous regions or in the plains themselves.</p> <p>=====</p> <p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> As clearly mentioned in the Additional Information II (p. 17, lines: 24-28), semi-nomadic settlements located in the cultural landscape, have formed social unity through their years of coexistence and they all identify as citizens of Masouleh and refer to themselves as Masoulehie (being from Masouleh). Being from Masouleh does not mean that they have distanced from their original racial and linguistic roots.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the correction and explanation re-iterate arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.</p>
<p>P:365, Column: 1 Line: <b>32</b></p>	<p>The nomination dossier maintains that the Taleshi people who today inhabit the nominated property and the region are descendants of the ancient Cadusii, nomadic herdsmen and warriors, on the implicit grounds that the Taleshi occupy more or less the same area as was attributed to the Cadusii by narrative sources. <b>ICOMOS observes</b></p>	<p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> The relationship between the ancient Cadusii and present Taleshi people can be easily seen in many scientific works including the works of the following famous Iranists: Roman Ghirshman, Richrd N. Frye, and Igor M. Diakonoff. It was available for the State Party to clarify this relationship if the ICOMOS asked.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the explanation re-iterates arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and additional information provided that have been fully considered.</p>

	<b>that occupation of the same area at very distantly separated time periods represents a weak indicator for linking these populations.</b>		
P:365, Column: 1 Line: 46-50	The boundaries are punctiliously described, but the rationale for their delineation is not clear, nor has it been clarified by the additional information provided by the State Party.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> In the Nomination Report (p. 195), the rationale is “ <b>based on the (bowl-shaped) watershed that is known today as the cultural landscape of Masouleh.</b> It includes all elements related to the pastoral lifestyle, ancient communication roads, permanent and temporary settlements of semi-nomads, migration routes, ancient monuments and burial sites, and villages and the historical city of Masouleh as the largest permanent settlement in this landscape.”	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.
P:365, Column: 1 Line: 46-50	Additional cartographic material for the whole nominated property was requested by ICOMOS, <b>but the provided maps are too small to show the necessary level of detail to be informative</b> about the potential attributes supporting the proposed justification for inscription.	Additional cartographic material for the whole nominated property was requested by ICOMOS, <b>and the State Party delivered detailed maps which included</b> potential attributes supporting the proposed justification for inscription to the World Heritage Office and ICOMOS.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion about the size and detail of the maps.
P:365, Column: 2 Line: 8-16	it is not explained whether this distinction is tangibly reflected by the landscape and whether it has generated functional interdependencies between the groups. As all these groups extend well beyond the boundaries of the nominated cultural landscape, none of them is specifically connected only with the nominated property. The importance of cultural interaction between urban dwellers and	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> As it has already explained, the bowl-shaped landscape of Masouleh is located at the provincial borders of three provinces of Gilan (territory of Taleshis), Azerbaijan region (territory of Azeris) and Zanjan (territory of Taats). Although these three groups originally belong to areas much more extensive than the landscape of Masouleh, but as they have lived in this bowl for centuries, they collectively developed a unique Masoulehie identity (See the Additional Information II, p. 17) which differentiates them from their relatives and friends in their original territories. Therefore, the boundaries of the nominated property have been limited to the bowl-shaped landscape.	ICOMOS considers that the explanation re-iterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.

	livestock breeders is stated but not explained.		
P:365, Column: 2 Lines: 21-23	The description of the nominated property and the additional information provide some information about the features of the historic <b>town</b> of Masouleh,	The description of the nominated property and the additional information provide some information about the features of the historic <b>city</b> of Masouleh, ===== <b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The conceptual difference among "village", "town" and "city" in the Islamic architecture is very distinctive, and as Masouleh is a "city", it meets the criterion II. (See Nomination Report, p. 83)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification about town and city in Iran.  ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
P:365, Column: 2 Lines: 23-28	..., its surrounding landscape, and the different historic phases witnessed by this region. <b>However, all these elements do not provide</b> a clear and cohesive image of the nominated property, its formation and of the attributes supporting its potential outstanding significance.	..., its surrounding landscape, and the different historic phases witnessed by this region. <b>The data that has provided in the Nomination report, Executive Summery and the two sets of Additional Information, clearly present</b> a clear and cohesive image of the nominated property, its formation and of the attributes supporting its potential outstanding significance. ===== <b>State Party's further explanations:</b> 1. Existence of transhumance at more than 2000 a.s.l. from the Neolithic period onwards as a result of ecotonic conditions; (See Nomination Report, p. 36, lines: 2-3 & 18-19/ p. 37, line: 9 & 14/ p. 40, line: 4; the Executive Summery, p. 20, line; 7) 2. Emergence of early mining and smelting of iron from the Iron Age and producing high-grade sponge iron (Direct Reduced Iron (DRI)) through genius invention of a four-stage furnace which is, at least, unique in the region from the Parthian period to its golden age in Islamic period. (See Executive Summery, p. 22, line 17/	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered. ICOMOS also considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
Continued from the previous column		p. 23, line: 22/ Nomination Report, p. 26, line 10/ Photos in page 27/ p. 45, photo above shows the four-stage furnace in which high-grade sponge iron (DRI) was produced)/p. 110, lines: 3-20/ p. 120/ p. 126, line: 16/ p. 134, line: 1) 3. Emergence of is "the sole Ilkhanid habitat" "...with a pre-planned urban design" that is also the <b>first terraced</b>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered. ICOMOS also considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

		<b>Islamic “city” in Iran and the region</b> as a result of the Mongol invasion. (See Executive Summery, p. 21, lines 8 & 11/ p. 81/ p. 83, lines: 8-9/ p. 120, lines: 8-17/ p. 125, lines: 1-14/ p. 121, lines: 21-29 / p. 137, lines: 8-17/ Additional Information II, pp. 18 & 19)	
P:366 Column: Right Lines: <del>14-17</del>	The area was home to the Cadusii people, nomadic herdsmen ancestors of the Taleshi people; they made the region an unrivalled example of a pastoral system based on native sheep, goats, <b>and</b> cattle breeds.	The area was home to the Cadusii people, nomadic herdsmen ancestors of the Taleshi people; they made the region an unrivalled example of a pastoral system based on native sheep, goats, cattle breeds <b>and especially Caspian horses</b> . (See Nomination Report, pp. 50, 51, 123; Executive Summery, p. 8, photo above)	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
P:366 Column: Right Lines: <del>18-20</del>	It includes sites demonstrating the early development of early mining and smelting industries that have shaped the economy of the region for millennia.	It includes sites demonstrating the early development of early mining and smelting industries <b>especially the invention of four-phased production of high-grade sponge Iron (DRI)</b> that have shaped the economy of the region for millennia. (See, Nomination Report, Photos in p. 27/ p. 45, photo above shows the four-stage furnace in which high-grade sponge iron (DRI) was produced.)	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
P:366 Column: Right Lines: <del>32-37</del>	The additional information <b>provided</b> in February 2023 suggests a refocus of the narrative around the Masouleh region as a gateway and a refuge in the Alborz Mountains between the coastal plains to the north and the Central Iranian Plateau, and a place for trade with cultural transfer and inter-ethnic exchange.	The additional information in February 2023 <b>reconfirmed the narrative mentioned the Nomination Report</b> around the Masouleh region as a gateway and a refuge in the Alborz Mountains between the coastal plains to the north and the Central Iranian Plateau, and a place for trade with cultural transfer and inter-ethnic exchange. (See Nomination Report pp. 16, 106, 108, 112, 118, 133, 164)	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
P:366 Column: Right Lines: <del>43-45</del>	However, the additional information provided <b>does not suggest that the shift in the justification for inscription can be justified.</b>	<b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> As it has been mentioned in the Nomination Report (p. 121, lines: 23-29; p. 125, lines: 1-14; p. 137, lines: 8-17), designing of the historical “terraced city” of Masouleh is inspired by the immigrants -escaping from the Mongol invasion in the Ilkhanid period-who took refuge to this bowl-shaped cultural landscape. As said frequently, the terraced city of Masouleh	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.  ICOMOS considers that this explanation contains advocacy for the proposals

		<p>is the first Islamic terraced city in the Ilkhanid period in the region; therefore, the Criterion II is justified. For better understanding the matter, the following facts should be kept in mind:</p> <p>1- Contrary to “village” and “town”, in the history of urban city-planning of the Islamic period, “City” enjoys to integral components that “villages and towns” did not have: (1) Jame’ Mosque (Friday-Prayers Mosque); (2) Permanent bazaars (trade centers); (3) the inhabitants are not herders or farmers; and (4) existence of complex public services such sanitation system. Having said that, “city” of Masouleh enjoys all four features -contrary to its comparators;</p> <p>2- Moreover, this historical city has had a water supply and sewage system from the Ilkhanid period onwards. (See, Nomination Report p. 89, 90, 91, 120, 121, 124 &amp; 165; Additional Information II, pp. 37-39);</p> <p>3- It is an unrivaled exception in the whole region that houses in the city of Masouleh enjoy flat roofs while the city is located in the rainy Hyrcanian section of the ecotone (transition region) which needs houses with sloped roof. (See Executive Summary, p. 24, lines 1-2)</p> <p>Based on the foregoing facts, the Criterion II is justified.</p>	made in the nomination dossier.
P:367 Column: Left Lines: 3-7	The comparison outside Iran has been limited to seven World Heritage cultural landscapes from Europe and <b>could not be considered adequate, because some of the selected comparators are not relevant for the nominated property.</b>	The comparison outside Iran has been limited to seven World Heritage cultural landscapes from Europe <b>which (1) all of them are located in the mountainous regions; (2) four of them are located on the steep slopes; (3) one is located in a transition region (ecotone); (4) one of them enjoys Iron smelting; (5) two of them enjoy transhumance on highland postures; and (6) one of them presents early mining. Therefore, the selected comparators are adequate and relevant for the nominated property.</b> (See Nomination Report, Table 3 .2. Comparing CLM with similar cultural landscapes in other countries p. 160-164)	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
P:367 Column: Left Lines: 8-13	.... the comparative analysis was <b>too</b> limited.	.... the comparative analysis was limited based on two filters: “lifestyle” and	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

		<p>“landscape features”. (See the Nomination Report p. 130, line: 20).</p> <p>=====</p> <p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b></p> <p>Based on the two above-mentioned filters, eleven (11) sites have been selected for the comparison study in the Nomination Report. Four other sites were added in the Additional report. In addition to those four added sites, two sites which had already been mentioned in the Nomination Report were fully compared in the Additional report.</p> <p>Accordingly, all-in-all 15 sites were compared with the nominated property.</p>	
P:367 Column: Left Lines: 14-17	The additional comparative exercise prepared by the State Party, <b>however, is insufficient as it examines only three additional cultural landscapes in the Tentative Lists of Georgia and Azerbaijan,...</b>	The additional comparative exercise prepared by the State Party <b>for the Caucasian region in which three additional cultural landscapes in Georgia and Azerbaijan were compared by the request of ICOMOS. There existed no other significant landscape in Caucasia to be compared with the Cultural Landscape of Masouleh.</b>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
P:367 Column: Left Lines: 17-19	,... focusing not on the characteristics and development of the landscapes but only on the main settlements.	<p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b></p> <p>The three Caucasian landscapes lack the following characteristics and developments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Khinalug in Azerbaijan: This landscape enjoys similar transhumance any ancient mining, iron smelting and from the Neolithic period. The main settlement is village not a city.</li> <li>2- Musto in Geogia: This landscape also lacks any ancient mining, iron smelting and transhumance from the Neolithic period. Its only similarity to Masouleh is its terraced fortified settlement.</li> <li>3- Dartlo in Geogia: This landscape also lacks any ancient mining, iron smelting and transhumance from the Neolithic period.</li> </ol> <p>Accordingly, the additional comparison study was limited to the settlements. It should be reminded that this additional comparison was done per the ICOMOS’ request.</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.



<p>P:367 Column: 1 Lines: 39-42</p>	<p>ICOMOS notes that the urban and built fabric of the village in Hawraman/Uramat presents similarities with Masouleh in the distribution of buildings along the slopes and in the flat roofs.</p>	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party has fully shown the differences, here below, between the village in Hawraman/Uramat and the city of Masouleh in the Nomination Report (p. 159) and the Additional Information (II) (p. 12):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difference in geographical and climatic conditions;</li> <li>• Urban lifestyle in CLM;</li> <li>• Mining activity in CLM;</li> <li>• Formation of CLM based on situation in a safe strategic location on the skirts/slopes of the Alborz ranges;</li> <li>• Economy based on livestock husbandry and trade in HC of Masouleh;</li> <li>• No agricultural activity in CLM.</li> </ul>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion and that the statement re-iterates arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>
<p>P:367 Column: Left Lines: 42-49</p>	<p>The additional comparative work has been directed to show the specificity of the cultural landscape of Masouleh. However, it has not succeeded in demonstrating that the nominated landscape stands out among those considered in the additional comparison and would deserve consideration for the World Heritage List.</p>	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party has provided additional explanations on the differences between Hawraman/Uramat and Masouleh (See the table mentioned in p. 12 of its Additional Information). In the said table (lines: 14-17), the following outstanding fact has been mentioned which has the potential to justify the Criterion II: "Historical iron mines and the industry of Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) or sponge Iron are of great significance in Masouleh..." =====</p> <p><b>Why is the Criterion II justified?</b> In ancient times, it was possible to produce iron through direct reduction and production of sponge iron in a solid state and at a temperature much lower than the melting point of pure iron. The iron obtained in this way is called "Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) or "sponge iron". The archeological investigations show that DRI was firstly produced in the Iron Age through single-phase furnaces, while in the CLM, a four-stage furnace has been used in which iron became purer in an unbroken sequence at each phase which resulted in a high-grade sponge iron. This unique process which dates back to the Parthian period proves an exceptional development in technology of iron smelting.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p> <p>There is no explanation about the DRI and the four-phased furnaces in the dossier – in fact, only images of furnaces have been provided and the additional information does not discuss this aspect. This explanation about the DRI contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.</p>

		(See the Nomination Report, Figure 2.41, p. 45; Figure 5. 22, p. 258).	
P:367 Column: Right Lines: <b>16-18</b>	ICOMOS considers that the justification of this criterion is not supported by information in the description section or by the proposed arguments.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> Regarding the arguments mentioned above and the facts mentioned in the Nomination Report and two sets of the Additional Information, <b>the Criterion II is the most justified criterion.</b> In brief, there exist the two following major justifications which meet the said Criterion: 1. Existence of archeological evidence for early mining and <b>production of Direct Reduced Iron</b> ((DRI) or sponge iron) through four-phase furnaces 2. Formation of the terraced city of Masouleh in the Ilkhanid as the first terraced city based on the Islamic urban-planning throughout the region. Other criteria will be justified in the following rows.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.  There is no explanation about the DRI and the four-phased furnaces in the dossier – in fact, only images of furnaces have been provided and the additional information does not discuss this aspect. This explanation about the DRI contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
P:367 Column: Right Lines: <b>21-24</b>	there is a big gap in the narrative on the Bronze and Iron Age periods and on the later phase related to the Mongol invasion and the arrival of peoples from different regions.	There is <b>continuous narrative from the paleolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages and historical period Cadussian period (contemporaneous with the Median, Achaemenid), Parthian and Sassanid periods, and early Islamic period and the later Islamic period including the time of the Mongolian invasion and the Ilkhanid, Timurid, Safavid, Qajar and Pahlavi periods.</b>  =====	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
P:367 Column: Right Lines: <b>24-26</b>	Furthermore, details on the exchanges and relations in the various chronological phases are lacking; <b>the reference to ironworking</b>	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> There exists <b>no single reference</b> in the Nomination Report and two sets of the Additional Information claiming that the ironworking technology comes from the Anatolia. In other words, the State Party	ICOMOS considers this explanation to be a clarification.

	<b>technology from Anatolia....</b>	never raised such a claim; therefore, no reference was needed to provide.	
P:367 Column: Right Lines: <del>26-</del> <b>30</b>	and the use of kurgans (a type of burial mound) by Iron Age inhabitants does not suffice to demonstrate this criterion or the exchanges between different peoples in the historic periods.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party did not intend to <b>employ Kurgans for justifying the Criterion II</b> , however, the Kurgans contribute to the justification of the Criterion V as the existence of Kurgans on the highlands at more than 2000 a.s.l. cannot be seen in any other place throughout the region; and secondly, they prove the continuity of human settlements at least from the Neolithic period to the Bronze and Iron Ages up to the later periods. <b>Why is the Criterion V justified?</b> The CLM is a witness for presence of herders from different ethnic groups on highlands at more than 2000 a.s.l. from the Neolithic period to the Bronze and Iron Ages up to the contemporaneous periods. (See Nomination Report, p. 36/ p. 37, line: 14/ p. 40, line: 4)	ICOMOS considers that this explanation contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
P:367 Column: <b>2</b> Lines: <del>30-</del> <b>34</b>	<b>More recent</b> exchanges between the different peoples living in the town and the landscape appear to be rather common and do not seem to testify to the proposed important interchanges reflected by the landscape, the urban structure or the architecture of Masouleh.	Exchanges between the different peoples living in the “ <b>city</b> ” and the landscape appear to testify to the proposed important interchanges reflected by the landscape, the urban structure or the architecture of Masouleh <b>due to the fact that the said exchanges have been done among the immigrants of different groups through time which resulted in, e.g., foundation of terraced city based on the Central-Plateau pattern in a rainy and mountainous Hyrcanian region.</b> (See Nomination Report, p. 81, lines: 13-16/ p. 83, lines; 8-9/ p. 120. Line; 9/ p. 121, line: 18)	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
P:367 Column: <b>2</b> Lines: <del>54-</del> <b>57</b> & P:368 Column: <b>1</b> Lines: <del>1-2</del>	The hint of the link between the Taleshi and the Cadusii is mentioned as a possible indicator of the long-lasting presence of the Taleshi in the region. However, no explanation is provided about whether and how Taleshi culture would be a continuation of, or connected to, the ancient Cadusii.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> As mentioned earlier, the relationship between the ancient Cadusii and present Taleshi people can be easily seen in many scientific works. Moreover, there exist a series of researches in which the relationship between the Taleshi people and the ancient Cadusii has been confirmed through biological anthropology findings. The skeletons found in the ancient Cadusii graves have been compared with the present Taleshi people.	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
P:368	Furthermore, the area has been more recently	Furthermore, the area has been more recently occupied also by other groups,	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put

<p>Column: Left Lines: <b>7-13</b></p>	<p>occupied also by other groups, such as the Azeri, the Taat as well as the Taleshi, who are spread well beyond the boundaries of the nominated area. Hence, <b>it is difficult to consider the nominated property as the cradle of the Taleshi culture and, if so, it would extend beyond the currently proposed boundaries.</b></p>	<p>such as the Azeri, the Taat as well as the Taleshi, who are spread well beyond the boundaries of the nominated area. Hence, <b>the nominated property is the host of various ethnic groups (not specifically the Taleshi culture)</b> (See Nomination Report, p. 36, lines: 1 &amp;2/ <b>As a matter of fact, the CLM has always been the host of different ethnic groups through the course of time from the Paleolithic to the modern times.</b> (See the Nomination Report, p. 119, lines: 7 &amp; 8) ===== <b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> The bowl-shaped CLM is located at the western borders of Taleshi region and at the south of the Azeri region and north of the Taat region. Due to its unique ecotonic conditions, it represents a unified culture and tradition which has been called “Masoulehie Culture”. Therefore, the Criterion III is justified. The State Party believes that the CLM is “cradle of the Neolithic nomadic herdsman” not the “Cradle of Taleshi culture”, consequently, this matter is related to the Criterion V not the Criterion III. (See the Nomination Report, p. 119, 124 &amp; 165; Executive Summary, p. 20)</p>	<p>forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this explanation contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>
<p>P:368 Column: <b>1</b> Lines: <b>13-18</b></p>	<p>According to the additional information provided in February 2023, <b>it seems that</b> the transhumance system between the plains and the highlands <b>has ceased</b>, since, as suggested by the document, the Taleshi of the plains and those of the mountains now form two distinct groups.</p>	<p>According to the additional information provided in February 2023, the transhumance system between the plains and the highlands has <b>continued</b>. “These groups in winter live in the down-stream areas of the property and in the spring and summer, they move to the upstream areas of the property.” (See the Additional Information II, p. 4, lines: 17-19/ the Additional Information I, p. 2, line: 4-6/ the Additional Information II, Map in p. 33)</p>	<p>ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification</p>
<p>P:368 Column: Left Lines: <b>35-37</b></p>	<p>It also does not clarify what could be the significant stages in human history related to the specific context of the nomination.</p>	<p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> Exchanges between the different peoples living in the “city” and the landscape appear to testify to the proposed important interchanges reflected by the landscape, the urban structure or the architecture of Masouleh <b>due to the fact that the said</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

		<p><b>exchanges have been done among the immigrants of different groups through time which resulted in, e.g., foundation of terraced city based on the Central-Plateau pattern in a rainy and mountainous Hyrcanian region.</b> (See Nomination Report, p. 81, lines: 13-16/ p. 83, lines; 8-9/ p. 120. Line; 9/ p. 121, line: 18)</p>	
<p>P:368 Column: 1 Lines: 50-56</p>	<p>Concerning the vernacular architecture and townscape of Masouleh in a natural setting, ICOMOS does not consider that Masouleh could be seen as an outstanding example of an architectural and urban ensemble in a mountainous environment. The nomination dossier does not present robust arguments for justifying inscription under this criterion of either the landscape or the town.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CLM is a masterpiece of an adaptive architectural style with unique terraced buildings, flat roofs, water supply and sewage system that is located in the rainy Hyrcanian region. This brief explanation justifies the Criterion IV.</li> <li>• The CLM hosts exceptional houses that enjoy unique architecture. In a general look, one may see general similarities between Masoulehie houses with the other houses in other terraced villages but there exist two exceptional architectural matters which are exclusively seen in the CLM houses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Spatial structure of their plan is defined by the arrangement of some elements such as “Ka”, “Soma”, “Berj”, “Choqam” and “Lun” in specific patterns;</li> <li>(2) The pattern of their façade such as the “Masouleh-specific window pattern” which is well-known and a unique design.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>
<p>P:368 Column: Right Lines: 13-15</p>	<p>... the justification for this criterion is consistent with its wording <b>but too descriptive</b> and <b>does not explain what culture(s)</b> the local land uses <b>represent</b> .....</p>	<p>...the justification for this criterion is consistent with its wording and explains that <b>Masoulehie culture</b> represents the local land uses .....</p> <p>=====</p> <p>As it has already explained, the bowl-shaped landscape of Masouleh is located at the provincial borders of three territories of Taleshis, Azeris and Taats. Although these three groups originally belong to areas much more extensive than the landscape of Masouleh, but as they have lived in this bowl for centuries, they collectively developed a unique Masoulehie culture (See the Additional Information II, p. 17) which differentiates them from their relatives and friends in their original territories.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

<p>P:368 Column: Right Lines: 16-17</p>	<p>.... and how these characteristics and processes shape an outstanding example of a human settlement.</p>	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The Criterion V is justified due to following facts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existence of transhumance at more than 2000 a.s.l. from the Neolithic period onwards as a result of ecotonic conditions has been proven (See Nomination Report, p. 36, lines: 2-3 &amp; 18-19/ p. 37, line: 9 &amp; 14/ p. 40, line: 4). In other words, the CLM is a witness for presence of herders from different ethnic groups on highlands at more than 2000 a.s.l. from the Neolithic period to the Bronze and Iron Ages up to the contemporaneous periods due to the specific Hyrcanian-Irano-Turanian ecotonic (transitional region) conditions. This fact provides an outstanding example of human interactions with the environment, namely, sustainable land-use. Hence, the Criterion V is also justified. (See the Nomination Report, p. 36, lines: 2-3, 18-19/p. 37, lines: 9, 14/p. 40, line: 4/p. 126/p. 133, lines: 5-7/p. 159, lines: 3-10)</li> <li>2. The city of Masouleh represents an outstanding “sustainable interaction with its surrounding environment” as it showcases the excellent management of cool-dry and/or hot-dry climatic city-planning in the rainy and heavy humid Hyrcanian environment. Tangibly speaking, it is a regional unrivaled exception where houses in the city of Masouleh enjoy flat roofs while the houses in the rainy Hyrcanian climate recurrently need sloped roofs. (See Nomination Report p. 52, lines: 3-5/ p.121, lines: 23-25, 28-29/p. 137, lines: 11-14)</li> <li>3. Methods of smelting and exploiting iron ores which started from Neolithic period and reaches to its zenith in the Islamic period in this landscape show an outstanding example of human interaction with the environment since the Neolithic period onwards due to the following reasons:</li> </ol>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this explanation contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>
---	---	--	---

		<p>a) Utilizing the natural wind of the landscape for blowing the fire in the furnaces;</p> <p>b) Sustainable management of the natural resources including wood and lime stones to produce charcoal and management of the fire temperature;</p> <p>c) Positioning and the exact place of and building unrivalled four-stage furnaces based on the traditional knowledge about topography and wind direction, vicinity to the iron mines and natural fuel resources.</p> <p>(See Nomination Report, p. 21, lines: 1-5/ p. 22, Lines: 17/p. 26, line 10/p. 110, lines: 9-13/ Additional Information I, p. 15, lines: 7-8/p. 12, lines: 16-19)</p>	
P:368 Column: 2 Lines: 36-38	ICOMOS also notes that several summer pasture places and stretches of migration routes are located in the buffer zone and not in the nominated property.	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b></p> <p>The State Party has provided some explanations about the summer pasture places through providing information and detailed maps showing the summer pasture places and stretches of migration routes.</p> <p>(See Additional Information I, p. 2, lines: 4-6/ Additional Information II, p. 4, lines: 16-20/p. 21, maps 3 &amp;4/ p. 33, map)</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.
P:368 Column: 2 Lines: 38-45	the additional information clarifies that wintering stations are located in the plains, outside the nominated cultural landscape and the buffer zone. A question arises about whether the inclusion of only summer pasture sites could be seen as a complete representation of all processes underlying the semi-nomadic pastoral subsistence system of the Taleshi people.	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b></p> <p>In the online meeting with the ICOMOS as well as the two sets of the Addition Information, the State Party clearly explained that all of the "Masoulehie" herdsmen live within the nominated property both in summer and winter. Moreover, there is also clarified that there exist other herdsmen who live in outside of the property are not Masoulehie. (See the Nomination Report, p. 119, 124 &amp; 165/ Executive Summary, p. 20/ Additional Information II, p. 17)</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.
P:368 Column: 2 Lines: 45-50	Furthermore, in the additional information provided in February 2023, the State Party suggests that the nominated area offered in more recent times refuge to other groups,	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The State Party tried to explain ... its focus as it has always been highlighted that the CLM has been located at the cross-point of three provinces (territories) of Ardabil (where the Azeri tribes come from), Zanzan (where the Taat tribes come from) and Gilan</li> </ul>	ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.

	<p>who settled in the area with their own cultural traditions, shifting the focus from the Taleshi culture.</p>	<p>(where the Taleshi tribes come from) (Nomination Report, p. 15, lines: 1-2/ Map in p. 12 &amp; 13).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describing this, the State Party provided archeological evidence in which it has been shown that the Kurgan tradition unearthed in the CLM belonged to the Azerbaijan (Nomination Report, p. 37, lines: 9).</li> <li>• Reiterating these facts by the State Party in the two sets of the Additional Information was due to the ICOMOS' question and ambiguity about this matter, the State Party provided detailed information in the on the coexistence of Azeris, Taats and Taleshis from the ancient times onwards.</li> <li>• Consequently, <b>the CLM has always been the host of different ethnic groups through the course of time from the Paleolithic to the modern times.</b> (See the Nomination Report, p. 119, lines: 7 &amp; 8)</li> </ul>	
<p>P:369 Column: 2 Lines: 8-16</p>	<p>Despite this explanation, ICOMOS considers that the rationale for the boundary delineation is not robustly related to the proposed justification for inscription or the distribution of attributes, the latter not having been presented in the nomination dossier. A small-scale map indicating some of these attributes has been prepared upon ICOMOS' request: it suggests that the boundaries of the pastoral landscape could have been drawn differently to encompass further pastures and transhumance routes.</p>	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party has tried to clearly explain the rationale of the delineation of the boundaries of the nominated property in the Nomination Report (p. 195, lines: 10-17): <i>"The selection of the property and buffer zone boundaries is in accordance with the <b>unity of the landscape</b>, based on the watershed that is known today as the <b>cultural landscape of Masouleh</b>. It includes all elements related to the pastoral lifestyle, ancient communication roads, permanent and temporary settlements of semi-nomads, migration routes, ancient monuments and burial sites, and villages and the historical city of Masouleh as the largest permanent settlement in this landscape, which all are protected by active conservation efforts. The boundaries are marked by natural features such as mountains and valleys".</i></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the explanations re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.</p>
<p>P:369 Column: 2 Lines: 22-27</p>	<p>The additional information provided in February 2023 confirms that transhumance</p>	<p><b>The Nomination Report and the additional information provided in February 2023 confirms that (short-range) transhumance routes are within</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional</p>



	<p>routes have not been considered in the delineation of the boundaries of the nominated property.</p>	<p>the delineation of the boundaries of the nominated property. (See Nomination Report, p. 195, lines: 10-17/ Additional Information I, p. 2, lines: 4-6/ Additional Information II, p. 4, lines: 16-20/p. 21, maps 3 &amp;4/ p. 33, map)</p>	<p>information that have been fully considered.</p>
<p>P:369 Column: 2 Lines: 35-48</p>	<p>ICOMOS observes that the focus of the nomination is not clear, as it presents several themes that remain separate from one another and do not seem to coalesce in one consistent narrative that could be tangibly and outstandingly reflected by the nominated property. This lack of focus persists in the additional information provided and seems to have influenced also the delineation of the boundaries, the rationale of which is not clear in relation to the proposed values but seems to be determined by the protection status. The currently provided information and the proposed justification for inscription propose disparate arguments and do not clarify what could be the outstanding universal significance of the nominated property.</p>	<p><b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party has tried to illustrate a cohesive narrative which includes the following sub-narratives (themes) that made its cohesive narrative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CLM is an outstanding cultural landscape that represents the designing of the first Islamic “terraced city” which is inspired by the immigrants, escaping from the Mongol invasion in the Ilkhanid period. As this heritage property exhibits developments in architecture, town-planning or landscape design over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world. Accordingly, the Criterion II is justified.</li> <li>• The CLM exhibits Existence of archeological evidence for early mining and production of Direct Reduced Iron ((DRI) or sponge iron) through four-phase furnaces. As it shows a unique development of technology in iron smelting; therefore, the Criterion II is once again justified.</li> <li>• The bowl-shaped CLM bears an exceptional testimony to a living mixed but unified cultural tradition that has been shaped by the interaction of different ethnic groups which has been called “Masoulehie Culture”. Taleshis, Taats, Azeris, Khorasanis and others played an important role in formation of the Masoulehie Culture”. Accordingly, the Criterion III is justified.</li> <li>• The CLM is a masterpiece of an adaptive architectural style with unique terraced buildings, flat roofs, water supply and sewage system that is located in the rainy Hyrcanian region. This brief explanation justifies the Criterion IV.</li> <li>• The bowl-shaped CLM is an outstanding example of semi-nomadic settlement, culture and land-use in which herders from different ethnic groups have lived on highlands at more</li> </ul>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this correction contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>

		<p>than 2000 a.s.l. from the Neolithic period to the Bronze and Iron Ages up to the contemporaneous periods. As a result, it justifies the Criterion V.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CLM is an outstanding example of human interaction with the environment where a well-adapted terraced “city” - taken from hot-dry climate- was founded on the steep slopes of the heavy humid mountainous Hyrcanian region. This brief explanation justifies the Criterion V.</li> </ul>	
<p>P:369 Column: 2 Lines: 51-53</p>	<p>The comparative analysis has been built around parameters that are <b>not</b> all relevant to the analysis and <b>have drastically reduced the number of comparators while, at the same time, .....</b></p> <p><b>.....leaving out key comparators from relevant geo-cultural regions.</b></p>	<p>The comparative analysis has been built around parameters that are all relevant to the analysis <b>and have been based on two filters: “lifestyle” and “landscape features” and 15 sites have been selected for the comparison study.</b> (See the Nomination Report p. 130, line: 20).</p> <p>=====</p> <p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> The State Party has compared 15 sites including the Caucasian comparators which has been requested by the ICOMOS.</p> <p>There existed no other significant landscape to be compared with the Cultural Landscape of Masouleh. If the ICOMOS needed more key comparators, the State Party could be informed and introduced to the given comparators.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that this explanation contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>
<p>P:370 Column: 1 Lines: 33-36</p>	<p><b>Much less documentation seems</b> available on the overall cultural landscape, particularly on the features and heritage resources related to the seminomadic pastoral system.</p>	<p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> The State Party is ready to deliver more documents on the seminomadic pastoral system, if ICOMOS needs more documents.</p>	<p>ICOMOS cannot receive additional information at this stage</p>
<p>P:372 Column: 1 Lines: 38-41</p>	<p>ICOMOS observes that the involvement of herders seems to have been limited to providing information for the nomination dossier, rather than being involved in its preparation or in the management planning.</p>	<p><b>State Party’s further explanations:</b> There are a number of activities in place in which all stakeholders including the herders participate in. For example, they are actively involved in the election of the city council and consequently, the election of the <b>“mayor of the city”</b> of Masouleh. The mayor is a member of the Steering Committee of the Cultural Heritage Base.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.</p>

		The State Party would like to thank ICOMOS for its suggestion to add the representatives of the herders in the said Steering Committee.	
P:372 Column: Left Lines: 53-55	<b>but it is not clear what protection measures are in place</b> to ensure that the traditional seminomadic pastoral system continues to thrive.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> The State Party believes that there exists a clear set of protection measures mentioned in "Regulations applied to Zone C" of the CLM to ensure that the traditional seminomadic pastoral system continues to thrive. (See Nomination Report, p. 231 lines: 16-28/p. 232, lines: 1-2) In addition to the protection measures that have been provided by the Base, there exist a number of social agreements for the protection measures (See Nomination Report, p. 171, lines: 5-6)	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.
P:372 Column: Right Line: 3	No comprehensive management plan is in place	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> There exists an integrated Conservation Management plan in place (See Nomination Report, p. 194, line: 23) which is under an all-inclusive study which will result in a comprehensive management plan.	ICOMOS considers that the correction re-iterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered and contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
P:372 Column: Right Line: 35-38	Ancient traces of iron smelting and working have been found in the landscape; this activity grew in the Iron Age and became a key economic base for Masouleh, but it gradually declined and lost its economic role.	<b>State Party's further explanations:</b> As it has been mentioned in the Nomination Report, the CLM has been known for its iron mines and its iron production throughout the history for example: 1. Adam Olearius (in The Travels of Olearius in Seventeenth-Century in Persia), the famous German scholar (17th century) who traveled to Iran in the Safavid period, reported: " <i>There are indeed certain forges at Masula, ..., but the best iron comes from Masula, where it is so soft and tractable that it is malleable and yields to the hammer without hating</i> ". 2. Moreover, in Qajar period, Hyacinthe Louis Rabino, the French-British archaeologist, reported: " <i>blacksmiths of Masouleh used to make shells for Iranian artillery which was operating under the control of the armory</i> ". (See Nomination Report, p. 65, lines: 8-11) In the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century, as a result of the nationalization of forests of Iran including the Hyrcanian Forests, and limiting the	ICOMOS considers that the explanation re-iterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.

		production of charcoal (fuel for smelting); the iron smelting declined.	
P:372 Column: Right Line: <b>35-38</b>	The pastoralism tradition seems to have changed and it is not clear whether transhumance is still practiced by the Taleshi and other ethnic groups present in the area.	The pastoralism tradition <b>and transhumance</b> are practiced by the Taleshi and other ethnic groups present in the area <b>and the State Party has clearly shown this tradition to the ICOMOS technical evaluation mission.</b>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier and in the additional information that have been fully considered.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Palestine

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 308, column 1, first Paragraph of the brief description, line 6.	A sizeable permanent settlement had emerged here by the 9th to 8th millennium <b>BCE</b> ,	We prefer to use <b>BC</b> instead of <b>BCE</b> , and <b>AD</b> instead of <b>CE</b> for dating system to be consistent with the Nomination File. This note is applied to all the report.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.  ICOMOS' practice is to use BCE and CE in all its evaluation.
Page 308, column 1, last Paragraph, line 3	<b>The World Heritage Centre supported an International Assistance request submitted in 2020 to prepare a Management and Conservation Plan.</b>	The State Party did not receive an International Assistance in 2020 nor in the following years to prepare a Management and Conservation Plan for the property.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 309, Column 2, paragraph 1, line 1	The settlement regressed and was <b>finally</b> deserted during the Chalcolithic period	The settlement regressed and was deserted during the Chalcolithic period.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence
Page 309, Column 2, paragraph 3, lines 2-4	The settlement relocated to Tulul Abu al-'Alayiq in the Hellenistic period, <b>and in the Byzantine and Early Islamic periods the urban core of the Jericho oasis was at Tell Hassam</b>	The settlement relocated to Tulul Abu al-'Alayiq in the Hellenistic period, in the Byzantine period the urban core of the Jericho oasis was at Tell Hassan, and in the Early Islamic period was at Tell Hassan and Khirbet al-Mafjar.  <b>Note: (Misprint has been identified in Tell Hassan. It ends with N not M)</b>	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.  ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 309, Column 2, paragraph 3, lines 7-8	Jericho was barely a village until the beginning of the 20th century <b>CE</b> , when it became an agricultural centre under the British Mandate. <b>At that time</b> , the 'Ain es-	Jericho was barely a village until the beginning of the 20th century AD, when it became an agricultural centre under the British Mandate. After the Nakba in 1948, the	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence. ICOMOS' practice is to use BCE and CE in all its evaluations.

	Sultan Refugee Camp <b>grew</b> north of Tell es-Sultan.	‘Ain es-Sultan Palestinian refugee camp was built north of Tell es-Sultan.  <b>General note applied for all report:</b> We prefer to use <b>AD</b> instead of <b>CE</b> , and <b>BC</b> instead of <b>BCE</b> for dating to be consistent with the Nomination File	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 309, Column 2, paragraph 3, line 12	During Israeli occupation from 1967 to 1994, Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan became <b>an Israeli</b> National Park and was opened to the public in 1984.	During Israeli occupation from 1967 to 1994, Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan became a National Park and was opened to the public in 1984.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 309, Column 2, last paragraph, line 6	Some of the collapsed structures were restored and trenches <b>were backfilled</b> .	Some of the collapsed structures were restored and trenches were partially backfilled.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 310, Column 1, paragraph 1, line 2	In 2021, the Neolithic tower, which previously had metal beams installed to stabilise it, underwent <b>maintenance</b> work.	In 2021, the Neolithic tower, which previously had metal beams installed to stabilise it, underwent cleaning work.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.  In the nomination dossier, on p. 121, the following can be read: “In early 2021, the Neolithic Tower <b>underwent several maintenance projects to ensure its structural integrity</b> . Soil and other debris were removed from the stairs and passageway. Cracks on the surface of lintels were documented and measured...”
Page 315, Column 1, paragraph 4, lines 2-3	The monitoring system is operated and technically implemented by the Ministry of Tourism and <b>Antiquities’ Jericho Office</b> .	The monitoring system is operated and technically implemented by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.  ICOMOS notes that the following information was provided in the nomination dossier, p. 156: “Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan is managed by MoTA’s Jericho Office, which has a staff of 23 [...]. The Jericho Office manages the nominated property with four employees [...] The staff physically and visually monitors the whole site.”
Page 316, Column 1, paragraph 1, line 1	The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities’ <b>Jericho Office</b> is responsible for managing the site.	The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is responsible for managing and conserving the site.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.  ICOMOS notes that the following information was provided in the nomination dossier, p. 156:

			<p>“Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan is managed by MoTA’s Jericho Office, which has a staff of 23 [...]. The Jericho Office manages the nominated property with four employees [...] The staff physically and visually monitors the whole site.”</p>
<p>Page 318, Column 1, paragraph 4, line 4</p>	<p>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, <b>whose Jericho Office is responsible for on-site management.</b></p>	<p>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, which is responsible for on-site management and conservation.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.</p> <p>ICOMOS notes that the following information was provided in the nomination dossier, p. 156: “Ancient Jericho/Tell es-Sultan is managed by MoTA’s Jericho Office, which has a staff of 23 [...]. The Jericho Office manages the nominated property with four employees [...] The staff physically and visually monitors the whole site.”</p>

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Portugal

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
page 457 column 1 line 34	on the tentative list as a new property named “ <b>The Guimarães leather sector</b> ” in 2016	“ <b>The Couros (Leather) Zone</b> ” in 2016.	The Tentative List Entry mentions “Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone (extension)”. ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
page 458 column 1 line 4	This includes “Ilha do Sabão”, <b>the</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> century working-class neighbourhood.	This includes “Ilha do Sabão”, <b>a</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> century working-class neighbourhood.	ICOMOS acknowledges this editorial change.
page 458 column 1 line 30	on the trade route between the coast and the interior, <b>connecting Monçao and Braga with Viseu and Caminha.</b>	on the trade route between the coast and the interior.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
page 458 column 1 line 48	were <b>gradually</b> demolished between between the 17 <sup>th</sup> and the <b>19<sup>th</sup></b> centuries.	were <b>partially</b> demolished between the 17 <sup>th</sup> and the <b>20<sup>th</sup></b> centuries.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
page 458 column 2 line 3	They were <b>first</b> developed in	They were <b>highly</b> developed in	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
page 458 column 2 line 9	Guimarães is today the <b>second-largest</b> city in Portugal.	Guimarães is today the <b>mid-sized</b> city in Portugal.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
page 458 column 2 line 15	enlarged to an area of <b>38.2</b> ha.	enlarged to an area of <b>38.4</b> ha.	The additional information provided by the SP in February 2023 at p. 5 mentions 38.2ha for the nominated property. ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.



page 458 column 2 line 20	buffer zone has become <b>129.4 ha.</b>	buffer zone has become <b>129.3 ha.</b>	The additional information provided by the SP in February 2023 at p. 5 mentions 129.4ha for the buffer zone. ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.
page 463 column 2 line 25	107/2001 of 8 September, <b>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 (dated 1994)</b>	107/2001 of 8 September, <b>Decree-Law No. 115/12 of 25 May, and Decree-Law No. 309/09 of 23 October, and to legal provisions regarding town planning, including Decree-Law No. 38 382 of 7 August 1951, Decree-Law No. 555/99 of 16 December, Decree-Law No. 307/2009 of 23 October. Its master plan (dated 1994, revised in 2015)</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges these clarifications and accepts these corrections as factual errors in the list of legal provisions.
page 464 column 2 line 3	is the responsibility of the <b>Local</b> Technical Office for the Historic Centre of the Municipality (GTL), established in 1985.	is the responsibility of the <b>Municipal Division for the World Heritage and Listed Properties, former Local</b> Technical Office for the Historic Centre of the Municipality (GTL), established in 1985.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification and notes that it was unclear that the Municipal Division for the World Heritage and Listed Properties replace the former Local Technical Office in the given documentation.
page 466 column 2 line 10	Founded in the <b>4<sup>th</sup></b> century	Founded in the <b>10<sup>th</sup></b> century	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
page 467 column 1 line 42	107/2001 of 8 September, <b>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,</b>	107/2001 of 8 September, <b>Decree-Law No. 115/12 of 25 May, and Decree-Law No. 309/09 of 23 October, and to legal provisions regarding town planning, including Decree-Law No. 38 382 of 7 August 1951, Decree-Law No. 555/99 of 16 December, Decree-Law No. 307/2009 of 23 October. Its master plan, which dates from 1994, revised in 2015,</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges these clarifications and accepts these corrections as factual errors in the list of legal provisions.
page 467 column 1 line 42	centre. <b>The historic centre includes fourteen historic buildings that are legally protected as National Monuments (eight) or as properties of Public Interest (six),</b> according to the Portuguese Law on the Protection of Historic Monuments.	centre. <b>The Historic Centre of Guimarães and Couros Zone includes nineteen properties</b> that are legally protected as National Monuments ( <b>ten</b> ) or as properties of Public Interest ( <b>nine</b> ), according to the Portuguese Law on the Protection of Historic Monuments.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error

page 467 column 2 line 9	<b>the Local Technical Office for the Historic Centre of the Municipality (GTL).</b>	<b>the Municipal Division for the World Heritage and Listed Properties (DPMBC).</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification and notes that it was unclear that the Municipal Division for the World Heritage and Listed Properties replace the former Local Technical Office in the given documentation.
page 467 column 2 line 41	the Plano <b>Director</b> Municipal (Municipal Master	<b>Diretor</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error and notes that, in the nomination dossier, both versions are used.
page 467 column 2 line 51	Plano <b>Director</b>	<b>Diretor</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error and notes that, in the nomination dossier, both versions are used.
page 468 column 1 line 26	session;	.	ICOMOS follows the guidance provided by the World Heritage Centre as regards punctuation codification on recommendations.

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Russian Federation

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
p. 421, col. 1, ln. 22-25	Component part 001: Kazan City Astronomical Observatory This component part comprises two buildings, the astronomical observatory building, and a present-day laboratory, which marks the site of, and retains <b>some remains</b> of, the former Littrow Observatory	The historical building of the Littrow Observatory has been completely preserved up to the present moment. Currently it is part of the southwestern block of the flat semicircular niches of the laboratory building. There are four windows in the Littrow Observatory. The Observatory has been preserved intact. The historic building currently houses a laboratory. Consequently, the original historic building of the Littrow Observatory is used for scientific purposes at the present time. The plan of the first Littrow Observatory, Kazan University, 1814 is available (RGIA. F. 733 Op. 39 D. 156). <b>The building of the Littrow Observatory has retained its integrity and original scientific functioning as part of the laboratory.</b>	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. The following is stated in the nomination dossier, p. 23: "In 1814 /.../Littrow adapted this building for astronomical observations. Above the building there was erected a tower for the equatorial, a span for the meridian circle and a small room with a retractable roof for small instruments. /.../ Over time, the building of Littrow Observatory fell into disrepair; /.../. The property is an authentic building associated with the development of astronomy in our region. Later, a similar volume was added to the building from the northeastern side, and the building acquired a modern look."
p. 421, col. 1, ln. 48-49	The laboratory building is <b>converted from parts</b> of the former Littrow Observatory.	The northeastern block of the laboratory was attached to the Littrow Observatory in the 1830s. It has equal historical importance. The northeast extension of the Littrow Observatory did not change its original appearance. The building of the	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.

		Littrow Observatory retains its original location on the edge of the hill, its volume and structures. Its historic facade opens onto the southwestern horizon, like 200 years ago.	
p. 422, col. 1, ln. 54-57; col. 2, ln. 1-2	The Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory <b>was completed in 1901</b> . In October 1918, battles of the Russian Civil War took place near Engelhardt observatory, but no damage was done to the buildings and instruments of the observatory. Conservation and some completion works were carried out in 1934 and <b>after a fire in 1942</b> .	In the 1940-1950s the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory was replenished with new instruments. They were stored in small pavilions in the observation clearing, in front of the Observatory building. At the same time, the pavilion of the Meteor Department was being built, completing the classical architectural ensemble. <b>There was no fire at the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory in 1942</b> . However, there was a fire in Kazan in 1842. It affected only the City Astronomical Observatory causing little damage to the building. Only the stucco cladding of the facades and the wooden structures of the roofs were damaged in the fire of 1842. The architectural and structural basis of the building was not damaged. The Vienna meridian circle was damaged. It was restored in 1847. All the design documents were saved from the fire. It was easy to restore the lost wooden elements of the covering of the Observatory building. The authenticity of the building was preserved.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure. The following is stated in the nomination dossier, p. 148: “The complex of buildings of Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory /.../ On January 30, 1942, a fire broke out in the engine room of the astronomical observatory and destroyed the room itself and the equipment located there.”
p. 422, col. 2, ln. 7-9	In 2013, the planetarium and <b>Astro Park located within the boundaries of the nominated property</b> were opened to the public.	In 2013, the Planetarium and the Exhibition Pavilion of the Astro Park were opened to visitors. <b>The exhibition pavilion of the Astro Park is located outside the nominated territory</b> , within the buffer zone of the Engelhardt Observatory.	ICOMOS notes that contradictory information is provided on the location of the Astropark in the nomination dossier. The following is stated p. 17 (description of the nominated property as a whole): “ <i>The Astronomical Observatories of Kazan Federal University comprise the building of Kazan City. Astronomical Observatory (001) and a complex of Suburban Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory (002) with their historic buildings, museum expositions, a cultural and presentation complex of planetarium and the astropark.</i> ” The following is stated p. 148: “ <i>In 2013, a modern educational and entertainment complex of the Planetarium of Kazan Federal University and an astropark, located outside the nominated territory, in</i>

			<i>the buffer zone of the facility, were opened for visitors.”</i>
p. 423, col. 1, ln. 5-8	the construction of the KFU planetarium has already had a detrimental impact on the nominated <b>property and the way it functions (the planetarium has become a dominant space and function).</b>	It is noted on page 426 of the ICOMOS Opinion that <u>"the newly built Planetarium ... can be seen as the development of the site in accordance with its historical function", which contradicts the statement on page 423 of the same Opinion about the detrimental effect of the Planetarium on the nominated property and its functioning.</u> The impact assessment conducted by the state party indicates that the Planetarium <b>meets the historical function of the Astronomical Observatory</b> , the presentation and popularization of astronomical knowledge among children, schoolchildren, the youth and general public, as well as its Outstanding Universal Value, sustainable development of the territory. It perfectly fit the spatial and compositional concept of the complex, designed by its creators at the beginning of the 20th century and successively developed over the 100 years of its existence. The Planetarium aims at maintaining the authentic practice of the Observatory in popularizing astronomy and at expanding its educational programmes.	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.  The full extract of the ICOMOS evaluation text in p. 426 is the following: “In addition to the changes within the historic residential part of the site located on its outskirts, there are also current changes to the composition of the site, in particular the recently-built planetarium which could be considered as a development of the place in line with its historic function but which still constitutes an important alteration to the historic composition of the park”.
p. 423, col. 1, ln. 8-15	Further development of educational and tourist infrastructure, such as <b>the Scientific and Educational Center for Space Research and Technology project</b> which started in 2008, together with upgrading of the territory and buildings, including the reconstruction of some residential buildings, <b>may threaten the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.</b>	<b>The astronomical observatories were initially created as scientific and educational centres.</b> Both the City and the Suburban observatories still perform the original scientific and educational function, i.e. to preserve and develop the scientific, technical, and educational potential of the nominated sites, with maintaining their integrity and value. This contributes to the preservation of the spirit of the place and its authenticity. <b>The project of the Scientific and Educational Centre</b> provides for the development of the KFU infrastructure at the observatories <b>adjacent to the territory, outside the boundaries of the nominated property.</b> The management plan outlines further work on restoration, scientific research of architectural monuments, preservation of authentic tools, and elimination of risk factors for their existence. Only the existing utilities can be <b>upgraded within the boundaries of the nominated property, which does not threaten the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property</b> , provided that all requirements for such works meet Russian legislation. The Master Plan for the preservation and	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

		development of the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory territory provides for the reconstruction of two halls of residence located in the buffer zone of the nominated site, while maintaining the existing dimensions of the two-story buildings and preserving the residential function. The impact assessment will be carried out after developing the building programme and project documentation; the mandatory nature of this procedure is also determined by Russian law.	
p. 423, col. 2, ln. 5-12	The Imperial period the justification for inscription refers to was characterised by the deep involvement of the Russian scientists in European science, and many facets show some notable contributions and important exchanges by some notable personalities of KFU. However, it should be noted that <b>they were working mostly in parallel scientific fields such as geography, mathematics, or geophysics.</b>	The role of Nikolay Lobachevsky, Ivan Simonov and other scientists in the creation of the Kazan Astronomical School is outstanding. This can be proved by the following: Nikolay Lobachevsky's astronomical observations influenced the creation of the world-famous discovery of non-Euclidean geometry. It was the multidisciplinary research of Kazan scientists, the breadth of their horizons and views that contributed to both the widespread use of astronomical knowledge for practical purposes and for the development of other branches of the natural sciences, as well as the use of mathematical methods of analysis in astronomy, and the popularization of astronomy. Lobachevsky, along with mathematical disciplines, lectured on astronomy, expanding and deepening the content. His lectures, for example, were devoted to determining the elements of orbits, their secular changes, the theory of ebbs and flows, the theory of perturbed motion of comets and satellites of planets. He described in detail his observations and reflections on the then mysterious phenomena of prominences and the solar corona. He was also engaged in the improvement of methods for processing astronomical observations. Being the rector of Kazan University, he contributed to the development of astronomy in Kazan. In 1833-1837 he initiated the construction of a new observatory on the campus; it one of the best at that time. It was open in 1838, a year earlier than the Pulkovo Observatory. Lobachevsky used the parallaxes of three stars to check the validity of non-Euclidean geometry in outer space. Lobachevsky geometry is used in astronomy to describe the holographic universe and black holes. In 1819-1821, Ivan Simonov, as an astronomer-observer, took part in a round-	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.

		<p>the-world expedition on the military sloops Vostok and Mirny, under the command of F. Bellingshausen and M. Lazarev. In 1820, the expedition discovered Antarctica and 29 other islands in the Southern Hemisphere. Being the only scientist on the expedition, Simonov did not limit himself to astronomical observations and the use of astronomical knowledge for confident navigation and cartography, he conducted a number of valuable studies and collected material on meteorology, hydrology, zoology, ethnography, and mineralogy. Simonov published the findings of the round-the-world expedition in individual publications, for example, "Astronomical and Physical Observations Made During the Journey around the World" (St. Petersburg, 1828), "Determining the Geographical Position of the Anchorage of the Vostok and Mirny Sloops" (St. Petersburg, 1828) and in dozens of articles in Russian, French and German journals. This fact also shows how the 19<sup>th</sup>-century interdisciplinary research contributed to the discovery of world importance.</p>	
p. 423, col. 2, ln. 25-29	<p><b>A significant part of the features of the nominated property constitutes movable heritage</b> and cannot be considered as elements supporting the proposed justification for inscription of the nominated property.</p>	<p>At the request of the expert group, the nomination was supplemented with a description of unique (original) instruments (tools), carefully preserved and continuing to perform their functions (currently for educational purposes). This fact emphasizes the careful and reverent attitude of the KFU administration, students and faculty to the historical heritage over many decades and should be considered as an undoubted plus of the Nomination.</p> <p>However, <b>the unique instruments occupy only a few paragraphs out of a dozen pages</b> of the description of the nominated sites. A more detailed description is given for stationary and semi-stationary devices, which we consider as part of the nomination, and movable devices ascertain only the historical background and the level of development of technologies of that time.</p> <p><b>The presented instruments comprise 2 stationary ones from the City Observatory; 7 stationary instruments from the Suburban Observatory. They are all preserved intact. Moreover, as noted, some of them are the only surviving ones.</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this statement re-iterates arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.</p>
p. 424, col. 1, ln. 57-58; col. 2,	<p>The selection of component parts is not supported by the</p>	<p>The components of the KFU Astronomical Observatories clearly represent their historical, cultural,</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion and contains</p>

In. 2-14	<p>comparative analysis either... <b>Their functional and historical interrelationship</b> as complementary elements of an evolutionary process in scientific, cultural and technological terms, <b>is not clearly explained and their selection is not justified.</b> The fact that they belong to the same University and are administratively connected is not sufficient to justify the series, as each part should contribute to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property as a whole in a substantial, scientific, readily defined and discernible way, as prescribed by paragraph 137 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.</p>	<p>scientific and technological evolution, the gradual development of space and time, the expansion of astronomical observations and technologies. The continuity and inseparable connection of the two components is also demonstrated by the architectural embodiment. Architectural forms of the English landscape park with neoclassical buildings of the Engelhardt Observatory demonstrate a continuity with the classical forms and urban design of the City Observatory of Kazan University. Together, these two complexes illustrate a significant period in the history of the formation of scientific and educational architectural and landscape complexes. The relationship between them manifested itself in stationary and semi-stationary instruments, the transfer of the traditions of the scientific school and the training of personnel and other attributes that testify to their inseparable unity. The functional connection of the constituent parts is proved by the building of KFU telescopes in the North Caucasus and Turkey, which are presented to confirm the continuation of scientific observations and knowledge. The City Astronomical Observatory carries out remote control, management and analysis of all data obtained with the telescope made in Turkey. Maintenance of the telescope, its modernization is carried out by the KFU employees. The Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory carries out remote control, management and analysis of data obtained with the telescopes at the North Caucasus Astronomical Station. Maintenance of the telescope, its modernization is carried out by the KFU employees.</p>	<p>advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>
p. 425, col. 1, ln. 44-47	<p>However, <b>it has not been demonstrated that any cultural or scientific exchange has produced an outstanding creative response with a physical or functional representation.</b></p>	<p>Firstly, it should be noted that the concept of Russia should not be confused with the modern-day territory of Russia after 1991. The territory of Russia (Russian Empire) as of 1914 included part of modern Poland (Warsaw Governorate General), Finland (8 Finnish provinces), and second in size only to the British Empire. The population was about 170 million people of different nationalities - more than in any country in the world. By 1991 the territory of Russia (USSR) included the territories of now 15 independent countries and was the largest and most multinational country in the world. Thus, <b>Kazan University and its Observatories played a significant role</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the statements re-iterate arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered. ICOMOS also considers that the statements contain advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>



		<p><b>on a global scale.</b></p> <p>Secondly, we would like the honourable experts to take into consideration the material widely presented in the Nomination, starting from the founding of the Astronomical School in Kazan and justifying its significant achievements. Here are a few examples:</p> <p>1. M. Kowalski. It can be noted that the City Astronomical Observatory is the only university observatory in Russia that has successfully completed all observations and further processing on the meridian circle to compile the international catalogue of stars of the German (now International) Astronomical Society (4,200 stars, zone 75°– 80°).</p> <p>2. Kowalski's important research "About the Proper Motions Laws of the Bradley Catalogue Stars" is devoted to solving a very difficult problem – the study of the proper motions of stars. It developed and applied a new method for determining the motion of the solar system in space, now known as the Kowalski-Ehry method. The research also gave a mathematical formulation of the problem of galactic rotation – the rotation, the existence of which was finally established only in 1927. It thoroughly refuted the theory of the central position of the Sun in the Galaxy.</p> <p>Kowalski M. Sur les lois du mouvement propre des etoiles du Catalogue de Bradley // Recherches Astronomique de l'Observatoire // Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. – Vol. 151 (1861). – P. 835.</p> <p>3. Starting with Littrow's observations, intensive work on the observation of astronomical objects continued in the Soviet times. So, with the help of the 6-inch "comet detector" Mertz, A. Dubyago discovered two comets in 1921 and 1923. The American astronomer Otto Struve wrote a letter to Dubyago. "Your discoveries of comets and calculations of the orbit are astonishing to the whole world," he wrote. Let me express my best congratulations to you. I am glad that there are people in Russia with enough energy to continue the work of the past generation. I enclose a clipping from the Chicago Tribune, which you may be interested in. It was a photograph of Dubyago with the caption: "The discoverer of comets Alexander Dubyago, 19 years old, who surprised the astronomical world."</p> <p>4. Studies of comets, the Moon, the Sun,</p>	
--	--	---	--

		<p>planets and starry space by Kazan astronomers have been noted by the world community. In 1923, the Commission on the Nomenclature of Astronomical Names of the IAU assigned the names of famous astronomers of Kazan University to the astronomical objects noted in the Nomination.</p> <p>5. In 1957, the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory introduced stations for the observation of artificial satellites, including the observation of the world's first artificial Earth satellite. After the observations, the data were processed and urgently sent to Moscow to the Centre for the Observation of Artificial Earth Satellites. Without these works, the development of astronautics around the world would have been impossible or shifted in time.</p> <p>6. Explorations of the Moon, which were carried out in the Kazan observatories: the study of the surface of the Moon and the mapping of the Moon played a very important role in the implementation of lunar programmes, in launching and research with the help of automatic devices such as Lunokhod.</p> <p>7. The meteor school became one of the leading schools in the USSR and the world, supplemented by radar instruments and measurements. A statistical theory of meteor radar was developed, and the meteor hazard for the Martian missions Phobos-1 and Phobos-2 in 1988 was calculated.</p>	
<p>p. 425, col. 2, ln. 16-20</p>	<p>The development of the observatories as a unit in correlation with the development of sky observations over a given period is not presented clearly. <b>Their functional interrelations, the typological features of the unit and its outstanding qualities are not demonstrated at this stage.</b></p>	<p>We believe that all the components of the nominated property clearly reveal the evolutionary, historical, landscape and ecological connection.</p> <p>The functional connection between the nomination components in scientific and educational activities, the transfer of traditions of practical observations from the city to the suburbs, the relocation of the meridian circle from the city to the suburbs, the constant interaction of students and teachers of the City Observatory with the employees of the Suburban Observatory and the smooth flow of theoretical education in the City Observatory into practical classes in the suburbs, resulted in the training of highly qualified astronomers and geodesists, who became famous both in the Russian Empire, the USSR, and in European countries. <b>There are other numerous facts that testify to the inextricable functional connection between the components of the Nomination.</b></p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion and contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.</p>

		<p>In fact, these two observatories have always represented a single entity both in scientific research and in the educational process, which take place in two locations. The successive development and integrity of the two components also demonstrates the architectural embodiment. The Suburban Observatory park was created following the generally accepted ideas for public areas at the beginning of the 19th century which were seen as a “natural” landscape that also referred the visitor to the ideas of the Enlightenment expressed in the philosophy of a picturesque English park with the inclusion of classical buildings, temples, tombs, and ramparts.</p>	
<p>p. 425, col. 2, ln. 21-25</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that <b>criterion (iv) is not justified at this stage with respect to the proposed series.</b> ICOMOS considers that criterion (iv) <b>may have potential to be justified in the case of the Kazan City Astronomical Observatory</b></p>	<p>The dossier shows in detail that the Suburban Observatory is a genuine monument that has developed over the course of a century preserving the general idea and purpose. The integrity is characterized by the preservation of the complex within its original boundaries, fixed by a fence, alleys, and other landscape boundaries, and by the unity of compositional and stylistic solutions at all stages of its development.</p> <p>Each stage emphasizes and develops the idea of the unity of natural and man-made, space and time.</p> <p>The architectural value of the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory is expressed in the characteristics of the town-planning ensemble comprising buildings of different times, united by a style affiliation based on the philosophy of neoclassicism, built, in turn, on the ideas of the Enlightenment. The unique structure of the Southern Mark, which is a hill-tomb with a chapel-tomb on top, is an undoubted metaphor for the possibility of existence outside of time.</p> <p>Pavilions for stationary astronomical instruments demonstrate the highest technical achievements of world engineering at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries (foundation structures providing the highest seismic stability, sliding domes and enclosing structures, temperature and humidity control).</p> <p>The transformation of the natural landscape into a park ensemble, simultaneously being an astronomical instrument, makes the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory a unique monument that combines architecture, landscape art, engineering, philosophy and science, <b>which makes it a masterpiece of human genius.</b></p> <p>Among the neoclassical complexes, the</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>

		<p>Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory occupies a special place as an example of a unique cultural landscape, the first example of an observatory park as an independent genre dating back to the ideas of the Enlightenment.</p> <p>The embodiment of an English landscape park with classical buildings demonstrates a successive connection with the City Observatory of Kazan University. <b>Together, these two complexes illustrate a significant period in the history of the formation of public architectural and landscape complexes.</b></p> <p>The site inspired the formation of similar complexes in the world.</p>	
p. 426, col. 1, ln. 25-30	<p>The Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory is in the suburban area, with active development of the neighbouring settlements and transport routes. <b>Their development may have an impact on the setting of the nominated property</b> and, therefore, its integrity.</p>	<p>The territorial development of Zelenodolsky district of the Republic of Tatarstan and its constituent settlements is determined by a number of documents of urban planning documentation: the territorial planning scheme of Zelenodolsky district, master plans for the settlements of Oktyabrsky, Orekhovka, etc.</p> <p>All these documents are approved and have the force of law; they clearly indicate the boundaries of territorial growth, which are also protected by the Forest Code of the Russian Federation, which excludes the possibility of transferring lands occupied by the forest fund to lands for other purposes. The buffer zone of the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory covers the territory of the forest. Construction on the lands of the forest fund is strictly prohibited.</p> <p>Construction on the territory of Oktyabrsky and Orekhovka settlements is limited by the established urban planning regulations. In addition, a special document, the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan dated November 24, 2022 No. 1258, approved the protection zones of the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory, land use regimes and requirements for town-planning regulations, which apply to the entire territory of the buffer zone of the nominated site and to the adjacent territory of settlements.</p> <p>This document establishes additional restrictions (prohibition and restriction of construction and reconstruction in height, requirements for the angle of inclination of the roof, the use of traditional finishing materials, etc.) in order to exclude the negative impact of the potential development of the territory around the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory on</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.</p> <p>It also contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.</p>

		<p>the complex of the nominated site.</p> <p>It is also necessary to take into account that by nominating a property to the UNESCO World Heritage List, a country-party to the Convention assumes additional obligations to ensure its safety and integrity.</p> <p>Under Russian law, the buffer zones of a property inscribed on the World Heritage List, and regimes that ensure its protection from potential negative impacts, are approved at the level of national legislation. Thus, <b>inscription on the World Heritage List will provide the necessary protection against the threats caused by the processes of urban planning and transport development.</b></p>	
p. 426, col. 1, ln. 12-16	<p>the recently-built planetarium which could be considered as a development of the place in line with its historic function <b>but which still constitutes an important alteration to the historic composition of the park,</b></p>	<p>The basis of the complex is the Observatory building located in the centre of the site with the pavilions of the refractor, meridian circle and marks related to them (structures for adjusting the meridian circle), the heliometer pavilion, the building of the meteor department, the library, and the administrative building.</p> <p>The refractor pavilion, the Observatory building, the pavilion of the meridian circle and the perpendicular set by the northern and southern marks, located along the west-east axis, create a semantic and compositional basis to which all other components of the complex are subordinated. In continuation of the compositional logic of the complex, the building of the Planetarium was placed at the end of the north-south perspective, adjusted by the direction of the meridian circle towards the marks.</p> <p>The Planetarium building is far removed from the central observation field surrounded by the main large historical buildings of the complex, the Tomb-Mark and pavilions with instruments, which still play the role of the main compositional, functional and semantic dominant.</p> <p>The perspective, which the Planetarium closes, only complements the main compositional axis “west-east”, connecting the main entrance to the territory with the observation field through a linden alley and directed to the heliometer pavilion. <b>The Planetarium building stands apart from the main axis; it is not part of the historical scenario and cannot be interpreted as "dominant space and function".</b></p> <p>An additional compositional axis connecting the central part of the complex of the Engelhardt Astronomical</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p>

		<p>Observatory (observation field) with the main entrance to the pavilion of the Planetarium, emphasizes and develops the idea of the unity of natural and man-made, space and time.</p> <p><b>Thus, the original idea has been developed throughout the whole period keeping the ideas embedded in it.</b> Both in terms of composition and functionality, the Planetarium is not the main point of attraction, but only supplements the main role of the Astronomical Observatory complex, first of all, being a scientific and educational institution with scientific and educational programmes for a wide range of visitors.</p>	
p. 426, col. 1, ln. 21-25	The city component part is located within a densely built-up part of the town. The high-rise building from the 1970s, located in the direct vicinity of the nominated property, that houses the Institute of Physics of KFU, <b>has a detrimental impact on the visual integrity of this component part.</b>	<p>The visual and compositional landscape analysis of the influence of this building on the City Astronomical Observatory showed that the high-rise building of the KFU educational building affects the panorama of the city from the Volga. <b>It does not exert urban pressure on the perception of the building of the City Observatory,</b> since when the public is near the Observatory, the lower two-story part of the high-rise building is located on the red building line and is perceived in a row of comparable buildings along Astronomicheskaya Street. The southwestern horizon, which was and still is important for astronomical observations, is not covered by a high-rise building and is generally located in the so-called 'shadow' side of the observation horizon.</p> <p>The public will perceive the high-rise building surrounded by the City Observatory and the University complex only if they raise their eyes high to the sky, much higher than the natural angle of human vision.</p>	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.
p. 426, col. 1, ln. 31-35	<b>The nomination dossier does not offer a justification of the rationale for the selection of the component parts,</b>	<p>The nomination dossier demonstrates that the inscription of the City Astronomical Observatory and the Suburban Astronomical Observatory as the component parts in the serial nomination <b>is justified by the fact that each of them, despite their direct continuity, reflects only a certain stage in the development of astronomy during the period of optical visual observations.</b></p> <p>The City Observatory made a significant contribution to the development of astronomy, cartography, magnetic observations, to the establishment of methods for calculating the orbits of small planets and binary stars, to determining the motion of the solar system in space, to the study of the proper motions of stars,</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered. ICOMOS also considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.

		<p>etc. The solution of these tasks was within the short 50-year period allowed by history before the development of urban lighting.</p> <p>The main areas of scientific activity of the Suburban Astronomical Observatory observatories have always been astrophysics, celestial mechanics, meteor astronomy, astronomy, geophysics of the Earth, i.e. areas of research characteristic of the 20th and early 21st centuries. Outstanding scientists consistently worked in both the City and the Suburban observatories.</p> <p>The tearing out of one observatory would interrupt this scientific circle, either in theory or in practice violating, respectively, the overall research result.</p>	
p. 426, col. 2, ln. 37-38.	the buffer zone (of component part 001) <b>should be formally adopted.</b>	<p>Currently, the urban protection of the City Astronomical Observatory, as a cultural heritage site of federal significance within the Kazan University complex, is provided by the protection zones of the Kazan Kremlin Ensemble <b>approved by the Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation dated July 28, 2020 No. 845</b>, the territory of which covers most of the historical centre of Kazan.</p> <p>According to Russian legislation, the buffer zones of a World Cultural and Natural Heritage property, with regimes that ensure its protection from potential negative impacts, are approved at the level of national legislation after a decision is made by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee to inscribe the property in the List.</p>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.
p. 426, col. 2, ln. 50-53	The protection zone (of component part 002) should introduce restrictions for the height of new developments, <b>but the regulations are not fully in force.</b>	<p>Protection zones of the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory, land use regimes and requirements for town planning regulations were approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Tatarstan No. 1258 dated November 24, 2022. <b>All the regimes and restrictions</b> that prohibit and limit construction and reconstruction in height, requirements for the angle of inclination of the roof, the use of traditional finishing materials and landscaping <b>on the territory of the buffer zone of the nominated property and beyond came into force on the day the resolution was signed.</b> In addition, the Forest Code of the Russian Federation <b>establishes a ban</b> on construction and on the transfer of forest fund lands to lands for other purposes. It should be noted that the buffer zone covers the territory of the forest.</p>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

p. 428 col. 1, ln. 21-28	the territory of the Kazan City Astronomical Observatory building, as a legally protected monument at the federal level, includes the whole territory of the KFU and matches the boundaries of the proposed buffer zone for the nominated component part. At the same time, <b>the boundaries of the component part, as they are proposed, are in contradiction to the legal recognition of the monument at the federal level.</b>	<b>Being a cultural heritage site of federal significance</b> , the building of the Kazan City Astronomical Observatory <b>is under state protection in accordance</b> with the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR No. 1327 dated 30.08.1960. It is part of the Ulyanov-Lenin Kazan State University (18 Kremlevskaya St., Kazan, Russia) which is also a cultural heritage site of federal significance. The status of the site was determined in 1960 according to Russian national legislation, registered in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites of the Peoples of the Russian Federation (registry number 161610773750036). <b>The establishment or change of the boundaries of the territory of a cultural heritage site cannot affect its conservation status.</b>	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments/justification put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.
p. 428, col. 1, ln. 34-36	It (EAO) is also designated as a monument of urban planning and architecture of <b>federal significance</b> .	The Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory is under state protection as a cultural heritage site of <b>regional importance</b> (registry number 161620461990005).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 428, col. 2, ln. 56-57	<b>There is no overall management of the nominated serial property...</b>	<b>Management is carried out by the Rectorate of Kazan Federal University</b> , as well as by the Institute of Physics of KFU and its structural subdivisions created in accordance with the competencies, i.e. the Department of Astronomy and Geodesy and the Directorate of the Engelhardt Astronomical Observatory.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier and the additional information that have been fully considered.
p. 430, col. 1, ln. 5-10	Simultaneously, the observatories, notwithstanding being part of the same University, were developed in different historic contexts due to global geopolitical shifts which <b>led to a limiting</b> of the exchange between Russia and Europe after the Russian Revolution.	There is a conceptual factual error in the assessment of the Soviet and post-Soviet period of development of the Kazan Astronomical School. Here are just a few results demonstrating the involvement of Kazan astronomers in world science through articles in scientific journals and their wide citation (demand): Ade, Peter AR, et al. "Planck 2013 results. I. Overview of products and scientific results." <i>Astronomy &amp; Astrophysics</i> 571 (2014): A1. They are authors from over 100 organizations worldwide. According to the Scopus database, there are 2,846 references to this article (19.06.2023). Mashonkina, L., T. Gehren, and I. Bikmaev. "Barium abundances in cool dwarf stars as a constraint to s-and r-process nucleosynthesis." <i>Astronomy and Astrophysics</i> , v. 343, p. 519-530 (1999) – it is an example of cooperation with Germany. According to the Scopus database, there are 98 references to this article (19.06.2023). A review of solar and lunar research at the EOA from 1948 to 2005 is presented in the	ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.



		<p>research paper: Rizvanov, N.G., Nefed'ev, Y.A. and Kibardina, M.I., 2007. Research on selenodesy and dynamics of the Moon in Kazan. Solar System Research, 41(2), pp.140-149. There are about 70 references to the article of Kazan astronomers.</p> <p>It is important to remember that the USSR included 15 now independent countries, and the CMEA/OVD countries included 7 more European countries (Czechoslovakia is now two countries), Mongolia and Cuba. Literature published in the USSR, including that published in the EAO and Kazan University, was available in all these countries. Materials on astronomy were available as well. Astronomers who graduated from Kazan University were working in the above-mentioned countries. Articles were written by Kazan astronomers in journals published in Russian, but their translated versions in English were available in all educational institutions and libraries in the world (such as the Astronomical Journal, Letters to the Astronomical Journal, Astronomical Bulletin, etc.). The Panel hasn't noted the role of the Observatories in the study of comets, observations of the entry of the first man into space, the study of not only the Sun, but also the planets of the solar system and other important world discoveries.</p>	
--	--	--	--

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Suriname

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Jodensavanne Archaeological Site: Jodensavanne Settlement and Cassipora Creek Cemetery

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 480, right column, line 16-17	The settlement, located on high ground in the densely forested frontier zone amidst Indigenous territory, was inhabited, owned, and governed by Jews who lived there <b>with free and enslaved persons of African descent.</b>	The settlement, located on high ground in the densely forested frontier zone amidst Indigenous territory, was inhabited, owned, and governed by Jews who lived there <b>with free and enslaved persons of African and Indigenous descent.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not reflect the information provided at earlier stages in the nomination dossier.  The phrasing, as suggested by ICOMOS, is based on the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value submitted in the nomination dossier.
Page 482, left column, lines 4-5	Based on the nomination dossier, the key attributes of the nominated property are the archaeological remains of the Jodensavanne Settlement, including the ruins of the Beraha VeSalom synagogue and other buildings, <b>military repository</b> , boat landing sites, natural springs, Ceiba trees, sand pit, Jewish cemetery, and African-Creole cemetery, and the Beth Haim Velho cemetery at Cassipora Creek.	Based on the nomination dossier, the key attributes of the nominated property are the archaeological remains of the Jodensavanne Settlement, including the ruins of the Beraha VeSalom synagogue and other buildings, <b>military post and Cordonpad</b> , boat landing sites, natural springs, Ceiba trees, sand pit, Jewish cemetery, and African-Creole cemetery, and the Beth Haim Velho cemetery at Cassipora Creek.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification, but suggests the following wording:  “... military post and a small section of the military defense line Cordonpad, ...”
Page 487, Left column, lines 26-30	In this context, it is important to recognise that the history of the nominated property is complex and that, while there seems to be general interest, <b>it remains unclear as to what degree the nomination is supported by the</b>	During the ICOMOS Technical Mission representatives of the plantation boards of neighboring plantation Ayo and Carolina, who are descendants of the enslaved people, have stated that they supported the nomination.	ICOMOS considers that the corrections re-iterate arguments put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.

	<b>descendants of the formerly enslaved peoples.</b>	Furthermore, in the board of the Jodensavanne Foundation are also two descendants of the formerly enslaved peoples with roots in Jodensavanne.	
Page 487, right column, Lines 51-52	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 <b>New World</b> .	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 <b>AtlanticWorld</b> .	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not reflect the information provided at earlier stages in the nomination dossier.  ICOMOS notes that, the expression “New World” in this context is used in the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value submitted in the nomination dossier (e.g. ND, p. 13).
Page 488, left column, lines 12-13	Located amidst Indigenous territory, the settlements were inhabited, owned, and governed by Jews who lived there together with <b>free and enslaved persons of African descent</b> .	Located amidst Indigenous territory, the settlements were inhabited, owned, and governed by Jews who lived there together with <b>free and enslaved persons of African and Indigenous descent</b> .	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not reflect the information provided at earlier stages in the nomination dossier.  The phrasing, as suggested by ICOMOS, is based on the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value submitted in the nomination dossier.
Page 488, left column, lines 20-21	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 <b>successfully from the 17th to the 19th century</b> .	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 <b>from the 17th to the 19th century in a slave society and a frontier zone</b> .	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 488, left column, lines 25-29	Furthermore, the archaeological evidence at the settlement and cemeteries points towards a <b>coexistence</b> of different cultures and ethnocultural groups, including Jews, Indigenous peoples, enslaved Africans, and European colonists.	Furthermore, the archaeological evidence at the settlement and cemeteries points towards a <b>coexistence and collision</b> of different cultures and ethnocultural groups, including Jews, Indigenous peoples, enslaved Africans, and European colonists.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification, but suggests the following wording:  “... points towards differing degrees of coexistence and conflict between cultures ...”

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Thailand

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Ancient Town of Si Thep

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 379 Paragraph 12 Line 7	The Si Thep Historical Park Office is further supported by the professional expertise of the Fine Arts Department and of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP).	<u>Correction:</u> The Si Thep Historical Park Office is further supported by the professional expertise of the Fine Arts Department. <del>and of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP).</del>	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 379 Paragraph 13 Line 1	ONEP is responsible for the preparation of the management plan.	<u>Correction:</u> <del>ONEP</del> <b>The Fine Arts Department</b> is responsible for the preparation of the management plan. <u>Explanation:</u> The nomination property and its areas have been protected under the Act on Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art and National Museum, B.E. 2504 (1961) and its Amendment (No.2) B.E. 2535 (1992) and has been registered in the ancient monument registration by the Fine Arts Departments. The protection activities have been implemented by government agencies at all level, with the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture overseeing overall protection and management of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and enforcing the relevant legislation.* (*Pages 12 13 and 357 of the Nomination Document) The management plan is aligned with Thailand's 20-year National Strategy, especially with regard to the culture aspect under a portfolio on the Ministry of Culture.** (**Page 355 of the Nomination Document)	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
		<p><u>Explanation:</u> (Con.)  overseeing overall protection and management of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and enforcing the relevant legislation.*  (*Pages 12 13 and 357 of the Nomination Document)  The management plan is aligned with Thailand's 20-year National Strategy, especially with regard to the culture aspect under a portfolio on the Ministry of Culture.**  (**Page 355 of the Nomination Document)</p>	

## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Türkiye

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Medieval Mosques of Anatolia with Wooden Posts and Upper Structure

**RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION:** ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
433, Right, 32- 35	Next to the minaret and attached to the <b>west</b> wall is a small brick-domed building (Sölpük Masjid) with a floor raised one metre above the mosque floor.	Next to the minaret and attached to the <b>southeast</b> wall is a small brick-domed building (Sölpük Masjid) with a floor raised one metre above the mosque floor.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
434, Left, 8-10	It is accessed through a crowned gate in the <b>northeast</b> façade and small entrances in the east and west walls.	It is accessed through a crowned gate in the <b>north</b> façade and small entrances in the east and west walls.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.