



Convention du
patrimoine mondial

45 COM

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**CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU
PATRIMOINE MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL**

**COMITÉ INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL POUR LA PROTECTION DU
PATRIMOINE MONDIAL CULTUREL ET NATUREL**

Quarante-cinquième session élargie
Riyad, Royaume d'Arabie saoudite
10-25 septembre 2023

Point 11 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire :
**Suivi des recommandations des évaluations et audits sur les méthodes de travail et
résultats du groupe de travail ad-hoc**

Résumé

Par sa décision **44 COM 11**, le Comité du patrimoine mondial, lors de sa 44^e session élargie (Fuzhou/en ligne, 2021), a prolongé le mandat de son Groupe de travail ad hoc qui se réunit entre les sessions. Le Groupe a été invité à (a) analyser et proposer des solutions durables et innovantes pour le financement du processus de propositions d'inscription, englobant l'analyse préliminaire, et (b) présenter des propositions concrètes sur la pérennité financière à long terme de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, sur la possibilité de recourir à des prestataires de services supplémentaires, et sur les procédures réalisables liées à l'article 11.3 de la Convention.

Ce document présente le rapport du Groupe de travail ad hoc, englobant une liste de recommandations et un projet de décision. Il comprend également 5 annexes présentées dans la langue dans laquelle elles ont été soumises au groupe.

Projet de décision : 45 COM 11, voir Point V

Ce document annule et remplace le précédent.

I. MANDAT

1. Par sa **Décision 44 COM 11** (Fuzhou/en ligne, 2021), le Comité du patrimoine mondial a prolongé le mandat du Groupe de travail ad hoc composé de membres du Comité et de deux non-membres au maximum par groupe électoral. Le Groupe a été divisé en deux sous-groupes dotés de mandats spécifiques :
 - Le sous-groupe 1 a été chargé d'analyser et de proposer des solutions durables et innovantes, en incluant le mécanisme de partage des coûts décrit au paragraphe 168bis des Orientations, pour le financement du processus de propositions d'inscription englobant l'analyse préliminaire, dans le but d'améliorer la transparence et la maîtrise des coûts et d'identifier les synergies possibles, les chevauchements et les mesures potentielles de réduction des coûts à prendre en compte dans le cycle d'évaluation réformé ;
 - Le sous-groupe 2 a été chargé de :
 - a) Analyser et présenter des propositions concrètes sur les points suivants :
 - (i) Garantir la pérennité financière à long terme de l'ensemble des nouveaux financements actuels et potentiels de la Convention,
 - (ii) Transparence, efficacité et économies financières potentielles relatives à l'utilisation des ressources financières de la Convention (Fonds du patrimoine mondial, budget ordinaire de l'UNESCO et contributions volontaires),
 - (iii) Cartographie des prestataires de services consultatifs supplémentaires actuels et potentiels, afin d'améliorer l'équilibre géographique,
 - (iv) La possibilité d'explorer les critères et la gouvernance conformément auxquels le Comité peut coopérer avec les organisations internationales et non gouvernementales conformément aux articles 13.7 et 14.2 de la Convention ainsi qu'au paragraphe 38 des Orientations ;
 - b) Poursuivre le dialogue concernant les procédures réalisables liées à l'article 11.3 de la Convention ;
2. Le Groupe de travail ad hoc a commencé ses travaux le 24 janvier 2022. Le Groupe de travail ad hoc a été présidé en 2022 par S.E.M. M. Alexander Kuznetsov, Ambassadeur, Délégué permanent de la Fédération de Russie auprès de l'UNESCO, et en 2023 par S.A. Mme Haifa Al Mogrin, Ambassadrice, Déléguée permanente de l'Arabie saoudite auprès de l'UNESCO.
3. Les réunions se sont déroulées en ligne les 11 février, 14 février, 14 mars, 13 mai et 1^{er} juin 2022, et les 20 mars, 5 avril, 9 mai et 16 juin 2023. Les matinées étaient consacrées au sous-groupe 1 et les après-midis au sous-groupe 2. Des représentants du Secrétariat (Centre du patrimoine mondial et administrateur principal du Secteur de la culture) et des Organisations consultatives (ICCROM, ICOMOS et UICN) ont participé à ces réunions. Des représentants du Bureau de la planification stratégique (BSP) ont également participé à plusieurs réunions, principalement au sein du sous-groupe 1. Des comptes rendus ont été distribués après chaque réunion. La composition et le calendrier de travail du Groupe sont présentés en Annexe A de ce document.

II. SOUS-GROUPE 1 : FINANCEMENT DU PROCESSUS DE PROPOSITIONS D'INSCRIPTION, ENGLOBANT L'ANALYSE PRÉLIMINAIRE (PA)

4. Le sous-groupe 1 s'est réuni en ligne à huit reprises en 2022 et 2023. Il a été présidé en 2022 par Mme Zoya Kritskaya (Fédération de Russie) et en 2023 par Mme Yara Al Ghafri (Sultanat d'Oman).
5. Durant ces réunions, il a été souligné à de nombreuses reprises que l'objectif principal de l'analyse préliminaire (PA) était d'améliorer le processus de propositions d'inscription en facilitant la préparation des dossiers de proposition d'inscription, de diminuer les coûts des propositions d'inscription pour les États membres et de réduire le déséquilibre de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Le groupe a été informé de l'historique et du contexte de la mise en place de l'analyse préliminaire, qui trouve son origine dans une recommandation d'IOS¹ de 2013, et qui a été approuvée par le Comité lors de sa 44^e session élargie par une décision consensuelle à la suite de plusieurs étapes de discussions et de consultations avec les États parties. Les différences entre le PA et le processus en amont ont également été expliquées au groupe.
6. Sur la base de l'analyse effectuée par les Organisations consultatives, le coût estimé de l'analyse préliminaire a été présenté et s'élève à 1 181 220 dollars des États-Unis pour 2 ans. Quelques États parties ont exprimé leur inquiétude quant au fait que le nouveau système allongera la durée du processus de propositions d'inscription, qui passera d'un minimum de 1,5 à 2,5 ans, et le rendra plus coûteux, tandis que d'autres ont souligné les avantages de l'analyse préliminaire pour les États parties, dans la mesure où elle permettra une meilleure préparation des dossiers de proposition d'inscription. Certains États membres se sont interrogés sur l'impact financier potentiel de l'introduction de l'analyse préliminaire sur le processus de propositions d'inscription. Il a été reconnu que le PA n'engendrerait pas de réduction majeure des coûts des propositions d'inscription pour le secrétariat et les Organisations consultatives, mais étant donné que son objectif est de fournir des orientations aux États parties, elle réduirait probablement les coûts pour les États parties eux-mêmes.
7. La diversification des sources de financement a également été discutée par le groupe, s'agissant notamment de la manière d'inclure le financement du budget ordinaire. À cet égard, le Centre du patrimoine mondial a souligné que les décisions de financement relatives au Fonds du patrimoine mondial sont régies par le Comité du patrimoine mondial, tandis que le budget du programme ordinaire est régi par le Conseil exécutif et la Conférence générale de l'UNESCO. Il a également été souligné que les services consultatifs ne peuvent être financés que par les lignes budgétaires du Fonds du patrimoine mondial.
8. Certains États parties ont soumis des propositions de financement, telles que le recours au secteur privé et l'organisation d'un forum des partenaires. Un État partie a soumis l'idée de rendre le PA volontaire, ou d'introduire un mécanisme permettant aux États parties de proposer plus d'un dossier de proposition d'inscription par an à un coût sensiblement plus élevé, qui pourrait alors financer le Fonds du patrimoine mondial afin de subventionner les propositions d'inscription d'autres pays ou améliorer le renforcement des capacités dans ces pays.
9. Un consensus s'est dégagé au sein du groupe sur le fait que toutes les mesures de financement devraient être volontaires, étant donné que l'introduction de mesures obligatoires (à savoir l'augmentation des contributions mises en recouvrement)

¹ Services de contrôle interne de l'UNESCO

entraînerait une modification de la Convention de 1972. Un État partie a toutefois fait référence aux difficultés financières auxquelles la Convention est confrontée depuis longtemps et a souligné la nécessité d'ouvrir un débat de fond sur la manière d'augmenter les contributions mises en recouvrement (actuellement fixées à un maximum de 1 %), en commençant par demander des conseils juridiques et étudier les implications potentielles (par exemple, un protocole additionnel).

10. Le groupe a rappelé les différentes options présentées dans la résolution **19 GA 8**, paragraphe 7, qui recommandait aux États parties de verser des contributions volontaires supplémentaires à utilisation non restreinte et a discuté de l'importance de réitérer l'appel aux États parties pour qu'ils doublent volontairement leurs contributions mises en recouvrement, qu'ils contribuent au sous-compte dédié à l'évaluation des propositions d'inscription, sur la base du mécanisme de partage des coûts, et qu'ils règlent toutes les contributions mises en recouvrement en attente (base des recommandations 1 et 2).
11. Le groupe s'est engagé dans plusieurs discussions avec le Bureau de la planification stratégique (BSP) afin d'examiner les solutions potentielles pour mobiliser des ressources extrabudgétaires. Une option a été présentée par BSP pour réaliser une étude de faisabilité relative à un système d'adhésion pour les sites du patrimoine mondial (Annexe B). Toutefois, une telle étude nécessiterait des ressources financières. L'organisation d'un forum des partenaires pour mobiliser des fonds extrabudgétaires a également été discutée, notamment à la lumière des discussions en cours avec le pays hôte de la 45^e session élargie du Comité du patrimoine mondial, le Royaume d'Arabie saoudite, en vue d'organiser un événement parallèle à cette fin spécifique. Le groupe a accueilli favorablement l'idée d'organiser de tels forums et a convenu de l'importance d'impliquer les États parties dans ce processus, dans la mesure où ils pourraient contribuer à identifier des donateurs potentiels. Dans ce contexte, le groupe a convenu de recommander au Centre du patrimoine mondial de collaborer avec le Bureau de la planification stratégique sur les solutions permettant de mobiliser des fonds extrabudgétaires pour la Convention du patrimoine mondial, notamment pour le processus de propositions d'inscription, et d'étudier la possibilité d'organiser chaque année un Forum des partenaires pour dialoguer avec les États parties (base des recommandations 2 et 3).
12. Le groupe a examiné plusieurs présentations relatives à la situation financière du Centre du patrimoine mondial, notamment l'audit de performance de l'IOS sur le Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO ; le rapport financier du Fonds du patrimoine mondial (2020-2021)²; une analyse du financement dans le cadre du Fonds du patrimoine mondial (FPM), du budget ordinaire et des fonds extrabudgétaires ; une présentation des différentes lignes budgétaires du FPM ; et une présentation des différentes réserves existantes dans le cadre du FPM. Dans ce contexte, trois scénarios de financement de l'analyse préliminaire ont été présentés par le Centre du patrimoine mondial : (i) réduire le nombre de dossiers examinés chaque année, (ii) utiliser le sous-compte pour l'évaluation des propositions d'inscription, (iii) diminuer les lignes budgétaires pour les services consultatifs. Un consensus s'est dégagé au sein du groupe pour ne pas réduire le nombre de dossiers ni diminuer les lignes budgétaires, en particulier celles relatives à l'assistance internationale et au renforcement des capacités. À cet égard, et étant donné qu'aucune synergie potentielle n'a été identifiée, le groupe a décidé de recommander d'utiliser jusqu'à 100 % du montant du sous-compte sur les évaluations des propositions d'inscription pour contribuer au financement du processus de propositions d'inscription, en particulier l'analyse préliminaire, à compter de septembre 2023, et pour compléter, si

² Voir annexe 1 du document WHC/23/45.COM/15

nécessaire, les besoins de financement du Centre du patrimoine mondial liés à l'analyse préliminaire, avec des fonds provenant de la réserve d'exploitation, étant donné que les autres réserves du Fonds sont restreintes (base des recommandations 5 et 6).

13. Le groupe a également décidé de poursuivre les discussions en vue d'étudier davantage des solutions pérennes pour le financement du processus de propositions d'inscription, englobant l'analyse préliminaire, dans le cadre du prochain groupe de travail ad hoc, qui sera établi pour la période 2023-2024 (recommandation 7).

III. SOUS-GROUPE 2 : PÉRENNITÉ FINANCIÈRE, SERVICES CONSULTATIFS ET DIALOGUE SUR L'ARTICLE 11.3

14. Le sous-groupe 2 s'est réuni en ligne à cinq reprises en 2022 et 2023. Il a été présidé en 2022 par M. Tommaso Giordano (Italie) et en 2023 par Mme Chiara Franco (Italie).
15. Au cours de ces réunions, le groupe de travail a analysé la question de la pérennité financière à long terme de tous les fonds actuels et potentiels de la Convention. Les États parties ont reconnu que les ressources de la Convention sont limitées et que, compte tenu de l'importance toujours plus grande de la Convention et des défis nouveaux et croissants auxquels elle est confrontée, il est de plus en plus difficile de financer de manière adéquate toutes les activités nécessaires. Par conséquent, le groupe de travail a convenu de la nécessité d'étudier les solutions pour, d'une part, réduire les coûts liés à la mise en œuvre des différentes activités envisagées par la Convention et, d'autre part, augmenter les ressources disponibles grâce à de nouveaux financements.
16. Le groupe de travail a dès lors examiné les scénarios possibles pour la réduction des coûts présentés ces dernières années par le Secrétariat, englobant la réduction de la limite annuelle des propositions d'inscription pouvant être évaluées, la réduction des rapports sur l'état de conservation à examiner chaque année et la réduction de la fréquence des réunions du Comité du patrimoine mondial.
17. À la demande d'un État partie, le Secrétariat a fourni au groupe de travail des estimations actualisées sur les huit scénarios de réduction des coûts qui avaient été présentés au Comité du patrimoine mondial lors de sa 39^e session, à la suite d'une demande du Comité lors de sa 38^e session. Il a été démontré la façon dont, par rapport au budget 2022-2023, chaque scénario entraînerait des économies allant d'un minimum de 76 621 dollars des États-Unis (en réduisant le nombre de rapports sur l'état de conservation examinés annuellement par le Comité de 150 à 120) à un maximum de 532 395 dollars des États-Unis (en organisant une réunion du Comité tous les 2 ans et en réduisant le nombre de propositions d'inscription de 45 à 22 et le nombre de rapports sur l'état de conservation de 150 à 75).
18. Aucun des scénarios possibles n'a été approuvé par le groupe de travail. Concernant, par exemple, la possibilité d'abaisser davantage le plafond du nombre de propositions d'inscription pouvant être évaluées chaque année (actuellement fixé à 35), le groupe de travail a estimé que, d'une part, une réduction modérée de ce plafond (par exemple en le fixant à 30) n'entraînerait probablement pas d'économies significatives, étant donné que le plafond actuel de 35 n'est presque jamais atteint, et que, d'autre part, une réduction significative du plafond (par exemple en le fixant à 25) ne serait pas souhaitable.

19. Un État partie a suggéré, au contraire, que les États parties soient autorisés à présenter jusqu'à deux propositions d'inscription par an, tout en fournissant un financement supplémentaire dans ce cas.
20. Un autre État partie a proposé que la possibilité de présenter jusqu'à deux propositions d'inscription (une nouvelle proposition d'inscription et une proposition d'inscription précédemment différée) soit accordée uniquement aux États parties qui sont actuellement sous-représentés sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.
21. En outre, le groupe de travail a étudié d'autres mesures d'économie possibles, telles que, comme l'a proposé un État partie, l'introduction d'un moratoire temporaire sur l'évaluation des propositions d'inscription émanant d'États parties qui n'ont pas payé régulièrement les contributions mises en recouvrement, sans préjudice pour les États parties qui ne peuvent pas payer pour des raisons indépendantes de leur volonté.
22. Toutefois, le groupe de travail n'est pas parvenu à un accord sur les mesures d'économie potentielles qui pourraient être adoptées et a estimé qu'il était nécessaire de poursuivre les discussions sur cette question.
23. Les Organisations consultatives ont également fourni au groupe de travail des informations sur leurs budgets, leurs coûts et leurs ressources, soulignant que des ressources supplémentaires importantes étaient fournies pour répondre aux besoins de la Convention.
24. Le groupe de travail a reconnu avec conviction la nécessité accrue d'améliorer l'équilibre géographique de la Convention, ce qui a été considéré comme une question essentielle et prioritaire pour la crédibilité et l'avenir de la Convention elle-même, en particulier à la suite de son 50^e anniversaire, et la nécessité de s'appuyer sur les réalisations passées pour créer des perspectives encore meilleures. Le directeur du Centre du patrimoine mondial a rappelé qu'à ce jour, 27 États parties à la Convention n'ont jamais soumis de proposition d'inscription.
25. Les Organisations consultatives ont partagé des informations détaillées et des statistiques sur leur diversité géographique et les mesures qu'elles prennent actuellement pour résoudre le problème de l'équilibre géographique. Ils ont également abordé les stratégies futures et formulé des propositions supplémentaires pour d'éventuelles améliorations (Annexe C).
26. Parmi les propositions présentées au groupe de travail, l'ICOMOS propose par exemple d'inviter des experts de régions et de pays sous-représentés à participer à des missions de conseil ou à des missions d'évaluation en tant qu'observateurs, d'inviter des experts qui ne sont pas membres de l'ICOMOS à participer au Panel du patrimoine mondial de l'ICOMOS, de développer les relations de l'ICOMOS avec des universités d'Afrique et d'autres régions sous-représentées, de développer des programmes de renforcement des capacités axés sur le soutien du développement et la révision des listes indicatives en Afrique, et de contribuer à la mise en œuvre de l'analyse préliminaire via l'élaboration d'orientations et de formations au niveau régional.
27. L'IUCN a également affirmé son engagement à renforcer la diversité régionale des experts de l'IUCN, comme le recommandent les conclusions de son examen stratégique externe. Il a également sensibilisé le groupe de travail à l'importance de son appel mondial ouvert à des experts du patrimoine mondial, dont les candidatures sont particulièrement encouragées pour les experts des régions sous-représentées et prioritaires.
28. Les changements déjà mis en œuvre par les Organisations consultatives dans le but d'améliorer l'équilibre géographique ont été salués par le groupe de travail, s'agissant notamment de la modification de la composition des panels de l'ICOMOS, en remplaçant

un système dans lequel la composition des panels reflétait la répartition géographique des propositions d'inscription par un système dans lequel toutes les régions du monde sont représentées de manière égale, ce qui a été particulièrement salué.

29. Les membres du groupe de travail ont également encouragé d'autres modifications et améliorations des procédures visant à renforcer l'équilibre géographique.
30. Le groupe de travail a convenu de la nécessité d'intensifier les activités de renforcement des capacités, en ciblant spécifiquement les experts de régions et pays sous-représentés, ce qui constitue une solution essentielle pour atteindre l'objectif d'amélioration de l'équilibre géographique. Le groupe de travail a reconnu, en revanche, que de telles activités nécessiteraient des fonds supplémentaires, dans un contexte où les contraintes financières sont déjà importantes.
31. Le Secrétariat a rappelé les activités de renforcement des capacités déjà en cours, comme le programme de mentorat et l'examen de la stratégie de renforcement des capacités pour le patrimoine mondial mené par l'ICCROM.
32. Dans le cadre du débat sur les services consultatifs, et en référence au mandat spécifique du Groupe de travail ad hoc, plusieurs discussions ont eu lieu sur la cartographie préliminaire (présentée par le Secrétariat en tant que suivi de la décision **44 COM 14**) des services consultatifs supplémentaires potentiels, qui pourraient intégrer le pool des fournisseurs de services consultatifs ainsi que les trois Organisations consultatives actuelles, conformément aux articles 13.7 et 14.2 de la Convention, ainsi qu'au paragraphe 38 des Orientations.
33. La cartographie préliminaire qui a été examinée comprenait 271 entités appartenant à six grandes catégories : les organisations contactées par l'UNESCO en 2020-2021 pour soutenir la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, les organisations associées à la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial par le biais du programme UNITWIN/chaires UNESCO, les instituts et centres de catégorie 2, les organisations non gouvernementales et les fondations qui ont un partenariat officiel avec l'UNESCO, les organisations inscrites aux sessions du Comité du patrimoine mondial au cours des cinq dernières années, les organismes des Nations Unies et les autres organisations intergouvernementales ayant une expertise pertinente pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention, et d'autres organisations d'intérêt potentiel.
34. Le groupe de travail a également étudié les critères de sélection possibles proposés par le Secrétariat, à savoir une compétence, une expertise et une expérience avérées en matière de patrimoine mondial, une portée/nature sous-régionale, régionale ou mondiale, des objectifs conformes à l'esprit et à la lettre de la Convention de 1972, un domicile et une personnalité juridique établis depuis au moins cinq ans, des capacités opérationnelles et en matière de personnel, la capacité de se conformer pleinement aux règles et réglementations de l'UNESCO sur les politiques d'achat, et l'absence de conflit d'intérêts.
35. Le groupe de travail a convenu que cette cartographie préliminaire ainsi que la liste des critères possibles pour sélectionner des prestataires de services supplémentaires potentiels ne pouvaient être considérées comme exhaustives et définitives, mais qu'un débat plus approfondi sur cette question serait nécessaire. Une discussion supplémentaire serait particulièrement nécessaire sur les critères à utiliser, ainsi que sur le type de services que ces organisations pourraient être amenées à fournir dans le cadre de la Convention.
36. Un document sur l'article 11.3 de la Convention du patrimoine mondial a été présenté au groupe de travail par le Secrétariat, en se référant également aux deux avis juridiques déjà demandés et fournis en 2021 (Annexe D). Concernant l'article 11.3, un État partie a réitéré son souhait d'introduire de nouvelles procédures pour répondre aux éventuelles

propositions d'inscription dans des territoires contestés, ce qui suggère également d'envisager l'extension possible du mécanisme de notification d'une contestation récemment convenu pour les sites de mémoire. Le groupe de travail a décidé de continuer à étudier les solutions possibles pour rendre l'article 11.3 opérationnel.

37. Le groupe de travail a finalement examiné un ensemble de recommandations possibles proposées par un État partie dans le but de renforcer le dialogue entre les États parties, le Centre du patrimoine mondial et les Organisations consultatives dans le cadre du processus de suivi réactif, en particulier en ce qui concerne les recommandations d'inscription sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril, et de réduire les divergences possibles entre les avis des Organisations consultatives et les décisions du Comité du patrimoine mondial.
38. L'importance de la proposition a été largement reconnue par les membres du groupe de travail, qui ont largement exprimé leur soutien. Toutefois, aucun consensus n'a été atteint sur la question de savoir si cette question pouvait être incluse dans le mandat du groupe de travail ad hoc. Il a dès lors été décidé de reporter le débat sur cette question et de l'inclure dans le mandat du prochain groupe de travail ad hoc.

IV. RECOMMANDATIONS

A- RECOMMANDATIONS DU SOUS-GROUPE 1

39. Un groupe de travail dirigé par Mme Kristin Karlsen (Norvège) a été créé pour rédiger les recommandations, sur la base des discussions du groupe. Ces recommandations ont ensuite été partagées et finalisées par le sous-groupe 1 le 16 juin 2023.
 1. Recommande que le Secrétariat réitère, chaque fois que possible, l'appel aux États parties pour qu'ils contribuent au Fonds du patrimoine mondial, notamment en
 - doublant leurs contributions mises en recouvrement
 - contribuant au sous-compte sur l'évaluation des propositions d'inscription, en rappelant aux États parties qui ont soumis une proposition d'inscription, après vérification de leur caractère complet, qu'ils sont censés apporter une contribution volontaire au financement de l'évaluation des propositions d'inscription par les Organisations consultatives, conformément aux règles décrites au paragraphe 168bis des Orientations ;
 - fournissant des détachements au Centre du patrimoine mondial ;
 - réglant toute contribution mise en recouvrement en attente.
 2. Rappelle la **Résolution 19 GA 8**, §7 qui recommande aux États parties souhaitant verser des contributions volontaires supplémentaires à utilisation non restreinte d'appliquer l'une des options élaborées par le Secrétariat et présentées au Comité dans le Document WHC-13/37.COM/15.Rev ainsi qu'à l'Assemblée générale dans le Document WHC-13/19.GA/8, comme suit :
 - Option n° 1 : Augmenter de 1 à 2 % le pourcentage standard utilisé dans le calcul des contributions au Fonds du patrimoine mondial,
 - Option n° 3.1 : Augmenter les contributions en appliquant un montant forfaitaire de 3 300 dollars des États-Unis par bien inscrit,

Option n° 3.2 : Augmenter les contributions d'un pourcentage additionnel de 4 % de la contribution actuelle mise en recouvrement par bien inscrit,

Option n° 3.3 : Augmenter les contributions d'un montant supplémentaire par bien inscrit, selon un pourcentage croissant en fonction du nombre de biens inscrits,

Option n° 3.4 : Augmenter les contributions d'un montant supplémentaire par bien inscrit, selon un pourcentage décroissant en fonction du nombre de biens inscrits,

Option n° 4 : Augmenter les contributions en fonction de la fréquentation touristique dans les sites du patrimoine mondial,

Option n° 5 : Contribuer par activité.

3. Recommande au Centre du patrimoine mondial de collaborer avec le Bureau de la planification stratégique afin de trouver des solutions permettant de mobiliser des fonds extrabudgétaires pour la Convention du patrimoine mondial, notamment pour le processus de propositions d'inscription.
4. Recommande au Secrétariat d'envisager la possibilité d'organiser chaque année un Forum des partenaires en collaboration avec les États parties et d'assurer un suivi et une mise en œuvre appropriés des résultats.
5. Recommande d'utiliser jusqu'à 100 % du montant du sous-compte sur les évaluations des propositions d'inscription pour contribuer au financement du processus de propositions d'inscription, en particulier de l'analyse préliminaire, à compter de septembre 2023.
6. Recommande de compléter, si nécessaire, les besoins de financement du Centre du patrimoine mondial liés à l'analyse préliminaire avec des fonds de la réserve d'exploitation.
7. Recommande de poursuivre les discussions en vue de trouver des solutions pérennes pour le financement du processus de propositions d'inscription, englobant l'analyse préliminaire, dans le cadre du prochain Groupe de travail ad hoc qui sera établi pour la période 2023-2024.

B- RECOMMANDATIONS DU SOUS-GROUPE 2

40. Un groupe de travail dirigé par la présidente du sous-groupe 2 a été créé pour élaborer les recommandations, sur la base des discussions du groupe. Ces recommandations ont ensuite été partagées et finalisées par le sous-groupe 2 le 16 juin 2023.
8. Recommande que BSP, en coopération avec le Centre du patrimoine mondial, présente une stratégie de collecte de fonds à long terme sur la pérennité financière de la Convention.
9. Recommande d'accueillir favorablement les changements déjà mis en œuvre par les Organisations consultatives dans les procédures et les méthodes de travail afin d'améliorer l'équilibre géographique, en saluant notamment les changements dans la composition géographique des panels d'évaluation de l'ICOMOS, et d'encourager d'autres propositions visant à atteindre cet objectif.
10. Recommande que le Centre du patrimoine mondial et les Organisations consultatives encouragent davantage les activités de renforcement des capacités, en ciblant spécifiquement les experts des régions et pays sous-

- représentés, dans le but principal d'améliorer l'équilibre géographique de la Convention.
11. Recommande d'inviter les États parties à contribuer au Fonds du patrimoine mondial, via des contributions volontaires supplémentaires, pour le financement des activités de renforcement des capacités.
 12. Recommande de continuer à étudier la possibilité de recourir à des prestataires de services supplémentaires pour les activités menées dans le cadre de la Convention, conformément aux articles 13.7 et 14.2 de la Convention, ainsi qu'au paragraphe 38 des Orientations.
 13. Recommande de continuer à étudier les solutions possibles pour rendre opérationnel l'article 11.3 de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.
 14. Recommande de prolonger le mandat du Groupe de travail ad hoc, en incluant notamment le renforcement du dialogue entre les États parties, le Centre du patrimoine mondial et les Organisations consultatives dans le contexte du processus de suivi réactif, et en tenant compte de la proposition du Japon telle qu'elle figure à l'Annexe E du présent document.

V. PROJET DE DÉCISION

Projet de décision : 45 COM 11

Le Comité du patrimoine mondial,

1. Ayant examiné le document WHC/23/45.COM/11.Rev,
2. Exprime sa reconnaissance au Groupe de travail ad hoc pour son travail et ses recommandations ;
3. Souscrit aux recommandations telles que présentées par le Groupe de travail ad hoc ;
4. Décide de prolonger le mandat du Groupe de travail ad hoc, qui devra être composé de membres du Comité et de deux non-membres au maximum par groupe électoral, en tenant compte des membres sortants du Comité en 2023, pour :
 - a) Définir des solutions pérennes pour le financement du processus de propositions d'inscription, incluant l'analyse préliminaire ;
 - b) Étudier les options permettant d'améliorer l'équilibre géographique, surtout au niveau des activités de renforcement des capacités ;
 - c) Étudier la possibilité de faire appel à des prestataires de service supplémentaires ;
 - d) Discuter de propositions concrètes pour renforcer le dialogue entre les États parties, le Centre du patrimoine mondial et les Organisations consultatives dans le cadre du processus de suivi réactif ;
 - e) Poursuivre le dialogue concernant les procédures réalisables liées à l'article 11.3 de la Convention du patrimoine mondial ;
5. Décide en outre que le Groupe de travail ad hoc travaillera en consultation avec le Centre du patrimoine mondial, les Organisations consultatives et, le cas échéant, les parties prenantes concernées, et soumettra son rapport et ses recommandations lors de la 46^e session du Comité.

ANNEXE A

MEMBRES DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL AD HOC (2022-2023)

Membres du Comité

ARGENTINE dl.argentina@unesco-delegations.org	BELGIQUE dl.belgium@unesco-delegations.org
BULGARIE dl.bulgaria@unesco-delegations.org	ÉGYPTE dl.egypt@unesco-delegations.org
ÉTHIOPIE dl.ethiopia@unesco-delegations.org	GRÈCE dl.greece@unesco-delegations.org
INDE dl.india@unesco-delegations.org	ITALIE dl.italy@unesco-delegations.org
JAPON dl.japan@unesco-delegations.org	MALI dl.mali@unesco-delegations.org
MEXIQUE dl.mexico@unesco-delegations.org	NIGERIA dl.nigeria@unesco-delegations.org
OMAN dl.omar@unesco-delegations.org	QATAR dl.qatar@unesco-delegations.org
FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE dl.russia@unesco-delegations.org	RWANDA dl.rwanda@unesco-delegations.org
SAINT-VINCENT-ET-LES-GRENADINES dl.st-vincent@unesco-delegations.org	ARABIE SAOUDITE dl.saudi-arabia@unesco-delegations.org
AFRIQUE DU SUD dl.south-africa@unesco-delegations.org	THAÏLANDE dl.thailand@unesco-delegations.org
ZAMBIE dl.zambia@unesco-delegations.org	

États non membres du Comité selon les groupes électoraux

Groupe électoral I	
FRANCE dl.france@unesco-delegations.org	NORVEGE dl.norway@unesco-delegations.org
Groupe électoral II	
SLOVAQUIE dl.slovak-republic@unesco-delegations.org	SLOVÉNIE dl.slovenia@unesco-delegations.org

Groupe électoral III	
COLOMBIE dl.colombia@unesco-delegations.org	PANAMA dl.panama@unesco-delegations.org
Groupe électoral IV	
AUSTRALIE dl.australia@unesco-delegations.org	CHINE dl.china@unesco-delegations.org
Groupe électoral Va	
KENYA dl.kenya@unesco-delegations.org	NAMIBIE dl.namibia@unesco-delegations.org
Groupe électoral V(b)	
MAROC dl.morocco@unesco-delegations.org	RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE SYRIENNE dl.syria@unesco-delegations.org

CALENDRIER DES REUNIONS

- 24 janvier 2022 1^{ère} réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (création)
- 11 février 2022 2^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (les deux sous-groupes)
- 14 février 2022 3^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (les deux sous-groupes)
- 14 mars 2022 4^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (sous-groupe 1)
- 13 mai 2022 5^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (sous-groupe 1)
- 1^{er} juin 2022 6^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (sous-groupe 1)
- 20 mars 2023 7^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (relance)
- 5 avril 2023 8^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (les deux sous-groupes)
- 9 mai 2023 9^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (les deux sous-groupes)
- 16 juin 2023 10^e réunion du Groupe de travail ad hoc (les deux sous-groupes)

Preliminary Terms of Reference for developing a feasibility study for a World Heritage sites membership scheme

1. Introduction

This ToR outlines the key objectives and processes to be followed in developing a feasibility study for a proposed World Heritage Site Membership Scheme. This scheme is a proposed initiative where World Heritage Sites authorities will pay a membership fee to the UNESCO World Heritage Fund for the preservation and conservation of World Heritage sites worldwide.

2. Objective of the Feasibility Study

The objective of the feasibility study is to assess the viability of the proposed scheme and to outline the key elements and actions required to establish and implement it.

The consultant in charge of the feasibility study will be required to undertake the following:

- **Market Analysis:** The consultant will assess the potential market size for the scheme, specifically focusing on the number of World Heritage sites that could potentially join and their capacity to pay the proposed membership fee. This analysis will involve conducting research, collecting relevant data, and analyzing market trends and potential demand for the scheme.
- **Stakeholder Analysis:** The consultant will identify and engage with key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the scheme. This includes local and tourism authorities, WH sites managers and relevant institutions. The consultant will conduct interviews, hold meetings and gather insights from stakeholders to understand their perspectives, willingness, and capacity to contribute to the World Heritage Fund.
- **Implementation Strategy:** The consultant will propose a comprehensive implementation strategy for the scheme. This will involve developing a management structure that outlines the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. The consultant will also assess the human resources needed for successful implementation and make recommendations regarding the recruitment, training and capacity building of staff. Additionally, the consultant will evaluate the technological infrastructure required to effectively manage the scheme, such as database systems, online platforms and communication tools.
- **Financial Analysis:** The consultant will develop a financial model for the proposed scheme. This will include analyzing potential pricing strategies for membership fees, assessing revenue projections based on market demand and identifying costs associated with setting up and operating the scheme. The financial analysis will provide insights into the financial viability and sustainability of the scheme, helping UNESCO to make informed decisions regarding its feasibility.
- **Risk Analysis:** The consultant will identify potential risks and challenges associated with the implementation of the scheme. These risks and challenges may include image and reputation, regulatory hurdles, political considerations, operational risks, as well as effective governance issues and credibility of the World Heritage system. The consultant will assess the probability and potential impact of these risks and propose mitigation strategies to minimize their effects.

Throughout the engagement, the consultant will collaborate closely with UNESCO to ensure a thorough understanding of the project goals and requirements. The final deliverable will be a comprehensive report that encompasses all the analyses, strategies and recommendations mentioned above.

4. Deliverables

The consultant will deliver a comprehensive feasibility study report containing an executive summary, a detailed analysis as per the scope of work, and conclusions and recommendations for the implementation of the scheme.

5. Timeframe

The feasibility study is to be completed within 6 months from the date of contract signing.

6. Qualifications of the Consultant

The consultant should demonstrate the following qualifications and skills:

- a. Extensive experience in conducting feasibility studies, with a specialization in the fields of cultural management, heritage conservation, tourism or marketing;
- b. Deep understanding of cultural management and proficiency in marketing strategies, especially within the context of cultural and heritage sites. This should include knowledge of market segmentation, targeting and positioning for cultural, tourism or heritage services. Experience in digital marketing, including social media and content marketing, will be highly beneficial;
- c. Knowledge and experience in related areas such as sustainable tourism, cultural tourism, heritage interpretation, audience development and stakeholder engagement;
- d. Prior experience working with heritage sites, or in sectors related to heritage conservation and management, would be a valuable asset;
- e. Experience in risk analysis.

7. Evaluation criteria

Proposals will be evaluated based on the consultant's demonstrated understanding of the project, proposed methodology, relevant experience, and cost-effectiveness.

8. Submission of proposals

Interested consultants (who may be individuals or companies) should submit a technical and financial proposal outlining their understanding of the task, proposed methodology, timeline and cost.

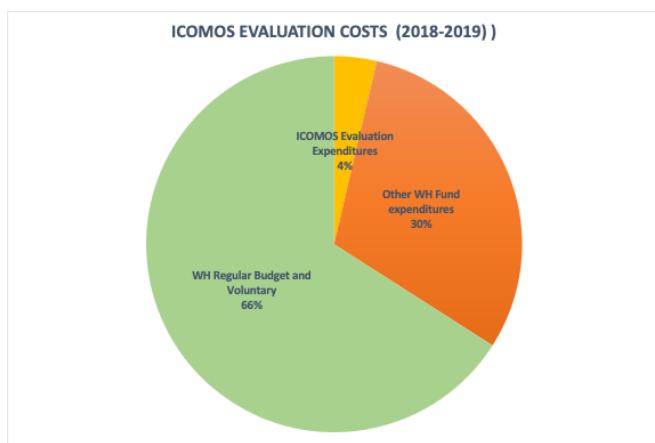
Paris, 8 March 2022
*Revised version 24 April 2023**

ICOMOS' ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EVALUATION COSTS AND EVALUATION PANELS

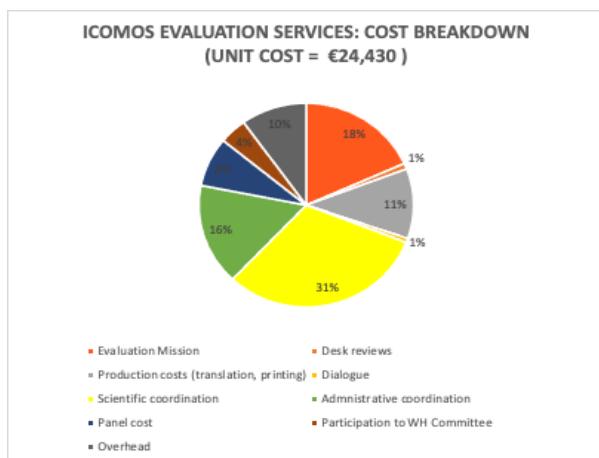
Following the invitation expressed to the Advisory Bodies at the 14 February meeting of the Ad-hoc Working Group - Sub Groups I and II to present additional information on its evaluation costs and evaluation panels, ICOMOS is pleased to put forward the following to contribute to the reflection.

A/ EVALUATION COSTS

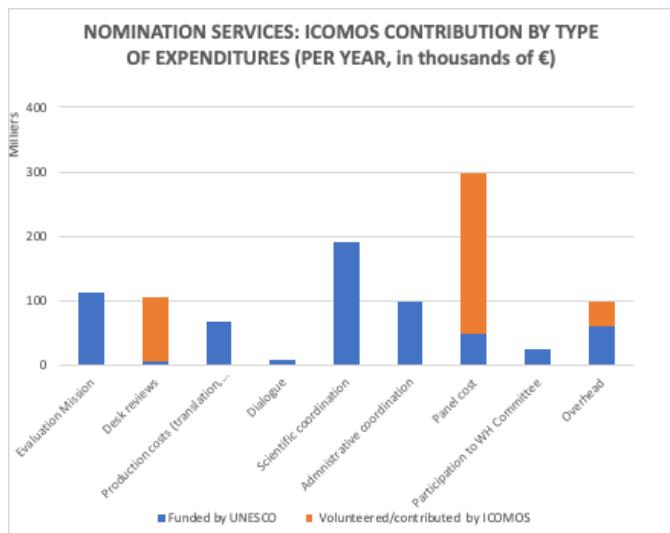
While the evaluation of nominations by independent bodies is one of the specific and substantial characteristics of the World Heritage Convention, intended to ensure the quality not only of the inscriptions but also of the subsequent monitoring and protection of the sites inscribed, the costs of the evaluation process represent a limited fraction of the total funding allocated by UNESCO to World Heritage activities. As regards ICOMOS, and on the basis of the information provided (<https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2021/whc21-44com-14-en.pdf>, Annex II attachment 1), the cost of its evaluation services represents 4% of total funding.



1. The average individual cost of evaluating a nomination by ICOMOS, as funded by UNESCO, can be estimated at \$25,000. This can clearly vary according to the specifics of the file (in particular, whether the nomination comprises a single or serial property) but as the detailed figures provided in APPENDIX 1 - which had been shared during the 40th session of the World Heritage Committee <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2016/whc16-40com-15-EN.pdf> ANNEX V - show, deviations from this average are limited and mostly in the costs of the evaluation missions. Based on the costs tracked for the 2015-2016 cycle, the average cost structure by expenditure category is presented below:



2. This breakdown reflects only the fraction of the evaluation costs that are funded by UNESCO. As previously noted in its observations on the Background Document provided by the Secretariat, ICOMOS, as well as the two other Advisory Bodies, provides a significant contribution to the Convention from its own resources and networks. This contribution results both from services that are paid at rates significantly below standard - and below the rates used by UNESCO itself for other activities - and from services that are not paid at all and are therefore volunteered by ICOMOS experts.
3. As illustrated by the graph below, and on the basis of the information provided (<https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2016/whc16-40com-15-EN.pdf> ANNEX V and <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/2021/whc21-44com-14-en.pdf>, Annex VIII - ICOMOS 2022-2023 proposed budget), the ICOMOS evaluation costs that remain unpaid by UNESCO are in the vast majority of cases those related to:
 - Working time (preparation and attendance) and travel expenses of panel members;
 - Desk reviews from international experts.



4. For all the reasons mentioned above, the introduction of the Preliminary Assessment might not easily translate into savings for the World Heritage Fund during the second evaluation stage.
 - a. It is undeniable that the implementation of a preliminary review will facilitate the second stage: desk reviews and increased dialogue with national experts in particular will allow the identification of the strong points and weaknesses of the nomination dossier at an earlier stage as well as the formulation of responses to any pending questions.
 - b. Therefore, it is highly probable, for instance, that the length of panel meetings (currently 6 to 8 days for the November panel and 2 to 3 days for the March panel, see process map in APPENDIX 2) could be reduced. It can also be expected that for some nominations, fewer desk reviews could be needed in the second stage.
 - c. However, it remains difficult to quantify potential changes as of today, while the Preliminary Assessment has not yet been implemented and we have no tangible experience of how it could impact the second evaluation stage. Besides, and importantly, it must be noted that, in some cases, the Preliminary Assessment will likely lead to a significant reorganization and reframing of the initial nomination file. One of the objectives and expected benefits of the reform is precisely that it will allow the reworking and redesigning of a nomination dossier during the pre-preparation phase rather than permitting files to proceed to the end of the evaluation process with little chance of success. As such, it must be stressed that the second step of the evaluation process should not be considered purely as a formal validation of the Preliminary Assessment.

5. Last but not least, from a financial point of view, it appears that the main items of expenditures to be potentially alleviated by the Preliminary Assessment (the panels and desk reviews as mentioned in point 4 above) are precisely those that are not compensated by UNESCO. As these costs are largely almost entirely volunteered, a reduction in the length of the panel or in the number of desk reviews would not translate into financial savings for the World Heritage Fund.
6. In a more constructive perspective, ICOMOS considers that the introduction of the Preliminary Assessment could most likely allow its staff, with a constant team size (of 3 people), to coordinate a higher number of nomination files in the second evaluation stage. ICOMOS' coordination work will indeed be facilitated by the knowledge of the context, of the authorities and of the national experts it acquires through the dialogue engaged in the preliminary step.

B/ EVALUATION PANELS

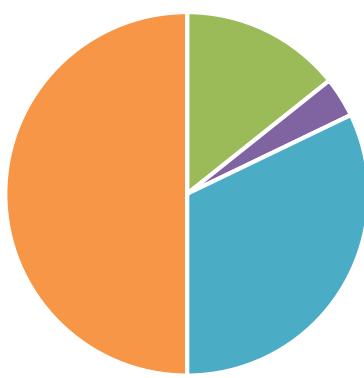
7. The graphs below compare - over the period 2012-2021 - the geographical composition of the nomination dossiers evaluated by ICOMOS each year with that of the ICOMOS evaluation panels. The composition of the panels for each year of the period in question is detailed in Appendix 3.
8. It can be seen that the geographical balance of the panels closely mirrors that of the nomination dossiers, since it is precisely in this sense that the concept of geographical balance has so far been understood and implemented by ICOMOS.
9. Ongoing reflections and discussions could lead ICOMOS to revisit the concept of the balance of the panel with a more balanced representation of each region of the world regardless of the composition of the set of nomination dossiers to be evaluated. [This change has already been implemented for the 2022-2023 ICOMOS Panel](#)

Statistics on the geographical spread of ICOMOS World Heritage Panel Members

The present document provides data on the geographical spread of the experts involved in the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel in the framework of its mandate as Advisory Body to the World Heritage Convention in the period 2012-2021.

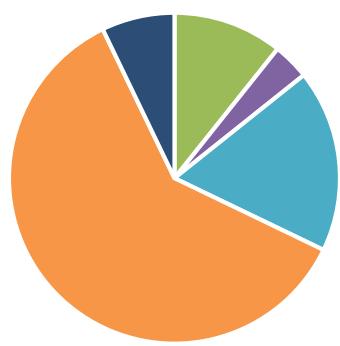
1. 2012 – 2013 World Heritage Cycle

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2012 - 2013 Cycle (37COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

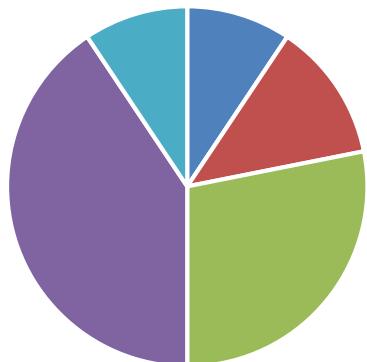
ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2012 - 2013 Cycle (37COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

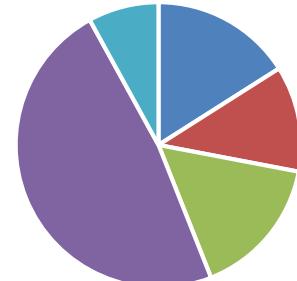
2. 2013 – 2014 World Heritage Cycle

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2013 - 2014 Cycle (38COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

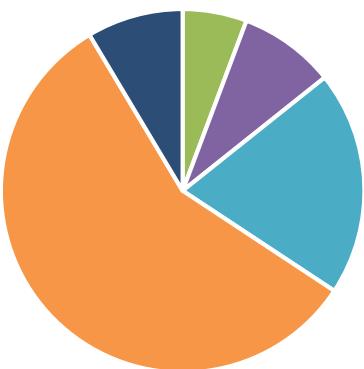
ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2013 - 2014 Cycle (38COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region



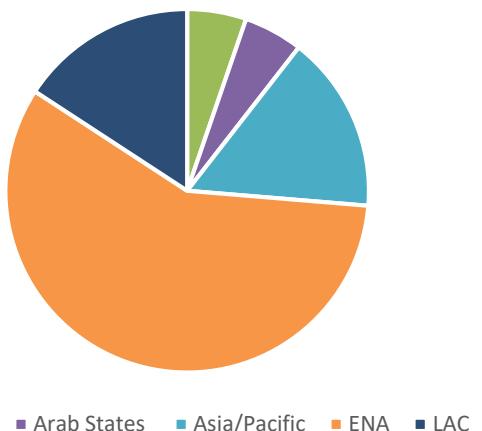
■ Africa ■ Arab States
■ Asia - Pacific ■ Europe and North America
■ Latin America and Caribbean

3. 2014 – 2015 World Heritage Cycle

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2014 - 2015 Cycle (39COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region

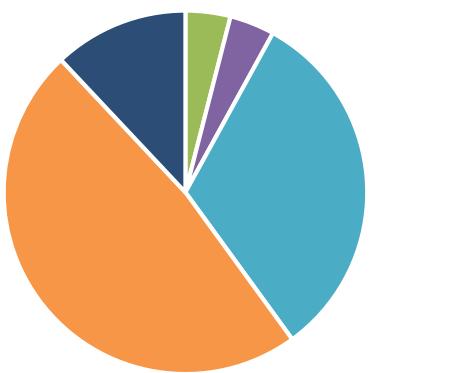


ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2014 - 2015 Cycle (39COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region

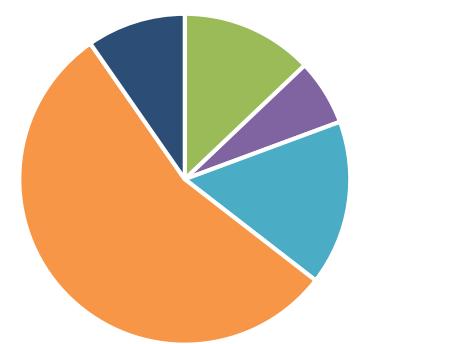


4. 2015 – 2016 World Heritage Cycle

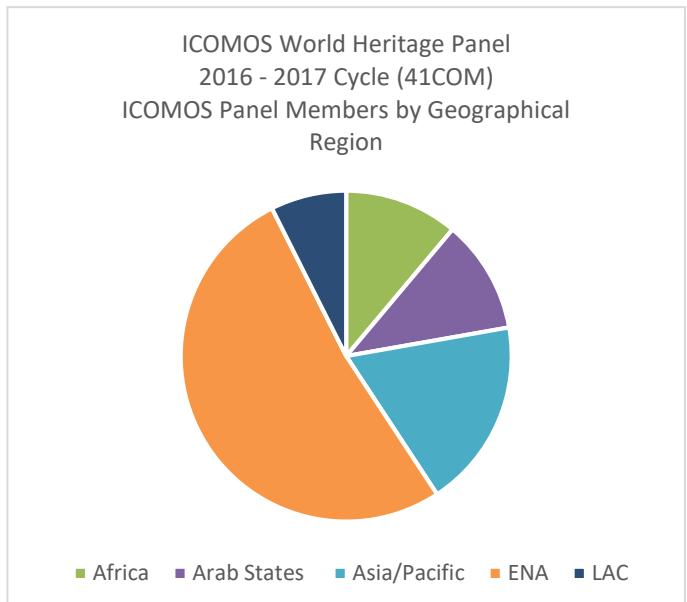
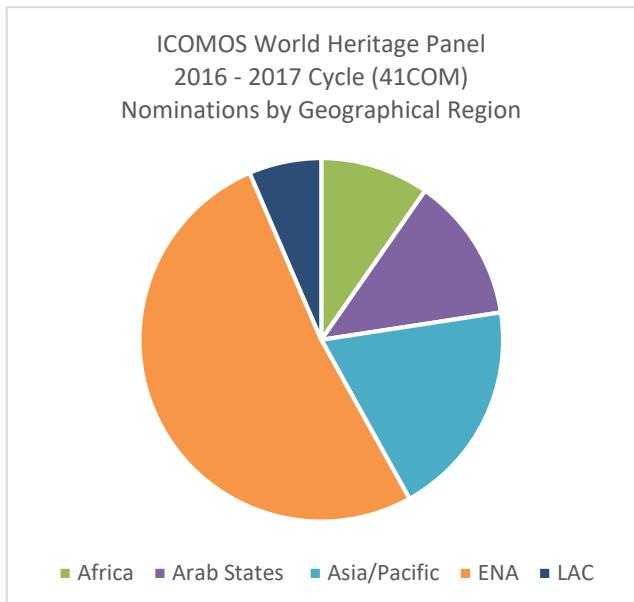
ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2015 - 2016 Cycle (40COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region



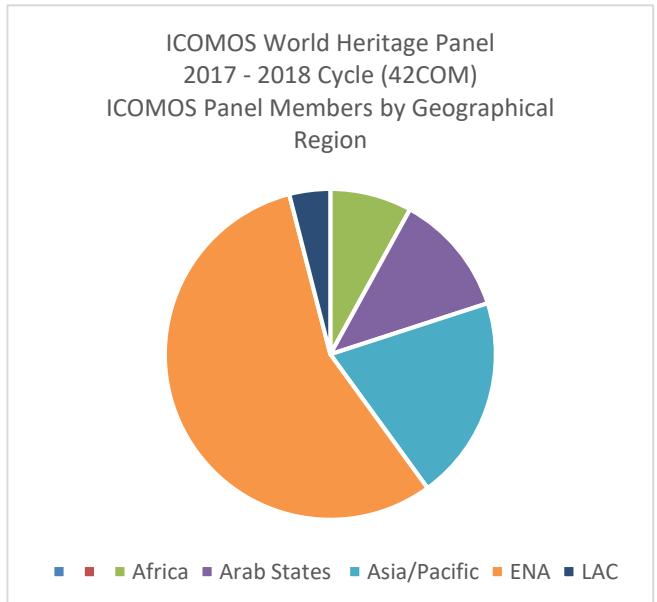
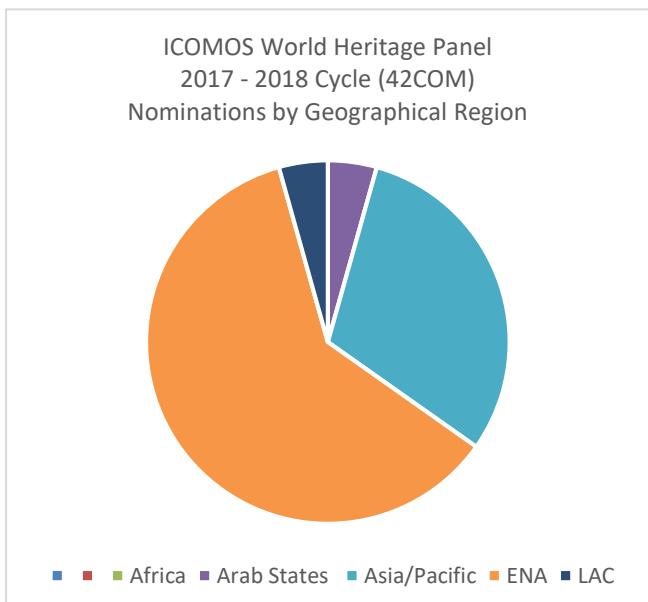
ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2015 - 2016 Cycle (40COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region



5. 2016 – 2017 World Heritage Cycle

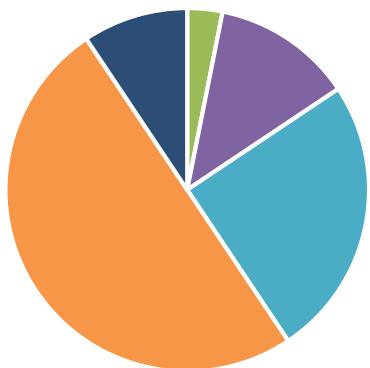


6. 2017 – 2018 World Heritage Cycle



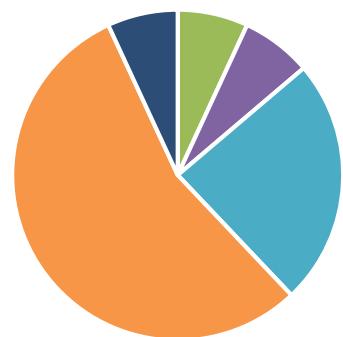
7. 2018 – 2019 World Heritage Cycle

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2018 - 2019 Cycle (43COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

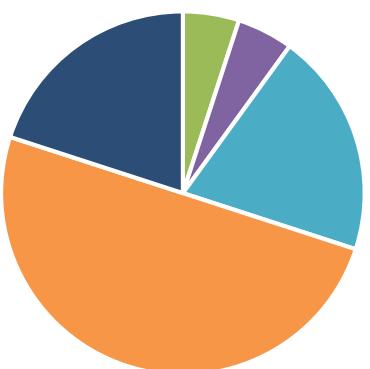
ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2018 - 2019 Cycle (43COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

8. 2019 – 2020 World Heritage Cycle

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2019 - 2020 Cycle (44COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

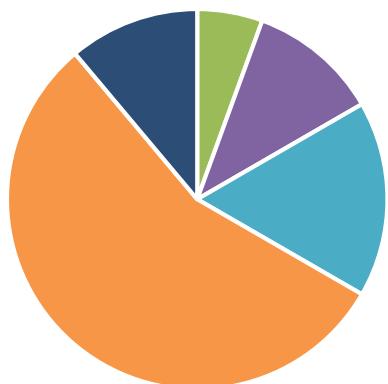
ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2019 - 2020 Cycle (44COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

9. 2020 – 2021 World Heritage Cycle

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2020 - 2021 Cycle (44COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

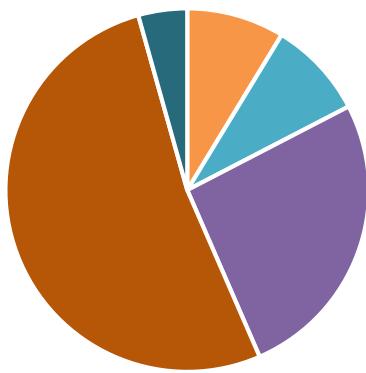
ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2020 - 2021 Cycle (44COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

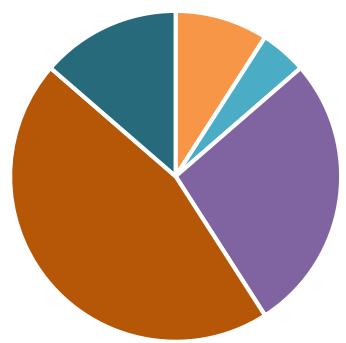
10. 2021 – 2022 World Heritage Cycle

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2021 - 2022 Cycle (45COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

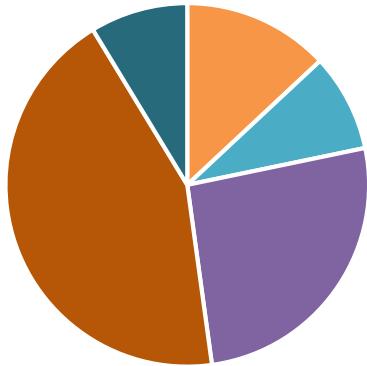
ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2021 - 2022 Cycle (45COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

11. 2022 – 2023 World Heritage Cycle

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2022 - 2023 Cycle (45COM)
Nominations by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

ICOMOS World Heritage Panel
2022 - 2023 Cycle (45COM)
ICOMOS Panel Members by Geographical Region



■ Africa ■ Arab States ■ Asia/Pacific ■ ENA ■ LAC

APPENDIX 1

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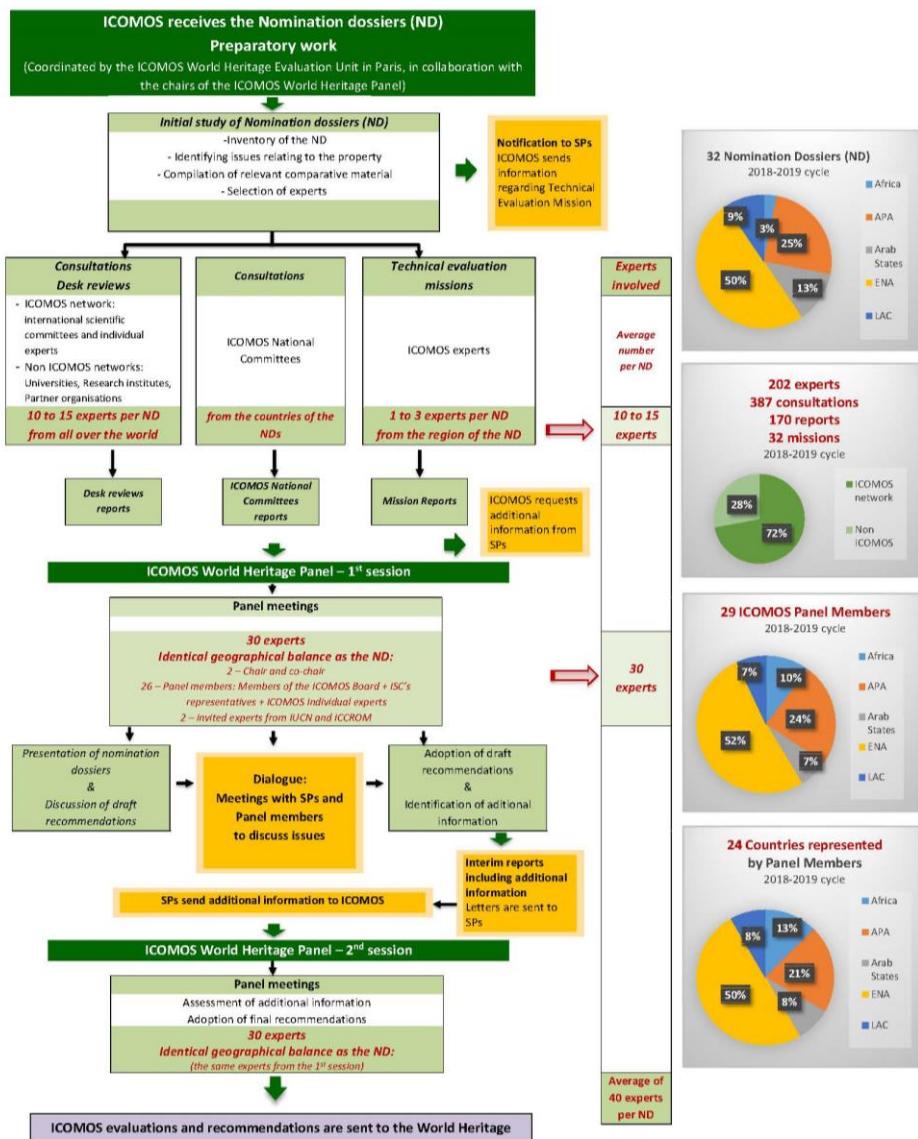
Suivi des recommandations issues des évaluations et audits sur les méthodes de travail et résultats du groupe de travail ad-hoc

WHC/23/45.COM/11.Rev. p.25

APPENDIX 2

ICOMOS EVALUATION PROCEDURE – PROCESS MAP

The ICOMOS procedure is described in Annex 6 of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. It is regulated by the Policy for the implementation of the ICOMOS World Heritage mandate (latest revision in October 2015). www.international.icomos.org



APPENDIX 3

List of ICOMOS World Heritage Panel Attendees

1. 2012 – 2013 Cycle*

Semia Akroud Yaiche – Tunisia
Gustavo Araoz – USA
Sofia Avgerinou Kolonias – Greece
Susan Balderstone - Australia
Stefan Belishki - Bulgaria
Kristal Buckley – Australia
Dinu Bumbaru - Canada
Francesco Caruso - Italy
Alfredo Conti – Argentina
Michel Cotte – France
Susan Denyer – UK
Fatima Fall- Senegal
Pamela Jerome - USA
Rohit Jigyasu - India
Toshiyuki Kono - Japan
Gideon Koren - Israel
Kirsti Kovanen – Finland
Philippe La Hausse - Maurice
Wilfried Lipp - Austria
Olga Orive – Mexico
Michael Petzet - Germany
Hae Un Rii – Korea
Britta Rudolff - Germany
Laura Robinson – South Africa
Grellan Rourke – Ireland
Nathan Schlanger - France
Christoph Machat - Germany
Guo Zhan – Chine

2. 2013 – 2014 Cycle*

Semia Akroud Yaiche – Tunisia
Sofia Avgerinou Kolonias – Greece
Susan Balderstone – Australia
Kristal Buckley – Australia
Dinu Bumbaru – Canada
Alicia Leonor Cahn Behrend
Francesco Caruso – Italy
Amel Chabbi – UAE
Alfredo Conti – Argentina
Michel Cotte – France
Luisa De Marco – Italy
Susan Denyer – UK
Claus-Peter Echter – Austria
Pamela Jerome – USA
Donatius Kamamba – Tanzania
Toshiyuki Kono - Japan
Gideon Koren - Israel
Kirsti Kovanen – Finland

Philippe La Hausse – Maurice

Monica Luengo – Spain

Christoph Machat – Germany

Olga Orive – Mexico

Michael Petzet – Germany

Hae Un Rii – Korea

Grellan Rourke – Ireland

Laura Robinson – South Africa

Britta Rudolff – Germany

Nathan Schlanger – France

Abdoul Sow – Senegal

Guo Zhan – Chine

3. 2014 – 2015 Cycle*

Gustavo Araoz (United States of America)

Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias (Greece)

Susan Balderstone (Australia)

Amel Chabbi (United Arab Emirates)

Alfredo Conti (Argentina)

Alissandra Cummins (Barbados)

Luisa De Marco (Italy)

Susan Denyer (United Kingdom)

Claus-Peter Echter (Germany)

Gordon Fulton (Canada)

Geoffroy Heimlich (France)

Stephen Hughes (United Kingdom)

Kirsti Kovanen, Secretary General (Finland)

Toshiyuki Kono, Vice-President (Japan)

Gideon Koren, Vice-President (Israel)

Mónica Luengo (Spain)

Ntsizi November (South Africa)

Olga Orive (Mexico)

Vasu Poshyanandana (Thailand)

Laura Robinson (South Africa)

Cees van Rooijen (Netherlands)

Grellan Rourke, Vice-President (Ireland)

Britta Rudolff (Germany)

Leo Schmidt (Germany)

Guo Zhan (China)

4. 2015 – 2016 Cycle*

Samir Abdulac (France)

George Abungu (Kenya)

Gustavo Araoz, President (United States of America)

Susan Balderstone (Australia)

Stefan Belishki (Bulgaria)

Jae Heon Choi (Korea)

Alfredo Conti (Argentina)

Alissandra Cummins (Barbados)

Luisa De Marco (Italy)

Susan Denyer (United Kingdom)

Alpha Diop (Mali)

Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary)
Carole Fritz (France)
Marcela Hurtado (Chile)
Mustapha Khanoussi (Tunisia)
Albino Jopela (Mozambique)
Joseph King (USA)
Toshiyuki Kono (Japan)
Kirsti Kovanen, Secretary General (Finland)
Gideon Koren, Vice-President (Israel)
Monica Luengo (Spain)
Susan Macdonald (USA)
Hossam Mahdy (Egypt)
Peter Phillips (Australia)
Nancy Pollock-Ellwand (Canada)
Laura Robinson (South Africa)
Cees van Rooijen (Netherlands)
Grellan Rourke (Ireland)
Britta Rudolff (Germany)
Herman Van Hoff (The Netherlands)
Guo Zhan (China)

5. 2016 – 2017 Cycle*

Jean-Yves Andrieux – France
Gustavo Araoz – USA
Kristal Buckley – Australia
Jae-Heon Choi – Korea
Douglas Comer – USA
Alfredo Conti – Argentina
Luisa De Marco - Italy
Susan Denyer - UK
Alpha Diop – Mali
Claus-Peter Echter – Germany
Tamas Fejerdy – Hungary
Mohammed Hamdouni – Morocco
Toshiyuki Kono – Japan
Gideon Koren – Israel
Kirsti Kovanen – Finland
Hossam Mahdy – Egypt
James Molnar – Canada
Peter Phillips – Australia
Nancy Pollock-Ellwand – Canada
Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy - Madagascar
Mario Rivera – Chile
Laura Robinson – South Africa
Grellan Rourke – Ireland
Britta Rudolff – Germany
Nathan Schlanger – France
Anan Soufan – Syria

6. 2017 – 2018 Cycle*

Nasser Al-Jahwari (Oman)
Kristal Buckley (Australia)
Douglas Comer (USA)
Alfredo Conti (Argentina)
Luisa De Marco (Italy)
Susan Denyer (UK)
Nathalia Dushkina (Russia)
Claus-Peter Echter (Allemagne)
Abdoul Aziz Guissé (Sénégal)
Geoffroy Hemlich (France)
Albino Jopela (Mozambique)
Toshiyuki Kono (Japan)
Kirsti Kovanen (Finlande)
Hossam Mahdy (Egypt)
James Molnar (Canada)
Peter Phillips (Australie)
Navin Piplani (Inde)
Nancy Pollock-Ellwand (Canada)
Massimo Preite (Italie)
Grellan Rourke (Irlande)
Britta Rudolff (Germany)
Hee Kwon Shin (Korea)
Nathan Schlanger (France)
Anas Soufan (Syria)
Stefan Wessman (Finlande)

7. 2018 – 2019 Cycle*

Samir Abdulac (Syria)
Riin Alatalu (Estonia)
Jiang Bo (China)
Kristal Buckley (Australia)
Adriana Careaga (Uruguay)
Mariana Correia (Portugal)
Gabriel Cooney (Ireland)
Michel Cotte (France)
Luisa De Marco (Italy)
Susan Denyer (UK)
Mette Eggen (Norway)
Geoffroy Hemlich (France)
Toshiyuki Kono (Japan)
Hossam Mahdy (Egypt)
Duncan Marshall (Australia)
Patricia O'Donnell (USA)
Teresa Patricio (Belgium)
Peter Phillips (Australia)
Nancy Pollock-Ellwand (Canada)
Massimo Preite (Italy)
Laura Robinson (South Africa)
Nelly Robles (Mexico)
Britta Rudolff (Germany)
Hatthaya Siriphatthanakun (Thailand)

Hee-kweon Shin (Korea)
Nathan Schlanger (France)
Ibrahima Thiaw (Senegal)
Stefan Wessman (Finland)

8. 2019 – 2020 Cycle*

Gabriel Cooney (Ireland)
Michel Cotte (France)
Luisa De Marco (Italy)
Susan Denyer (UK)
Suk Young Han (Korea)
Marcela Hurtado (Chile)
Toshiyuki Kono (Japan)
Leticia Leitao (Portugal)
Ana Luengo (Spain)
Hossam Mahdy (Egypt)
Duncan Marshall (Australia)
Peter Phillips (Australia)
Nancy Pollock-Ellwand (Canada)
Massimo Preite (Italy)
Alkiviadis Prepis (Greece)
Clara Rellensmann (Germany)
Laura Robinson (South Africa)
Grellan Rourke (Ireland)
Britta Rudolff (Germany)
Mario Santana (Belgium/Canada/Venezuela)
Niklas Schulze (Germany/Mexico)
Assaad Seif (Lebanon)
Ibrahima Thiaw (Senegal)
Matthew Whincop (Australia)
Barbara Arroyo (Guatemala)
Eric Zerrudo (Philippines)
Jun Zheng (China)

9. 2020 – 2021 Cycle*

Maria Eugenia Bacci (Vénézuela)
Kristal Buckley (Australie)
Amel Chabbi (Emirats Arabes Unis)
Gabriel Cooney (Irlande)
Michel Cotte (France)
Luisa De Marco (Italie)
Susan Denyer (Royaume-Uni)
Cynthia Dunning (Suisse)
Abdoul Aziz Guissé (Sénégal)
Sharif Shams Imon (Bangladesh)
David Jacques (Royaume-Uni)
Pamela Jerome (USA)
Toshiyuki Kono (Japon)
Marie-Laure Lavenir (France)
Leticia Leitao (Portugal)
Trevor Marchand (Royaume-Uni/Canada)

Duncan Marshall (Australie)
Rusudan Mirzikhlasvili (Géorgie)
Peter Phillips (Australie)
Nancy Pollock-Ellwand (Canada)
Laura Robinson (Afrique du Sud)
Christophe Sand (Nouvelle-Calédonie)
Niklas Schulze (Mexique)
Jean-Christophe Simon (France)

***From 2012 to 2021 list include non-voting ICOMOS Advisors**

10. 2021 – 2022 Cycle

Note: The list of names of Panel members will be made public after the delivery of the Evaluation texts to World Heritage Centre.

*Argentina
Australia
Belgium
China
Colombia
Estonia
France
Hungary
India
Ireland
Italy
Lebanon
Netherlands
Nigeria
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Thailand
USA
Venezuela
Zimbabwe*

11. 2022 – 2023 Cycle

Note: The list of names of Panel members will be made public after the delivery of the Evaluation texts to World Heritage Centre.

*Argentina
Barbados
Belgium
China
Ethiopia
France
Jordan*

Mali
Morocco
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Philippines
South Africa
Thailand
UK
United Arab Emirates
Uruguay
USA
Venezuela
Zimbabwe

Paris, 11 February 2022
*Revised version 24 April 2023**

ICOMOS' ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND PROPOSALS

Following the invitation expressed to the Advisory Bodies at the 4 February meeting of the Ad-hoc Working Group - Sub Group II to present additional information and proposals, ICOMOS wishes to put forward the following to contribute to the reflection.

A/ ICOMOS' REGIONAL DIVERSITY

1. Since its creation in 1965, ICOMOS has developed a global network of 11,000 experts from 150 countries, with a wide variety of professional backgrounds, and has been keen to strengthen its presence in all regions of the world (list of countries in Annex I).
2. Nevertheless, ICOMOS' geographical balance is still in need of strengthening. With this goal in mind, ICOMOS has made a special effort in recent years to move to a stronger regional balance through the creation of ICOMOS National Committees in countries in the Africa and Arab States regions where we did not yet have an institutional presence. Since 2014, National Committees have been created or are in the process of being created in the following countries:

Africa:

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Comores
- Ethiopia
- Ivory Coast
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Tchad
- Togo
- Kenya
- *Zambia*

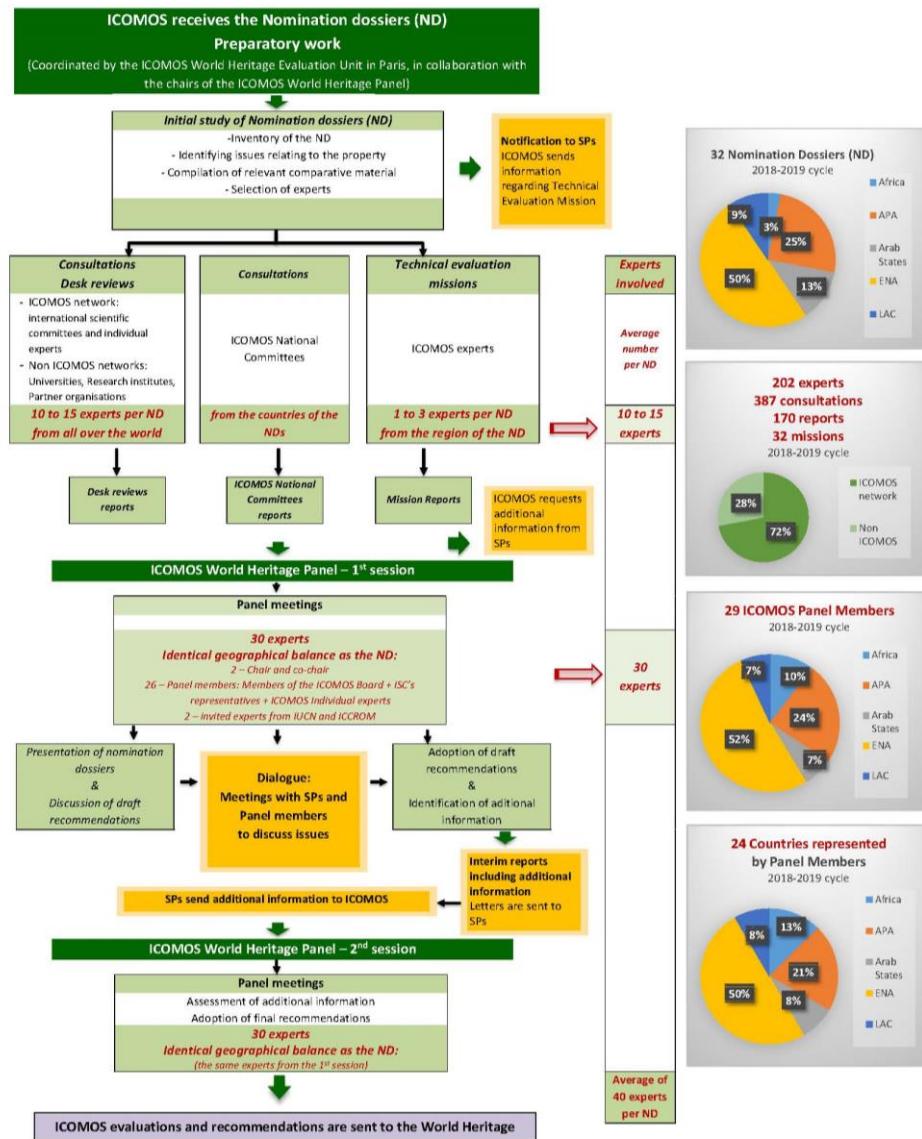
Arab States:

- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Oman
- Palestine
- Syria

3. Thanks to the size of its network and its worldwide presence, ICOMOS is able to ensure that all regions are adequately represented in its evaluation and monitoring work as Advisory Body, as described in detail in Annex VI of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (<https://whc.unesco.org/document/190976>; see p. 116)
 - Experts sent to a property on mission always belong to the same region as the property (subject occasionally to exceptional circumstances such as those experienced due to the Covid-19 pandemic).
 - As regards the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, we ensure each year that the geographical breakdown of Panel members corresponds very closely to that of the nomination dossiers. Annex II provides detailed evidence of this. *In this regard, a change has already been implemented for the 2022-2023 ICOMOS Panel, see 7.1*
 - With respect to the evaluation process as a whole, it is an extremely collegial process that involves a wide variety of experts from all professional and geographic backgrounds, as shown in the Process Map below.

ICOMOS EVALUATION PROCEDURE – PROCESS MAP

The ICOMOS procedure is described in Annex 6 of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. It is regulated by the Policy for the implementation of the ICOMOS World Heritage mandate (latest revision in October 2015). www.international.icomos.org



B/ GEOGRAPHICAL IMBALANCE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

4. The geographical imbalance of the World Heritage List remains a major shortcoming of the implementation of the Convention. While the 50th anniversary of the Convention serves as an opportunity to assess not only its main achievements but also its weaknesses, ICOMOS, like many others, considers regional imbalance to be one of the main challenges to be overcome. Little progress has been made since the adoption of the Global Strategy in 1994, as some regions remain very underrepresented on the World Heritage List, such as the Africa and the Arab States regions, which respectively compose 8.6% and 7.7% of inscribed properties as of 2021 (in this regard, note *Exploring Cultural Heritage in the Arab Region: Potential offered for a more balanced World Heritage List*, published jointly by ICOMOS and ARC-WH: <http://openarchive.icomos.org/id/eprint/2525/>). Moreover, it is important to note that some countries (for instance, Comoros, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea) have no sites inscribed as yet.
5. This persistent failure is an incentive to correctly define the imbalance and analyze the situation: it should be noted that the imbalance is not firstly a matter of imbalance of inscriptions, but a matter of imbalance of the nominations that are submitted. Therefore, the imbalance of the World Heritage List can be said to be a direct consequence of the imbalance of nominations. The first pie chart on the process map above shows this very clearly for the 2018-2019 cycle: out of 32 nomination dossiers transmitted to ICOMOS for evaluation, only 1 (i.e. 3%) is from Africa. Figures would not be significantly different for previous or following years.
6. Consequently, it is essentially capacity building that can provide relevant solutions, and it is up to all stakeholders to devise such programs. In this perspective, ICOMOS is willing to be proactive and make some proposals. As the timeframe is very short, the following suggestions are the product of a brainstorming exercise that deserves to be further developed.

C/ PROPOSALS

7.
 - 7.1. *Change to the geographical breakdown of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, to ensure a more balanced representation of each region (20% of Panel Members from each of the 5 regions, instead of matching the geographical breakdown of Panel Members with the geographical breakdown of the nominations dossiers received for evaluation)* **THIS CHANGE HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED FOR THE 2022-2023 ICOMOS WORLD HERITAGE PANEL. See Annex 2.2 (page 14)**
 - 7.2. Invite experts from underrepresented regions/countries to participate in Advisory missions or Evaluation missions as observers:
 - This could be a very effective capacity building action by familiarizing new experts with World Heritage processes.
 - Implementation of this action requires the agreement of the State Party to be visited as well as an additional budget to cover the costs of the second expert.

8. Invite experts who are not ICOMOS members to participate in the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel:

- It should first be recalled that ICOMOS membership is not exclusive. Therefore, a great number of ICOMOS experts are simultaneously affiliates or employees of many of the organizations listed as potential service providers in the Background Document.
- ICOMOS has previously invited non-ICOMOS Members to participate in its World Heritage Panel deliberations (members of TICCIH or DOCOMOMO, for example), but on an occasional basis.
- Indeed, the primary method used by ICOMOS to involve external experts in its evaluation process is through written consultations. As shown in the above Process Map, roughly one third of desk reviews come from external experts.
- However, including external experts in the Panel on a regular basis, according to modalities to be determined, could contribute to increased geographical diversity.

9. Develop ICOMOS' relationships with universities in Africa and other unrepresented regions:

- The development of its relationships with universities all over the world is one of ICOMOS' current strategic priorities. It is currently implemented as the 'ICOMOS UNIVERSITY FORUM'. This initiative, aimed at bringing together universities and other academic institutions that wish to collaborate in accomplishing the mission of ICOMOS, was first raised in 2015. ICOMOS is currently developing a pilot project to structure such a network, starting with the Latin American and Caribbean Region.
- Expanding this pilot initiative to other regions, with Africa and other unrepresented regions as a priority, would accelerate the creation and development of our network of National Committees and facilitate capacity building of experts in these regions.

10. Develop capacity-building programs focused on supporting the development and revision of Tentative Lists in Africa:

- ICOMOS welcomes the new initiatives launched by the World Heritage Centre in Africa, one with the support of the Sultanate of Oman, and the other with the support of the Government of Japan. Within the framework of these two initiatives, ICOMOS, jointly with IUCN, has designed a capacity-building program focused on supporting the development and revision of Tentative Lists, the preparation of robust nomination dossiers and the strengthening of national capacities to implement the World Heritage Convention. This proposed project is currently being reviewed by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS hopes to be able to implement it rapidly. *Unfortunately, no final answer to this proposal has been given by World Heritage Centre. ICOMOS and IUCN remain available to implement this project when possible.*
- ICOMOS is keen to strengthen its participation in the AWHF's Upstream Support Initiative, which aims at broadening the network of professionals from the Africa region in the field of World Heritage. The resumption of workshops cancelled due to the pandemic is expected in the coming weeks. *In this regard, ICOMOS participated to the workshop organised by the AWHF in South Africa in May 2022.*

- Based on its experience of an ongoing project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ICOMOS strongly desires to develop training on national cultural heritage inventories in other countries of the region. It is ICOMOS' view that the implementation of inventories is not only a key element for the development of Tentative Lists in Africa but is, more broadly, the foundation of any heritage policy. *ICOMOS is currently approaching potential funders to be able to implement this inventory project in other African Countries.*

11. Last, but not least, contribute to the successful implementation of the Preliminary Assessment (PA) through development of guidance and related training courses at the regional level:

- The main objective of the PA is to improve the quality of nominations and increase the efficiency of their preparation by States Parties (reducing human/financial costs and long delays, as well as reinforcing dialogue).
- The time and workload needed for States Parties to prepare a PA request will be limited. As an example, with a cap of about 15,000 words, a PA request will be 30 to 50 pages in length, compared to 965 pages for a nomination dossier (average number of pages of cultural nomination dossier evaluated by ICOMOS in 2019).
- As shown in the information provided on the PA costing, the implementation modalities leave much room for dialogue between the experts of the States Parties and those of the Advisory Bodies.
- Therefore, it is ICOMOS' strong belief that the PA will be a significant tool to improve the geographical balance of the List. *The first Preliminary Assessments that will be proceeded in 2023-2024 will hopefully provide evidence of this.*

12. Given the short timeframe, this document is succinct. We remain available to provide further information as needed.

Annexes

Annex I: List of countries with ICOMOS members

Africa

- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Comores
- Congo
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritius
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- Tchad
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Arab States

- Algeria
- Bahrain
- Egypt
- Iran
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Morocco
- Oman
- Palestine
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Syria
- Tunisia
- United Arab Emirates

Asia and the Pacific

- Australia
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- China
- India
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Korea (Rep. of)
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam

Europe and North America

- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- North Macedonia
- Malta
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Montenegro
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russian Fed.
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Türkiye
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- United States

Latin America and the Caribbean

- Argentina
 - Barbados
 - Bolivia
 - Brazil
 - Chile
 - Colombia
 - Costa Rica
 - Cuba
 - Dominican Republic
 - Ecuador
 - El Salvador
 - Guatemala
 - Haiti
 - Honduras
 - Jamaica
 - Mexico
 - Nicaragua
 - Panama
 - Paraguay
 - Peru
 - Trinidad and Tobago
 - Uruguay
 - Venezuela
-

Annex II: Statistics on the geographical spread of ICOMOS Experts

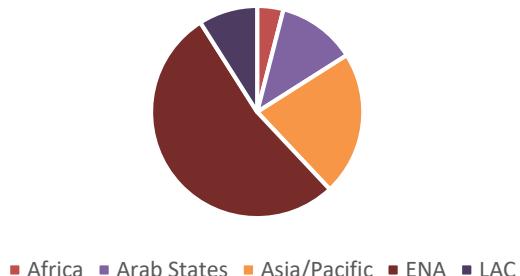
The present document provides data on the geographical spread of the experts involved in the main activities of ICOMOS within its mandate as Advisory Body to the World Heritage Convention in the period 2017-2020.

This is presented in two categories: (1) **ICOMOS missions**, including (a) Technical Evaluation missions for the assessment of sites presented for inscription on the World Heritage List and (b) Advisory and Monitoring missions related to properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List and (2) **The composition of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel** for the assessment of sites presented for inscription on the World Heritage List.

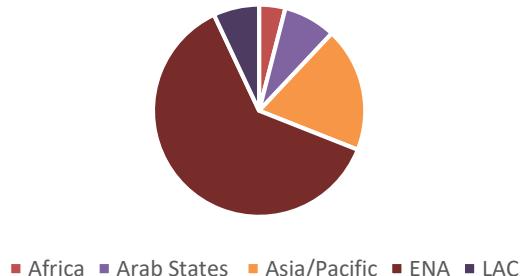
(1) ICOMOS Missions

(a) Technical Evaluation Missions

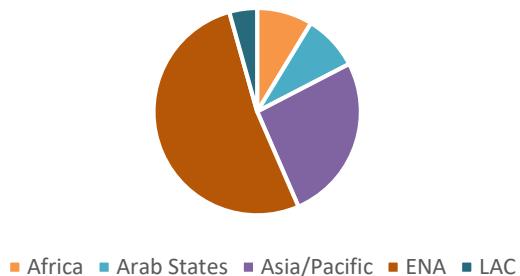
Nomination dossiers per Geographical Region
from 2017 to 2020 (42, 43 and 44COM)



ICOMOS Technical Evaluation Mission experts by Geographical Region
from 2017 to 2020 (42, 43 and 44COM)



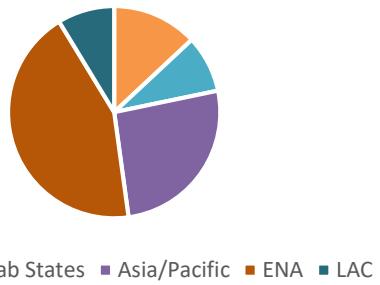
*Nomination dossiers per Geographical Region
WH List 2022 (45 COM)*



*ICOMOS Technical Evaluation Mission experts by Geographical Region
WHLIST 2022 (45COM)*



Nomination dossiers per Geographical Region
WH List 2023 (45 COM)



ICOMOS Technical Evaluation Mission experts by Geographical Region
WHLIST 2023 (45COM)

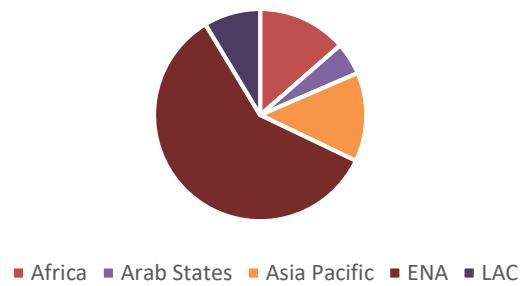


(b) Advisory and Monitoring Missions

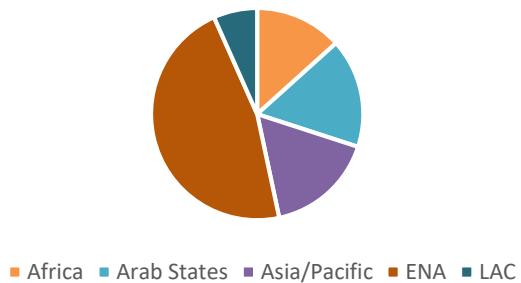
Advisory and Reactive Monitoring
Missions by Geographical Region 2017-
2020



Geographical origin of ICOMOS expertise:
Advisory and Reactive Monitoring
missions 2017-2020



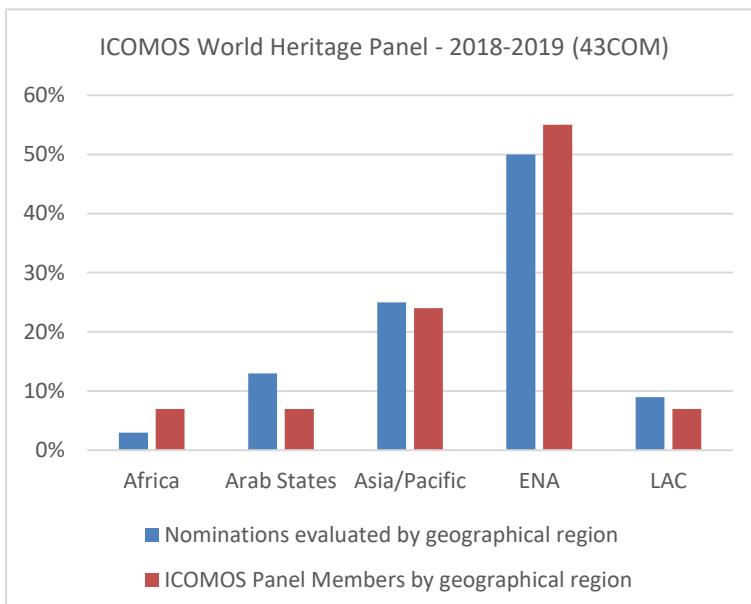
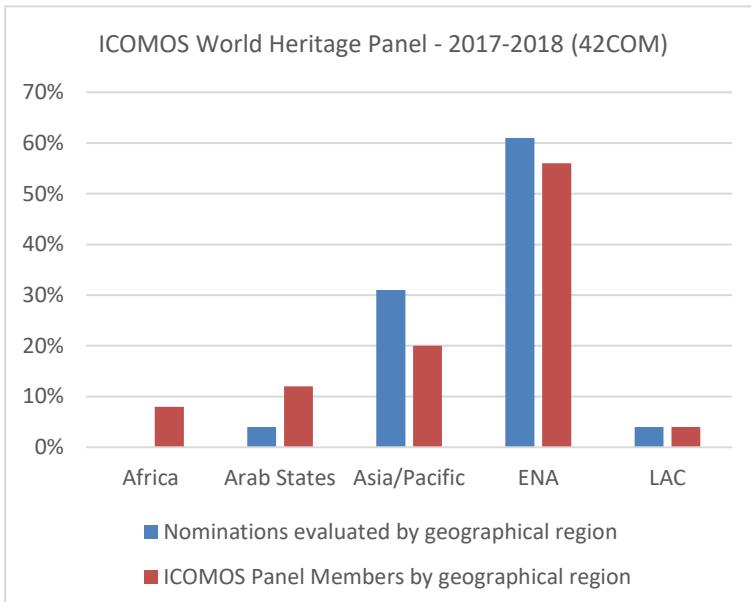
Advisory and Reactive Monitoring
Missions by Geographical Region 2021-
2022

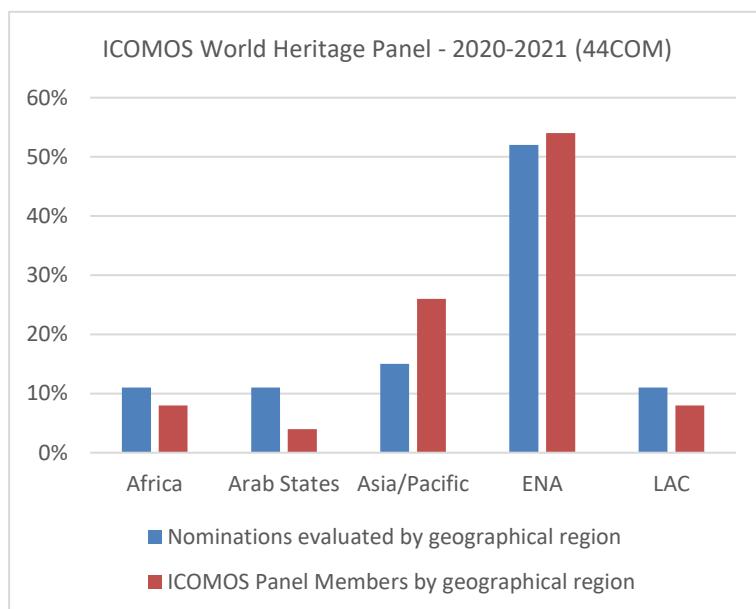
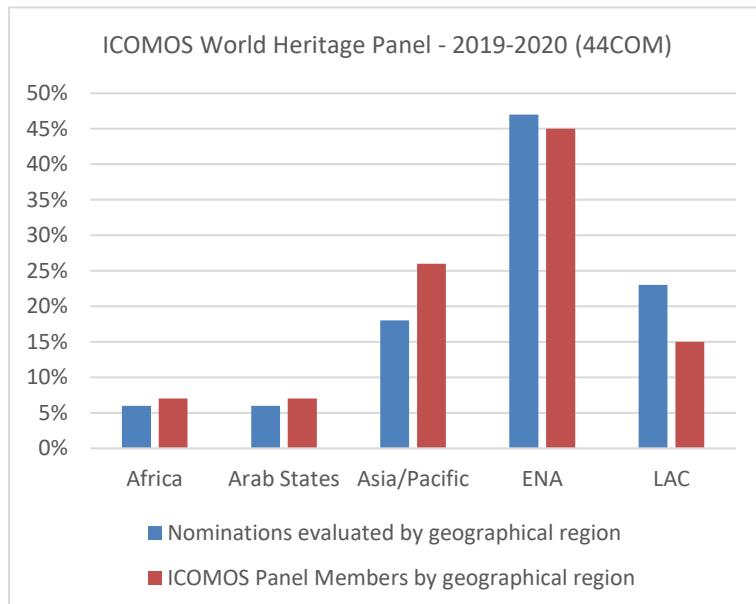


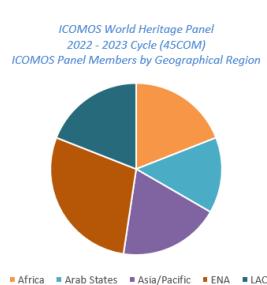
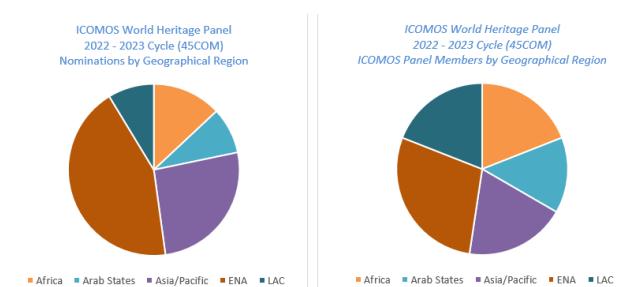
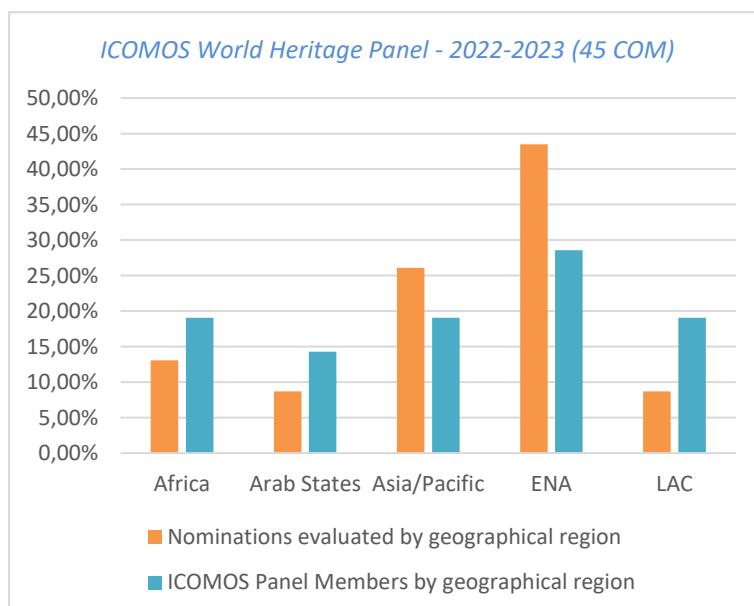
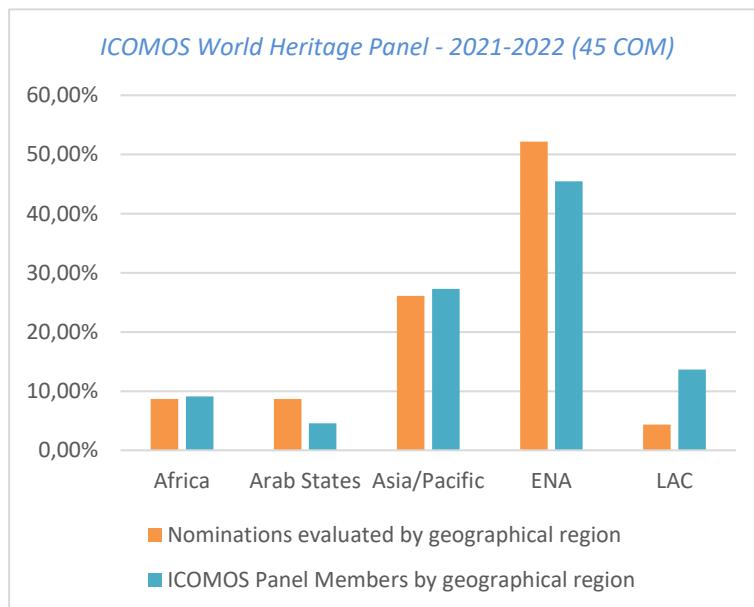
Geographical origin of ICOMOS expertise:
Advisory and Reactive Monitoring
missions 2021-2022



(2) ICOMOS World Heritage Panel Composition







Implementation of change on
geographical breakdown of Panel
Members



April 2023 update on IUCN Observations/Comments:

Ad-hoc Working Group - Decision 44 COM 14 / BACKGROUND DOCUMENT

Following the invitation by the Ad-hoc Working Group (AHWG) at its meeting of 5 April 2023, IUCN is pleased to offer the following update of its background note on geographic diversity and measures taken over the past year. IUCN welcomes the mandate of the AHWG to look specifically at the improvement of regional balance in the advice provided to its work. This is a need that IUCN both fully recognises and has been acting on over many years. These observations and comments are provided in accordance with **Decision 44 COM 14 §22** on the matters a) to d) under **§21** of the same Decision. IUCN notes previous analysis has been provided to the AHWG and the present paper updates that work.

Summary Updates

1. IUCN commissioned an independent **external Strategic Review** of IUCN's engagement with the World Heritage Convention in 2022, as mentioned in the previous meetings of the Ad-hoc Working Group. IUCN is grateful to State Party representatives for having provided their views in this process. The eight recommendations of the Strategic Review are to:
 - a) Strengthen regional diversity of IUCN experts particular to improve representation from the Global South;
 - b) Strengthen inclusion and participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities;
 - c) Advocate for strengthened inclusion and participation of civil society in the Convention;
 - d) Develop a funding strategy for IUCN's Advisory Body work;
 - e) Develop a strategy for IUCN's World Heritage programme of work which positions World Heritage to deliver the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - f) Develop a communications strategy for IUCN's World Heritage work;
 - g) Support the World Heritage Centre to strengthen governance of the Convention

The findings of the Review have been approved by the IUCN Executive Board. Based on the findings of this review, IUCN is currently developing a **strategy to shape IUCN's future engagement** with the Convention which will be **inherently based on a regionally equitable approach**. The strategy will be available by the time of the 45th session of the Committee and IUCN will happy to provide further information on the Review and the strategy to the AHWG.

IUCN has also completed a comprehensive **reorganisation process** of its global and regional Secretariat, which has included the review of its previous World Heritage Programme, to become a unit within a new thematic team for Heritage and Culture, within a new IUCN Centre for Society and Governance. This offers, for instance to accelerate IUCN's work supporting the linkage of nature and culture and the opportunity to embrace Indigenous & Local Knowledge (ILK)¹ in IUCN's World Heritage work.

2. IUCN is implementing its commitment to enhancing the regional diversity of its World Heritage experts and has already diversified the expert inputs into the evaluation and monitoring processes: Within the last year, IUCN has appointed **10 new experts with nationalities previously not represented**. The current nationalities of the voting

¹ English, French and Spanish versions of the following white paper available at <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/ilk>: IUCN. 2022. Application of Indigenous & Local Knowledge (ILK) in IUCN Red List assessments: White paper. Version 1. Adopted by the IUCN SSC Red List Committee and IUCN CESP-SSC Sustainable Use & Livelihoods Specialist Group Steering Committee.

members of the 2023 Panel are (*updates in italics*): **USA, Cameroon, Germany, Guatemala, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius and Senegal** (see also Annex 1 for all nationalities since 2016). IUCN leverages its globally unparalleled network of over **18,000 nature conservation experts** and over **1,400 member organisations from over 170 countries**. IUCN has 46 offices in 40 countries (see Annex). IUCN is a highly decentralized and diverse organisation and in addition, we already hold relationships with a large number of other competent organisations across the globe.

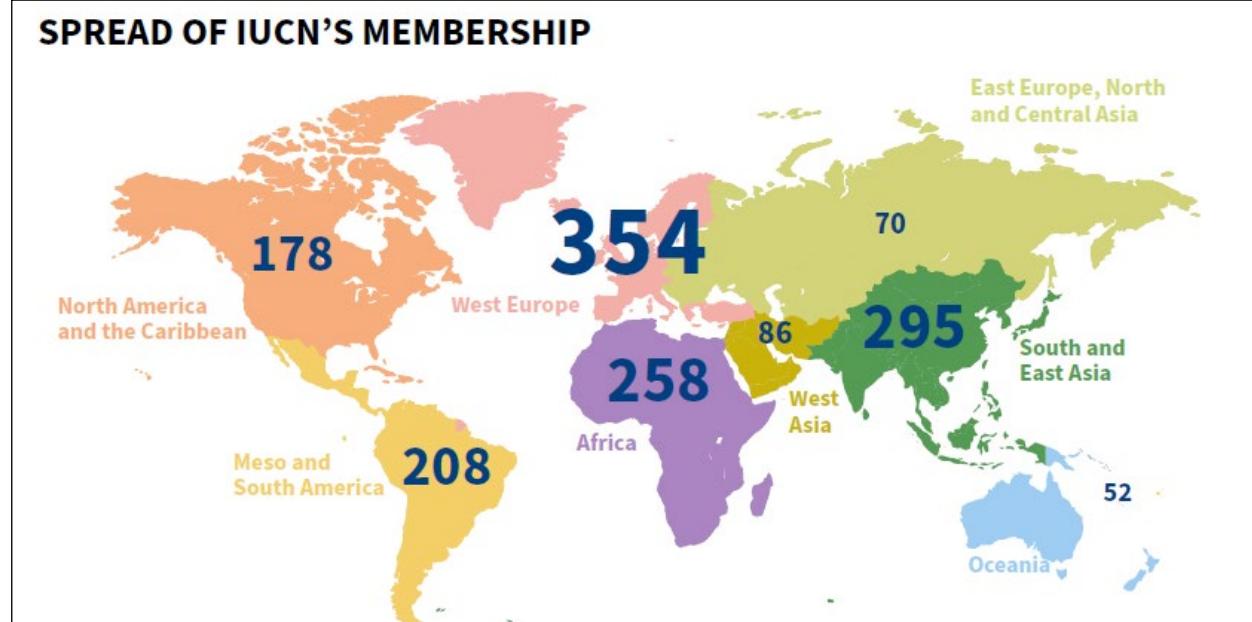
3. To further support a regional balance, IUCN is launching a ***global call for World Heritage experts*** to (a) fill vacant IUCN World Heritage Panel positions, (b) appoint experts for the new Preliminary Assessment process and the ICOMOS-IUCN Preliminary Assessment Panel, and (c) expand IUCN's cadre of field mission experts. This call represents a major opportunity to improve the regional balance of World Heritage experts. **Applications are particularly encouraged for experts from underrepresented and priority regions.** In line with IUCN's Youth Strategy released last year, applications from young and mid-career experts as well as reciprocal mentoring and capacity-building are also strongly encouraged. IUCN is grateful for any support in disseminating this call as widely as possible.

Annex

IUCN Regional Directors:

- Boris Erg – European Regional Office, Bonn, Germany and Brussels, Belgium
- Dindo Campilan – Asia Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand
- Gabriel Quijandría – South America Regional Office, Quito, Ecuador
- Hany El Shaer – West Asia Regional Office, Amman, Jordan
- Luther Bois Anukur – Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya
- Maher Mahjoub, Director – Mediterranean Cooperation Center, Málaga, Spain
- Mason Smith – Oceania Regional Office, Suva, Fiji
- Nana Oumou Touré – West and Central Africa Regional Office, Dakar, Senegal
- Tracy Farrell – North America Office, Washington DC, USA
- Ursula Parrilla – Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Regional Office, San José, Costa Rica
- Vacant – Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, Belgrade, Serbia

SPREAD OF IUCN'S MEMBERSHIP



AT A GLANCE: IUCN OFFICES





NATIONALITIES ON THE IUCN WORLD HERITAGE PANEL SINCE 2016

(updated 04/2023)

IUCN has ensured that all regions have been represented on the IUCN World Heritage Panel and in evaluation and monitoring missions in the past years. The new call for World Heritage experts to fill World Heritage Panel positions that become vacant is an opportunity to achieve a regionally balanced composition of the Panel. IUCN has also continued to move towards a stronger regional balance of the experts deployed and remains committed to supporting capacity building and to further expanding its expert networks. IUCN also endeavours to send more than one expert on each mission, whenever this is possible, to support exchange and capacity building within mission teams. However, budgetary constraints are an impediment to this effort.

IUCN has ensured that all regions have been represented on the IUCN World Heritage Panel and in the evaluation process. *Updates since 2021 in italics.*

AFR:

- Burundi
- *Cameroon*
- Kenya
- *Mauritius*
- Senegal

APA:

- Australia
- Japan
- Malaysia

ARB:

- Jordan

EUR/NA:

- Canada
- France
- Germany
- Iceland
- United Kingdom
- United States

LAC:

- Cuba
- *Guatemala*
- Uruguay

Dialogue regarding Article 11.3 of the World Heritage Convention

This document is prepared pursuant from Decision **44 COM 11** by which, the World Heritage Committee, at its 44th Extended Session (Fuzhou/online, July 2021), decided to extend the mandate of the Ad-hoc Working Group in two sub-groups and, in the context of Sub-group 2, requested to “*continue dialogue regarding feasible procedures related to Article 11.3 of the Convention*”.

Article 11.3 of the World Heritage Convention states that:

The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.

1) First proposal for a new provision made by China

In the context of the 2021 ad-hoc Working Group it was discussed a first proposal for a new provision to be included as paragraph 122.d) and 122.e) of the *Operational Guidelines*. The proposal put forward by China was the following (see text highlighted in yellow):

122.d) ...check for completeness (in compliance with Annex 3) and register them. The Secretariat will make names and coordinates information of the properties requested for Preliminary Assessment available online for States Parties review and forward, according to the timetable set in paragraph 168, complete Preliminary Assessment requests to the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for desktop assessment.

122.e) In the event that a written objection by a State Party is received concerning a proposed Preliminary Assessment request during the States Parties' review period mentioned above, the request will not proceed to evaluation of Advisory Bodies and it will be up to the States Parties concerned to seek a resolution to the issue.

2) Legal Advice on the first proposal made by China

A Legal Advice on this proposal was sought by the ad-hoc Working Group. The advice stated the following:

LA not having been involved in the preparation of the draft Operational Guidelines nor in prior discussions of the Ad Hoc Working Group, the advice below is solely based on the text of the proposed amendments and the summary of the 4th meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group, as provided by the World Heritage Centre.

Proposed amendment to para. 122(d)

We understand that an amendment is being proposed to para. 122(d), which would add a phrase pursuant to which the Secretariat “*will make names and coordinates information of the properties requested for Preliminary Assessment available online for States Parties review*”.

The Preliminary Assessment is a new process not provided for in the Convention or the current Operational Guidelines. By asking the Secretariat to make names and coordinates information of properties under Preliminary Assessment available online, the new proposed amendment to para. 122(d) appears to add a new requirement to this process. Indeed, the only current requirement in the draft Operational Guidelines is for the list of Preliminary Assessment requests to be provided at each session of the World Heritage Committee (para. 122 (h)). Unlike what is foreseen for Tentative Lists and nomination dossiers, the draft Operational Guidelines do not specify that the Secretariat shall publish on its website the Preliminary Assessment requests. Therefore, the Ad Hoc Working Group should determine whether it wishes such information to be made available online in the framework of the Preliminary Assessment process, and for which purpose.

It is noted that the proposed amendment does not specify the means and timeline of the online publication of such information. In particular, it is unclear: whether this information should be made available to States Parties only through restricted online access or also to the general public; whether the Secretariat is subject to any particular deadlines in making such information available; and whether such information should be made available for a certain period of time prior to transmission of the Preliminary Assessment request to the Advisory Bodies.

Lastly, the proposed amendment indicates that online publication serves the purpose of “review” by States Parties. Some additional information in this regard is contained in the new proposed para. 122(e), which refers to a possible “written objection by a State Party” and to a “review period”. However, the proposed amendment is unclear as to the scope, timeline, procedure and possible outcomes of such review.

New proposed para. 122(e)

We also understand that a new para. 122(e) is being proposed, which would read as follows: *“In the event that a written objection by a State Party is received concerning a proposed Preliminary Assessment request during the States Parties’ review period mentioned above, the request will not proceed to evaluation of Advisory Bodies and it will be up to the States Parties concerned to seek a resolution to the issue”*.

As indicated above, the scope, timeline, procedure and possible outcomes of such review are not specified in the proposed amendment. In particular, no other references to the “review period” appear to be included in the proposed amendments. It is also not clear from the text what could be the possible grounds for a State Party’s objection to a proposed Preliminary Assessment request, and what would be the timeline and applicable procedures for the submission of such an objection and for the resolution of the issue.

From the proposed text, it would seem that the immediate effect of an objection would be that the Preliminary Assessment request would not be assessed by the Advisory Bodies as long as no resolution is found to the issue. Insofar as the Preliminary Assessment is *“a mandatory desk based process for all sites that may be nominated to the World Heritage List”* (see chapeau of para. 122 of the draft Operational Guidelines), this seems to imply that the State Party concerned would be barred from submitting a nomination dossier for consideration by the World Heritage Committee.

Reference has been made, in the discussions at the Ad Hoc Working Group, to Article 11 of the Convention, which in part reads as follows:

“1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in

paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.

2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List," a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.

3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute."

In this regard, we draw the attention of the Ad Hoc Working Group to a legal opinion submitted by the then-UNESCO Legal Adviser in 2004, which notably read as follows:

"15. It is ... clear that, under Article 11, paragraph 2, the Committee has an obligation to establish, keep up to date and publish the World Heritage List on the basis of the inventories submitted by States Parties. It follows from this that, once an inventory has been submitted by States Parties in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Convention, those States Parties have a right to have the inventory examined by the Committee for possible inclusion in the World Heritage List. In examining the properties of States Parties, the Committee must give equal and objective consideration to the properties of all States Parties, in accordance with the general principles of law.

16. The right of States Parties to have their properties considered by the Committee for possible inclusion in the World Heritage List is exercised through the act of 'nominations' introduced in the Operational Guidelines, as one of the procedural steps to be taken between the submission of the inventory by States Parties and the process of establishment of the World Heritage List by the Committee as defined under Article 11 of the Convention.

...

19. Thus, the submission of nominations by States Parties constitutes the exercise of the right to have their inventory considered by the Committee, a right which stems from the terms of Article 11, paragraph 2. It is also the means by which States Parties express their consent, which is required for the inclusion of the properties under Article 11, paragraph 3 of the Convention." (WHC-04/7 EXT.COM/4B.Add, Annex III, 26 November 2004, emphasis omitted.)

The interpretation of Article 11 by which States Parties have a right to have their properties considered by the World Heritage Committee for inclusion in the World Heritage List is confirmed by the subsequent practice of the Committee.

In examining the proposed amendment, the Ad Hoc Working Group may wish to consider to what extent the review process may infringe upon the right of States Parties to have their properties considered by the Committee, as enshrined in Article 11 of the Convention. This assessment may require clarification of the

precise procedure and implications of the States Parties' review and possible objections, as foreseen in the proposed amendment.

3) Proposal for a new provision as revised by China

Following the first legal advice, China provided a slightly revised version of the new provision to be included as paragraph 122.d) and 122.d-bis) of the *Operational Guidelines*. The proposal put forward by China was the following (see text highlighted in green):

122. d) ...check for completeness (in compliance with Annex 3) and register them. The Secretariat will release the names and coordinates information of the properties online for 1 month and forward, according to the timetable set in paragraph 168, complete Preliminary Assessment requests to the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for desktop assessment.

122. d-bis) Within this 1-month publicity period, in the event that a territory-related written objection by a State Party concerned is received concerning a proposed Preliminary Assessment request, the PA request will not proceed to evaluation of Advisory Bodies and it will be up to the States Parties concerned to seek a resolution to the issue. When a consensus is reached between the States Parties, they shall notify the Center to resume the PA process.

4) Legal Advice on the Proposal for a new provision as revised by China and on Article 11.3

As a reminder, in the prior legal advice provided on 4 May 2021 at the Working Group's request, it was noted that the proposed amendments to paragraph 122 of the Operational Guidelines were not specific on several aspects, including the means and timeline of the proposed online publication of information, as well as the scope, timeline, procedure and possible outcomes of the proposed review by States Parties of the Preliminary Assessment Request. Reference was also made to prior legal advice, rendered in 2004, which underlined that "the submission of nominations by States Parties constitutes the exercise of the right to have their inventory considered by the Committee, a right which stems from the terms of Article 11, paragraph 2," of the Convention. This legal advice therefore invited the Ad Hoc Working Group to consider, once clarification was provided on the precise aspects of the proposal, whether the proposed review process infringes upon the right of States Parties to have their properties considered by the Committee, as enshrined in the Convention.

With respect to Article 11, paragraph 3, it is preliminarily noted that the above-mentioned 2004 legal advice already referred to this provision, by stating that the submission of nominations by States Parties was also "the means by which States Parties express their consent, which is required for the inclusion of the properties under Article 11, paragraph 3".

Article 11, paragraph 3, reads as follows:

"The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute."

The first sentence of this provision enshrines the principle that the consent of the State concerned is needed for the inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List. The reference to the “inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List” needs to be read in conjunction with Article 11, paragraph 2, which provides that it is the responsibility of the World Heritage Committee to establish, keep up to date and publish such a List. As to the expression “the State concerned”, it is to be understood as referring to the State on the territory of which the property is situated, in light of Article 11, paragraph 1 (“Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory ...”).

The second sentence of the provision underlines that, when the property is situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State, its inclusion in the List “shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute”. The provision therefore explicitly contemplates that the World Heritage Committee may include in the List properties situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is contested, but underlines in absolute terms (“shall in no way”) that such inclusion does not have any bearing on the rights of the parties to the dispute. Indeed, inclusion in the List is intended to serve solely the purposes of the Convention to protect the world cultural and natural heritage. The World Heritage Centre should be able to provide information on the practice of the Committee with respect to the inclusion in the List of properties situated in contested territories.

5) Article 5.4 (iv) of the Operational Guidelines of the Geoparks Programme

The provision proposed by China draws direct inspiration from article 5.4 (iv) on “Applications review” in the Statutes and Operational Guidelines of the International Geoscience and Geoparks Programme of UNESCO. Article 5.4 (iv) states that:

“In the event that a written objection by a Member State is received concerning a proposed Global Geopark during the periods or events mentioned under (ii) and (iii) above, the nomination will not proceed to scientific evaluation and it will be up to the Member States concerned to seek a resolution to the issue.”

6) Conclusion of the 2021 ad-hoc Working Group

The 2021 ad-hoc Working Group reviewed the proposed new provision, however it considered that it was impinging on matters out of its mandate and it consensually decided to not entertain further debate on it.

Japan's proposal to improve dialogues between the State Parties
and the Advisory Bodies

1. Objective

The World Heritage Committee decided to introduce Preliminary Assessment to the nomination process at its 44th extended session, which is expected to reduce divergences between the Advisory Bodies' advice and Committee decisions. In the same session, however, disagreements between the views of the Advisory Bodies and the Committee's decisions were also observed for many files in the examination of the state of conservation of the already inscribed properties. Japan therefore considers it important that the Committee also work on the process of monitoring of state of conservation with a view to enhancing dialogues between the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies and reducing divergences between the two sides.

Scientific and technical expertise provided by the Advisory Bodies is valuable to the State Parties and it underpins the system of the Convention. Nevertheless, the State Parties need to harmonize recommendations and requests made from experts' viewpoints with their domestic policies such as economic development or climate change policies. In addition, conservation of properties will not be successful or sustainable unless there are understanding and support from communities and public opinion in the State Parties concerned.

In this light, transparency of the process of monitoring the state of conservation of the inscribed properties is crucial for the State Parties. Japan also emphasizes the importance for the State Parties to ensure dialogues with experts in order to coordinate the views of the two sides before the recommendations of the Advisory Bodies are published.

Against this backdrop, Japan proposes revisions of the Operational Guideline in order to enhance dialogues between the State Parties and the Advisory Bodies and to increase transparency of monitoring, regarding the following two cases in which the evaluation of the Advisory Bodies has particular importance to the State Parties:

- 1) Cases in which an expert mission is sent to properties and the report of the mission is published
- 2) Cases in which inscription on the list of World Heritage in danger is recommended in a draft decision prepared by the Secretariat

2. Proposed revision of the Operational Guideline

- 1) Specify the importance of maintaining close consultation between the Advisory Bodies and the State Parties and transparency of the process in the monitoring and reporting of the state of conservation of properties. (Operational Guideline para. 171bis)**
- 2) Include the following steps into the process of the monitoring of the state of conservation of properties;**
 - a) Reports of missions (Operational Guideline para.174bis)**
 - Whenever a mission* is sent and the report of the mission is published, the report of the mission should be shared to the concerned State Party prior to its finalization and publication.
 - The concerned State Party may request for consultations on the report, regardless of reasons on technical, factual or other grounds, with the Advisory Bodies/ experts who conducted the mission.
 - In the event that the views of the concerned State Party and the relevant Advisory Bodies/experts do not converge in the consultations, the State Party's view should be also referred to in the report by the Advisory Bodies/experts.
 - b) Inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger (Operational Guideline para. 185)**
 - The report or the working document produced by the Secretariat to be examined by the Committee should be shared to the concerned State Party prior to its submission to the Committee.
 - The concerned State Party may request consultations on the report, regardless of reasons on technical, factual or other grounds, with the relevant Advisory Bodies.
 - In the event that the views of the concerned State Party and the relevant Advisory Bodies do not converge in the consultations, the State Party's view should be also referred to in the report.

* “mission” is not limited to Reactive Monitoring missions and Advisory missions but include any mission conducted by experts.

- b) Inscription of properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger (Operational Guideline para. 185)**
 - The report or the working document produced by the Secretariat to be examined by the Committee should be shared to the concerned State Party prior to its submission to the Committee.
 - The concerned State Party may request consultations on the report, regardless of reasons on technical, factual or other grounds, with the relevant Advisory Bodies.
 - In the event that the views of the concerned State Party and the relevant Advisory Bodies do not converge in the consultations, the State Party's view should be also referred to in the report.