

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

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

**Forty-sixth session  
New Delhi, India  
21-31 July 2024**

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

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

**SUMMARY**

This document contains the factual errors notifications received from States Parties by 5 July 2024, and submitted in the appropriate form in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the Operational Guidelines.

**Alphabetical list by State Party of notifications of factual errors in the evaluation reports of the Advisory Bodies relating to the nominations to be examined at the 46th session of the World Heritage Committee**

State Party	World Heritage nomination	ID No.	Recomm.	Pp
<b>NATURAL SITES</b>				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Vjetrenica Cave, Ravno	1673	R	2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The Flow Country	1722	I	6
<b>MIXED SITES</b>				
France	Te Henua Enata – Les îles Marquises	1707	I - I	8
<b>CULTURAL SITES</b>				
China	Beijing Central Axis: A Building Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the Chinese Capital	1714	I	9
Germany	Schwerin Residence Ensemble	1705	I	12
Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	Moravian Church Settlements	1468	Bis OK	14
India	Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty	1711	I	16
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan	1716	D	20
Japan	Sado Island Gold Mines	1698	R	27
Jordan	Umm Al-Jimāl	1721	I	29
Panama	The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá	1582	Rev R	32
Romania	Brâncusi Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu	1473	I	34
Romania	Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Dacia	1718	I	35
Russian Federation	Testament of Kenozero Lake	1688	I	37
South Africa	The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa	1723	I	40
Thailand	The Phu Phrabat Historical Park	1507	I	41

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

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

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

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Bosnia and Herzegovina

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Vjetrenica Cave, Ravno

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 48, Left column Paragraph 2 Line 3	The field evaluation met representatives from a wide range of stakeholders and rightsholders, including: Vjetrenica Public Company Ltd. Ravno, the Mayor of Ravno, officials from the municipality, hunting association, NGOs, public utility services and small businesses, owners, and scientists.	The field evaluation met representatives from a wide range of stakeholders and rightsholders, including: Vjetrenica Public Company Ltd. Ravno, the Mayor of Ravno, officials from the municipality, hunting association, NGOs, public utility services and small businesses, owners, scientists, <b>as well as representatives from all levels of government and relevant ministries ensuring the long-term functioning of the nominated Vjetrenica Cave area.</b>	Not a factual error.  The term "including" indicates that the section does not provide an exhaustive list. However, IUCN agrees with the addition of "representatives from all levels of government and relevant ministries".
Page 50 Left column Paragraph 3 Line 10	In addition, IUCN notes the importance of careful watershed management <b>to ensure water supply and water quality will be maintained in the long-term</b> , and this is crucial to protection of the potential OUV under criterion (x).	Based on the Laws of nature protection at all levels of government, the Law on the Declaration of Vjetrenica Cave as a Protected Landscape, the Management Plan and Spatial Plans <b>ensure the long-term sustainability and protection of the ecosystem, i.e., the nominated property.</b>	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion.  The paragraph in question notes indeed that the designation as Protected Landscape "covers the key values of the nominated property and defines the zonation of the protected area and which activities are prohibited where, in order to conserve these values." It further notes however that "these zones have not been mapped and designated yet according to supplementary information." Therefore, IUCN does not consider that the "long-term sustainability and protection of the ecosystem, i.e., the nominated property" is ensured. As suggested by research indicated in the paragraph, the management of the full watershed of Vjetrenica Cave is critically important as in karst regions generally.
Page 50 Right column	As the cave biodiversity depends on the inflow and	In light of the comprehensive delineation provided by the maps detailing the hydrological dynamics	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion.

<p>Paragraph 2 Line 3</p>	<p>quality of groundwater, IUCN considers that this element is key in defining the zonation in the upstream areas of the nominated property. <b>However, supplementary information did not include the requested further information on the nominated property's watershed.</b></p>	<p>of the nominated property, it is imperative to underscore the legal framework safeguarding its water regime. <b>Drawing upon the provisions set forth in the Law on the Declaration of Vjetrenica Cave as a Protected Landscape, in conjunction with the pertinent Water Laws at the levels of both the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, a robust regulatory architecture is established to ensure the preservation of the water regime. These legislative instruments not only delineate the protective measures but also articulate the mandates for comprehensive management practices, underscoring a concerted commitment to maintaining the ecological integrity of the nominated site.</b></p>	<p>The nomination dossier and supplementary information do not demonstrate how the protective designations and laws effectively protect the entire watershed of the nominated property. Accordingly, the supplementary information notes: "The requested map and GIS shapefiles for each nominated component part, displaying protective designations supporting the preservation of the values of the nominated property, its buffer zone, <b>and the watershed of Vjetrenica Cave, are currently unavailable.</b> This is due to the new ongoing preparations and implementation of designations across the entire protected area, a meticulous process necessitating comprehensive planning and meticulous execution."</p>
<p>Page 51 Left column Paragraph 3 Line 12</p>	<p>The procedure for preparing the Spatial Plan of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton was initiated back in 2008; however, <b>the document has not been formally adopted by the Assembly of the Canton yet</b>, which is expected to happen in the course of 2024.</p>	<p><b>The Ministry of Construction and Spatial Planning of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton, through the Institute for Spatial Planning and Environmental Protection, adopted the Spatial Plan of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton in 2021, and it was subsequently approved based on the Decision on the Adoption of the Spatial Plan of the Canton.</b> Furthermore, the Spatial Plan remains a dynamic instrument, subject to periodic review and amendments in response to evolving needs and emerging challenges.</p>	<p>Not a factual error New information. IUCN based this statement on the Protected Landscape Management Plan Vjetrenica - Popovo Polje, published in 2021 and provided in Annex 6a of the nomination dossier: "The procedure for drafting the Spatial Plan of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton (HNC) was initiated back in 2008, however, to date the document has not been formally adopted by the HNC Assembly" (see p.18). This was also understood to be the case based on the IUCN Field Evaluation Mission. IUCN acknowledges this new information.</p>
<p>Page 51 Left column Paragraph 4 Line 3</p>	<p>IUCN notes that Vjetrenica Public Company Ltd. Ravno, in charge of site management, <b>is provided with limited capacity to ensure the management of the nominated property. Only seven permanent and three seasonal staff</b> are available to respond to the high degree of coordination required...</p>	<p>Nominated site currently <b>have nine permanent staff members, supplemented by a seasonal workforce as needed, to effectively manage the site.</b> Additionally, <b>the site collaborate with a significant number of external partners who contribute to the long-term functioning of the protected area in cooperation with Vjetrenica Public Company Ltd. Ravno.</b></p>	<p>Not a factual error. New information. IUCN relied on supplementary information provided by the State Party, which indicated that 7 staff are employed permanently, with 3 staff employed during the main tourist season. IUCN welcomes the new information that the permanent staff has been increased to 9.</p>
<p>Page 51 Right column Paragraph 1 Line 7</p>	<p>Furthermore, there is a need to complement the focus on tourism management with enhanced management for nature conservation, including biodiversity monitoring, to inform adequate management action within the nominated property, its</p>	<p><b>The systematic monitoring of both species, i.e., biodiversity, and microclimatic parameters, water, and hydrological regime is conducted annually</b> to ensure the long-term sustainability of the protected area.</p>	<p>Not a factual error. Difference of opinion. IUCN emphasizes the need to ensure the long-term protection of the area and to inform adequate management action based on the findings from monitoring activities. The supplementary information and the</p>

	buffer zone and the wider area.		present factual error letter do not specify if the newly employed staff focuses on management action for nature conservation.
Page 51 Right column Paragraph 1 Line 15	... <b>no information is provided on the actual amounts of funding provided at the time of this evaluation</b> or on the funding committed to ensure an adequate management of the nominated property in the long-term.	The Municipality of Ravno, as the founder of Vjetrenica Public Company Ltd. Ravno, along with relevant institutions, Ministries at all levels of Government, as well as Environmental Protection Funds at all levels of government, fully financially support the operations of Vjetrenica Public Company Ltd. Ravno and contribute to the sustainability of the area in terms of financing. Funds are allocated annually in the amount necessary for the company's operations for the current year. Through excellent coordination and collaboration among all relevant institutions, the safe management of the protected area is ensured. These funding ratios are defined by the budgets of the institutions, and the ratios are provided in additional information submitted.	Not a factual error.  Information not provided.  IUCN notes that neither the nomination dossier and supplementary information nor the present factual error letter provide any specific figures on the actual and planned funding for the management of the nominated property. The Protected Landscape Management Plan Vjetrenica - Popovo Polje serves as the roadmap for implementation: the action plan (see pp. 212-303) and include a column on "implementation cost". However, only the planned funding sources are indicated and not the anticipated costs.
Page 51 Right column Paragraph 3 Line 9	...IUCN notes that the nomination <b>does not provide documented evidence as to how the consultation process enabled this consensus to be reached...</b>	Through sustained coordination among stakeholders including the Municipality of Ravno, Vjetrenica Public Company Ltd. Ravno, and all levels of government, as well as engagement with local communities, consensus was achieved <b>by recognizing the significance of the Vjetrenica protected area.</b> This significance spans ecological, landscape, scientific, cultural, and various other dimensions, where sustainable development in accordance with environmental carrying capacity <b>is ensured through supportive measures and legislative regulations.</b> The most significant example of collective action and consensus <b>is the declaration of Vjetrenica Cave as a Protected Landscape of Bosnia and Herzegovina.</b>	Not a factual error.  Difference of opinion.  IUCN notes that neither the nomination dossier and the supplementary information nor the present factual error letter provide documented evidence on the consultation process enabling the consensus.
Page 52 Left column Paragraph 2 Line 13	Potential pollution <b>from new weekend homes and tourist facilities require careful attention to ensure septic tanks can absorb all wastewater</b> as long as gaps remain in the sewage treatment infrastructure. Similarly, careful attention to <b>waste management is required in the absence of a waste control system</b> , an issue which is also evidenced	The municipality of Ravno <b>has implemented a comprehensive waste management framework</b> , which extends to the nominated property, specifically the Protected Landscape of Vjetrenica - Popovo Polje. Moreover, contrary to the assertions made in the nomination dossier, <b>the nominated property is not subject to any imminent threats stemming from infrastructural undertakings, developments, or the construction of tourist facilities.</b> This assurance	Not a factual error.  The paragraph in question notes that "currently, the nominated property is not facing any significant threats that would be likely to impact the natural values of the nominated property takes note of the correction and new information." As the attributes of the potential OUV of the nominated property are fragile, the paragraph stresses that "there is a need for a high level of vigilance" but does not state

	by some illegal landfills noted in the nomination dossier.	is grounded in the robust legal framework and regulatory measures in place, ensuring adherence to stringent environmental standards and preservation of the site's integrity.	that this is not being considered and addressed by the relevant authorities.
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## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

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

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Flow Country

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 66, right-hand column, recommendation 5	<p><b>“Requests the State Party not to approve any wind turbines that are proposed to be constructed within the property and to ensure that any proposed developments in proximity of the nominated property that may impact on its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) are assessed</b></p> <p>for their potential impacts, in line with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context, prior to making any decision that would be difficult to reverse”</p>	<p>The State Party feels that all proposed developments that may impact the OUV of the property should be properly assessed. We also note that IUCN “considers that the protection status of the nominated property meets the requirements of the Operational Guidelines” (Conclusion Page 62, Section 4.1). Therefore, it is our position that the existing nature conservation designations, working with the Scottish planning system as guided by National Planning Framework, will prevent inappropriate development causing harm to the OUV. We therefore suggest amending Recommendation 5 to read:</p> <p>“Requests the State Party to ensure that any proposed developments that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property are assessed for their potential impacts, in line with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context, prior to making any decision that would be difficult to reverse”</p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>IUCN agrees that all proposed developments that may impact on the proposed OUV, including wind turbines, should be properly assessed. The request in the Draft Decision needs to be understood in the context of the preceding evaluation report (see especially p. 64 of the IUCN Evaluation report), the State Party’s nomination dossier and the supplementary information provided by the State Party. IUCN notes that the supplementary information indicates on p.30 that any wind turbines that are proposed to be constructed within the boundaries of the nominated property have been refused planning permission. The request in the Draft Decision therefore corresponds with the current situation and approval status regarding existing and planned windfarm developments outlined in the supplementary information (p. 27-30).</p>
Page 66, right-hand column, recommendations 5 and 6	<p><b>“wind turbines”</b> (recommendation 5) and <b>“wind farms”</b> (recommendation 6)</p>	<p>Clarification is required regarding “wind turbines” (notwithstanding the factual correction identified above) in recommendation 5 and “wind farms” in recommendation 6. Is the choice of wording intentionally different or has an inconsistency of terminology occurred? It would be useful if one</p>	<p>Not a factual error.</p> <p>Whilst the terms have been intended to be interchangeable (wind farms consisting of wind turbines), IUCN agrees with the proposed amendment as this improves consistency in the Draft Decision.</p>

		term was used for consistency unless the use is intentional.	
Page 60, right-hand column, paragraph 1, line 16	“Eurasian Wigeon (Mareca Penelope, LC)”	“Mareca penelope” with a lower case ‘p’	Not a factual error. Typo. IUCN agrees with the proposed amendment.
Page 60, right-hand column, paragraph 2, line 18	“European Eel (Anguilla Anguilla, CR)”	“Anguilla anguilla” with a lower case ‘a’	Not a factual error. Typo. IUCN agrees with the proposed amendment.
Page 65, left-hand column, paragraph 2, line 7	“would thus also fill a gap on the List in this regards.”	Correct to remove ‘s’ at end of ‘regards’ to ‘regard’.	Not a factual error. Typo. IUCN agrees with the proposed amendment.
Page 65, left-hand column, paragraph 3 (Criterion (x)), line 15	“bog vegetation and bird assemblages from an integral”	Correct by changing ‘from’ to ‘form’ as this affects the meaning of the sentence.	Not a factual error. Typo. IUCN agrees with the proposed amendment.



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

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

**ÉTAT(S) PARTIE(S) :** France

**ÉVALUATION DE LA PROPOSITION D'INSCRIPTION DU SITE :** Te Henua Enata – Les îles  
Marquises

**ÉVALUATION DE L'ORGANISATION CONSULTATIVE CONCERNÉE :** ICOMOS / IUCN

Page, colonne, ligne de l'évaluation de l'Organisation consultative	Phrase incluant l'erreur factuelle (l'erreur factuelle devrait figurer en gras)	Correction proposée par l'Etat partie	Commentaire (s'il y en a) de l'Organisation consultative et/ou du Centre du patrimoine mondial
p.24, paragraphe 2, ligne 4	chefferies Ènata	chefferies ènata	L'ICOMOS et l'UICN acceptent cette faute de frappe.
p.25, paragraphe 4, ligne 6	3400 km2	3400 km <sup>2</sup>	L'ICOMOS et l'UICN acceptent cette faute de frappe.
p. 27, paragraphe 2, ligne 5	motivée par le festival Matavaa	motivée par le festival des arts et de la culture des îles Marquises (Matavaa o te Henua Ènana)	L'ICOMOS et l'UICN acceptent cette clarification.
p. 28, paragraphe 2, ligne 1	Paysages protégés	paysages protégés	L'ICOMOS et l'UICN acceptent cette faute de frappe.
p.28, paragraphe 2 ; ligne 2	Aires de gestion	aires de gestion	L'ICOMOS et l'UICN acceptent cette faute de frappe.
p.28, paragraphe 5, ligne 6	Ministre de la Culture	Ministre de la culture	L'ICOMOS et l'UICN acceptent cette faute de frappe.
p.28, paragraphe 5, ligne 8	Ministère	ministère	L'ICOMOS et l'UICN acceptent cette faute de frappe.
p.26, paragraphe 6, ligne 9	tulipier du Japon	tulipier du Gabon	L'UICN note que le texte en question est conforme à la déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle proposée à la page 419 du dossier de proposition d'inscription. L'UICN est d'accord avec le changement proposé pour lire "tulipier du Gabon" dans la version française et "African Tulip Tree" dans la version anglaise.

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

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Beijing Central Axis: A Beijing Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the Chinese Capital

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 75, Brief description, lines 8-23	The nominated property runs from north to south through the heart of historical Beijing. The Central Axis is defined by former imperial palaces and gardens, imperial sacrificial buildings, ancient city management facilities, ceremonial and public buildings and central axis roads remains. <b>The Axis bears testimony to the evolution of the city and exhibits evidence of the imperial dynastic system and urban planning traditions of China.</b> The location, layout, urban pattern and design of the Axis showcases the ideal capital city paradigm prescribed in the Kaogongji, an ancient text known as the Book of Diverse Crafts. The Central Axis originated in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) that established Dadu, its capital, in what corresponds to the northern section of the Axis. The nominated property also features later historical structures built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and improved during the Qing Dynasty (1636-1912).	The nominated property runs from north to south through the heart of historical Beijing. The Central Axis is defined by former imperial palaces and gardens, imperial sacrificial buildings, ancient city management facilities, ceremonial and public buildings and central axis roads remains. <b>The Axis bears testimony to the evolution of the city from the imperial dynastic system to the modern era and exhibits urban planning traditions of China.</b> The location, layout, urban pattern and design of the Axis showcases the ideal capital city paradigm prescribed in the Kaogongji, an ancient text known as the Book of Diverse Crafts. The Central Axis originated in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) that established Dadu, its capital, in what corresponds to the northern section of the Axis. The nominated property also features later historical structures built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), improved during the Qing Dynasty (1636-1912), <b>and developed in the modern era.</b>	While ICOMOS understands that the nominated property covers areas that have been developed after the dynastic period, based on the consultation with the international heritage scientific community involved in the evaluation procedure, ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property lies in the development of an urban planning tradition (criterion iii), during a specific period of time and showcasing a particular typology reflecting that period (criterion iv). The modern era developments correspond to a different period and to the transformation of the nominated property. ICOMOS does not consider that this is a factual error.
Page 85, Brief synthesis, lines 1-17	Beijing Central Axis runs from north to south through the heart of historical Beijing. It is defined by former imperial palaces and gardens, imperial sacrificial buildings, ancient city management facilities, ceremonial and public buildings	Beijing Central Axis runs from north to south through the heart of historical Beijing. It is defined by former imperial palaces and gardens, imperial sacrificial buildings, ancient city management facilities, ceremonial and public buildings	While ICOMOS understands that the nominated property covers areas that have been developed after the dynastic period, based on the consultation with the international heritage scientific community involved in the evaluation procedure, ICOMOS

	<p>and Central Axis roads remains. <b>The Axis bears testimony to the evolution of the city exhibiting evidence of the imperial dynastic system and urban planning traditions of China.</b> The location, layout, urban pattern and design of the Axis showcase the ideal capital city paradigm prescribed in the Kaogongji, an ancient text known as the Book of Diverse Crafts. The Central Axis originated in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) that established Dadu, its capital, in what corresponds to the northern section of the Axis. The property also features later historical structures built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and improved during the Qing Dynasty (1636-1912).</p>	<p>and Central Axis roads remains. <b>The Axis bears testimony to the evolution of the city from the imperial dynastic system to the modern era and exhibits the evidence of urban planning traditions of China.</b> The location, layout, urban pattern and design of the Axis showcase the ideal capital city paradigm prescribed in the Kaogongji, an ancient text known as the Book of Diverse Crafts. The Central Axis originated in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) that established Dadu, its capital, in what corresponds to the northern section of the Axis. The property also features later historical structures built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), improved during the Qing Dynasty (1636-1912), <b>and developed in the modern era.</b></p>	<p>considers that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property lies in the development of an urban planning tradition (criterion iii), during a specific period of time and showcasing a particular typology reflecting that period (criterion iv). The modern era developments correspond to a different period and to the transformation of the nominated property. ICOMOS does not consider that this is a factual error</p>
<p>Page 81, Authenticity, lines 49-51</p>	<p><b>While</b> ICOMOS supports the need to conserve the Tian'anmen Square Complex and the Yongdingmen Gate in their current forms, <b>it does not consider these elements to be attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value.</b> ICOMOS considers that the authenticity of <b>the Tian'anmen Square Complex and the Yongdingmen Gate</b> has been compromised, yet the authenticity of the nominated property as a whole has been demonstrated.</p>	<p><del>While</del> ICOMOS supports the need to conserve the Tian'anmen Square Complex and the Yongdingmen Gate in their current forms, <b>and considers that the contribution of these elements to authenticity of the nominated property should be clarified.</b> ICOMOS considers that the authenticity of <b>elements such as the Yongdingmen Gate</b> has been compromised, yet the authenticity of the nominated property as a whole has been demonstrated.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property is based on criterion (iv) which requires framing the nominated property within a specific period in human history. ICOMOS understands that the elements referred to in this fragment of the evaluation text, are located within the nominated property however, have undergone remodelling and reconstruction in the modern period, which are not compliant with the requirements of authenticity established in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (paragraphs 79-86). ICOMOS does not consider that this is a factual error.</p>
<p>Page 84, Conclusion, lines 26-29</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the conditions of integrity are satisfactory, but that the authenticity of some of the proposed attributes has been compromised by remodeling and reconstruction. <b>ICOMOS does not consider that the Tian'anmen Square Complex and the Yongdingmen Gate are attributes of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value,</b> and recommends that the Tian'anmen Square Complex remodeling and the Yongdingmen Gate reconstruction be clearly presented in the interpretation of the nominated property. Nevertheless, ICOMOS considers that the authenticity of</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the conditions of integrity are satisfactory, but that the authenticity of some of the proposed attributes has been compromised by remodeling and reconstruction. <b>ICOMOS considers that the contribution of elements such as the Yongdingmen Gate to authenticity of the nominated property should be clarified,</b> and recommends that the Tian'anmen Square Complex remodeling and the Yongdingmen Gate reconstruction be clearly presented in the interpretation of the nominated property. Nevertheless, ICOMOS considers that the authenticity of</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property is based on criterion (iv) which requires framing the nominated property within a specific period in human history. ICOMOS understands that the elements referred to in this fragment of the evaluation text, are located within the nominated property however, have undergone remodelling and reconstruction in the modern period, which are not compliant with the requirements of authenticity established in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (paragraphs 79-86). ICOMOS does not consider that this is a factual error.</p>

	the Central Axis as a whole has been demonstrated.	the Central Axis as a whole has been demonstrated.	
Page 86, Additional recommendations, lines 15-19	Clearly presenting the reconstruction and remodeling processes of the Tian'anmen Square Complex and the Yongdingmen Gate, clarifying that these are not attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value,	<del>Clearly presenting the reconstruction and remodeling processes of the Tian'anmen Square Complex and the Yongdingmen Gate, clarifying that these are not attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value,</del>	ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property is based on criterion (iv) which requires framing the nominated property within a specific period in human history. ICOMOS understands that the elements referred to in this fragment of the evaluation text, are located within the nominated property however, have undergone remodelling and reconstruction in the modern period, which are not compliant with the requirements of authenticity established in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (paragraphs 79-86). ICOMOS does not consider that this is a factual error.
Page 81, Authenticity, lines 24-29	Nevertheless, ICOMOS notes that these developments were influenced by Soviet socialist planning theories, which respect concepts of the Axis in a limited manner, because these are not directly aligned with the prescriptions of the Kaogongji and its ceremonial and ritual meanings.	ICOMOS notes that <b>these developments respect concepts of the Beijing Central Axis and are directly aligned with the prescriptions of the Kaogongji and its ceremonial and ritual meanings.</b>	Based on the consultation with the international heritage scientific community involved in the evaluation procedure, ICOMOS considers that the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property lies in the development of an urban planning tradition (criterion iii), during a specific period of time and showcasing a particular typology reflecting that period (criterion iv). The modern era developments correspond to a different period and to the transformation of the nominated property. ICOMOS does not consider that this is a factual error.

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

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Schwerin Residence Ensemble

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 143, column 1, line 14	The Schwerin Residence Ensemble is a group of buildings, parks and gardens constructed or established for the most part in <b>the first half of the 19th century</b> in the heart of the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and on or around the Burg, Fauler, Ostorfer, Schwerin and Ziegel lakes.	The Schwerin Residence Ensemble is a group of buildings, parks and gardens constructed or established for the most part <b>in the 19th century</b> in the heart of the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and on or around the Burg, Fauler, Ostorfer, Schwerin and Ziegel lakes.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.  Based on the information provided by the State Party, ICOMOS noted that out of 15 buildings directly linked to the Grand Ducal power, 11 date from the first half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
Page 143, column 1, line 17	Along with the Residence Palace, <b>remodelled from 1837 onwards when the Grand Duke's residence was transferred from Ludwigslust to Schwerin</b> , the ensemble fulfils all the functions required of a ducal capital in terms of administration, defence, service infrastructure, transportation, prestige and cultural activities; it also includes an ensemble of parks, canals, ponds and lakes, and public spaces.	Along with the Residence Palace, <b>remodelled from 1843 after the Grand Duke's residence was transferred from Ludwigslust to Schwerin from 1837 onwards</b> , the ensemble fulfils all the functions required of a ducal capital in terms of administration, defence, service infrastructure, transportation, prestige and cultural activities; it also includes an ensemble of parks, canals, ponds and lakes, and public spaces.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 143, column 2, line 32	Located in the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the Schwerin Residence Ensemble consists of a group of buildings, parks and gardens constructed or designed for the most part during <b>the first half of the 19th century</b> , in the heart of the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and situated on or around the Burg, Fauler, Ostorfer, Schwerin and Ziegel lakes.	Located in the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the Schwerin Residence Ensemble consists of a group of buildings, parks and gardens constructed or designed for the most part during <b>the 19th century</b> , in the heart of the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and situated on or around the Burg, Fauler, Ostorfer, Schwerin and Ziegel lakes.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.  Based on the information provided by the State Party, ICOMOS noted that out of 15 buildings directly linked to the Grand Ducal power, 11 date from the first half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.

Page 144, column 1, line 10	It is linked to the Old Garden square, around which stand an ensemble of prestigious buildings: the Museum, the Theatre, the Old Manor, Governmental Administration Buildings I and II, and the State Archives; the <b>princely</b> villas of Werderstrasse and the Marstall (Royal Stables) on their peninsula complete the composition on the shores of Lake Schwerin.	It is linked to the Old Garden square, around which stand an ensemble of prestigious buildings: the Museum, the Theatre, the Old Manor, Governmental Administration Buildings I and II, and the State Archives; the <b>villas</b> of Werderstrasse and the Marstall (Royal Stables) on their peninsula complete the composition on the shores of Lake Schwerin.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.
Page 144, column 2, line 3	Architect Georg Adolf Demmler led the demolition and reconstruction works of the palace from <b>1844</b> to 1857, in a style inspired by the French Renaissance.	Architect Georg Adolf Demmler led the demolition and reconstruction works of the palace from <b>1843/1844</b> to 1857, in a style inspired by the French Renaissance.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be a clarification.
Page 145, column 1, line 38	The palace became state property from <b>1921</b> onwards, and was remodelled several times for various uses.	The palace became state property from <b>1919</b> onwards, and was remodelled several times for various uses.	ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.

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

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

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Moravian Church Settlements

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
236, col 1, lines 46-47	... the Bell House, built in 1746-49 and now housing the <b>Moravian Seminary for Girls</b> ...	... the Bell House, built in 1746-49, <b>once housing the Moravian Seminary for Girls, and now private residences</b> ...	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.
236, col 1, lines 48-50	...became the Single Sisters' House in 1748 and served as such until 2007 <b>when it was transformed into the Moravian Museum of Bethlehem</b> ...	...became the Single Sisters' House in 1748 and served as such until 2007 <b>when the 1744 and 1752 wings were transformed into the Moravian Museum of Bethlehem while the 1772 wing remains as residences for single women</b> ...	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
237, col 1, line 7	The history of the property begins in <b>1415</b> ...	The history of the property begins in <b>1457</b> ...	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification  The ICOMOS sentence was referring to the martyrdom of Jan Hus and his death in 1415.
241, col 2, lines 37-46	Nevertheless, ICOMOS considers that the selection of the attributes directly supporting the proposed Outstanding Universal Value could be enhanced by adding the Pilgrim House (Pilgerhaus) for visiting and retired missionaries, built between 1864 and 1865 to replace a house from 1725-1726 used for the same purpose, and buildings that show aspects of everyday life such as the Common Laundry House (Alte Rolle, 1788), through a minor boundary modification request.	<b>Please delete paragraph.</b>  <i>Reason - These two buildings are in the Town Centre – well within the nominated property – in the direct vicinity of the Church.</i>	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.  The paragraph should read as follows:  Nevertheless, ICOMOS considers that the presentation of the attributes directly supporting the proposed Outstanding Universal Value could be enhanced, and in particular the presentation of the Pilgrim House (Pilgerhaus) for visiting and retired missionaries, built between 1864 and 1865 to replace a house from 1725-1726 used for the same purpose, and of buildings that show aspects of everyday life such as the

			Common Laundry House (Alte Rolle, 1788).
250, col 1, lines 3 to 8	a) Considering a minor boundary modification request for the Herrnhut component part (001) to include the Pilgrim House (Pilgerhaus) for visiting and retired missionaries, and buildings that show aspects of everyday life such as the Common Laundry House (Alte Rolle, 1788).	<b>Please delete paragraph.</b> <i>Reason - These two buildings are in the Town Centre – well within the nominated property – in the direct vicinity of the Church.</i>	ICOMOS acknowledge this factual error. The ICOMOS sentence should read as follows: a) Enhancing the presentation of the attributes supporting the Outstanding Universal Value, and in particular the presentation of the Pilgrim House (Pilgerhaus) for visiting and retired missionaries, and of buildings that show aspects of everyday life such as the Common Laundry House (Alte Rolle, 1788).



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

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Moidams – the Mound-Burial System of the Ahom Dynasty

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 87, left column, paragraph 2, line 6	Assam <b>Charaideo District</b> India	Assam <b>Charaideo</b> India	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that Charaideo is identified as a district in a number of places in the nomination dossier, including maps (e.g. pp. 21, 23, 27, 175, 183, 187, 188, 236).
Page 87, left column, paragraph 3, line 23	The Tai-Ahom rituals of “ <b>Me-Dam-Me-Phi</b> ” and “Tarpan” are practiced at Charaideo necropolis.	The Tai-Ahom rituals of “ <b>Me-Dam Me-Phi</b> ” and “Tarpan” are practiced at Charaideo necropolis.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that the punctuation used in the ICOMOS evaluation report matches that used consistently throughout the nomination dossier, including the draft Statement of OUV, in a number of places (e.g. pp. 8, 13, 17, 18, 26, 29, 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 88, 96, 99, 101, 103, 107, 108, 121, 123, 127, 128, 217).
Page 87, left column, paragraph 5, line 33	15 <b>avril</b> 2014	15 <b>April</b> 2014	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 87, right column, paragraph 2, line 9	Further information was requested in the interim report on: inventory of moidams, <b>attributesin</b> the buffer zone, buffer zone protection, governance arrangements, research plan, intangible cultural heritage, and landscape approach to management.	Further information was requested in the interim report on: inventory of moidams, <b>attributes in</b> the buffer zone, buffer zone protection, governance arrangements, research plan, intangible cultural heritage, and landscape approach to management.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 87, right column,	The Tai arrived from <b>Mong-Mao</b> (also known as Maulung), an area	The Tai arrived from <b>Mong Mao</b> (also known as Maulung), an area	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

paragraph 9, line 37	bordering today's Myanmar and China in the 13th century.	bordering today's Myanmar and China in the 13th century.	ICOMOS notes that the punctuation used in the ICOMOS evaluation report matches that used in the nomination dossier (e.g. pp. 32, 33, 36, 37, 51, 57, 74, 78, 81, 108).
Page 88, left column, paragraph 1, line 5	There was a tradition that the tombs for kings, queens and other <b>nobles</b> should be at Charaideo, and it was maintained throughout the six centuries of the Tai-Ahom dynasty.	There was a tradition that the tombs for kings, queens and other <b>royal members</b> should be at Charaideo, and it was maintained throughout the six centuries of the Tai-Ahom dynasty.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that the term "nobles" has been used in the nomination dossier (e.g. pp. 36, 50).
Page 88, left column, paragraph 1, line 10	The State Party has documented 319 moidams in the Brahmaputra Valley, and there are <b>more than</b> 90 moidams of varying sizes located within the nominated property, associated with <b>42</b> Tai-Ahom kings and other royals.	The State Party has documented 319 moidams in the Brahmaputra Valley, and there are 90 moidams of varying sizes located within the nominated property, associated with Tai-Ahom kings and other Ahom royals.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 88, left column, paragraph 3, line 22	The vaults were believed to function as a <b>temporary</b> resting place for the deceased, along with the grave goods (various objects, food, horses, <b>and</b> elephants).	The vaults were believed to function as a <b>final</b> resting place for the deceased, along with the grave goods (various objects, food, horses, <b>and even</b> elephants).	Regarding "final", ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.  Regarding "and even", ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 88, left column, paragraph 4, line 40	There are also some archaeological remains of the first Tai-Ahom capital, and two sacred temples ( <b>Temple on</b> the Deo-Shal and Gota Dole).	There are also some archaeological remains of the first Tai-Ahom capital, and two sacred temples ( <b>Temples of</b> the Deo-Shal and Gota Dole).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  The text in the ICOMOS evaluation report is based on the nomination dossier, p. 106.
Page 88, right column, paragraph 1, line 3	The royal burial ritual ceased with the arrival of British rule but some Tai-Ahom rituals of ancestor worship are practiced, including <b>Me-Dam-Me-Phi</b> (ancestor worship) and Tarpan rituals (libation of consecrated water).	The royal burial ritual ceased with the arrival of British rule but some Tai-Ahom rituals of ancestor worship are practiced, including <b>Me-Dam Me-Phi</b> (ancestor worship) and Tarpan rituals (libation of consecrated water).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that the punctuation used in the ICOMOS evaluation report matches that used consistently throughout the nomination dossier, including the draft Statement of OUV, in a number of places (e.g. pp. 8, 13, 17, 18, 26, 29, 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 88, 96, 99, 101, 103, 107, 108, 121, 123, 127, 128, 217).
Page 88, right column, paragraph 9, line 50	However, security is provided by the <b>archaeological park staff</b> and a nearby police post.	However, security is provided by the <b>archaeological staff</b> and a nearby police post.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 89, left column, paragraph 5, line 16	Rituals for ancestor worship (" <b>Me-Dam-Me-Phi</b> ") and libation (" <b>Tarpan</b> ") continue to be practiced at the necropolis.	Rituals for ancestor worship (" <b>Me-Dam Me-Phi</b> ") and libation (" <b>Tarpan</b> ") continue to be practiced at the necropolis.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that the punctuation used in the ICOMOS evaluation report matches that used consistently throughout the nomination dossier, including the draft Statement of OUV, in a number of places (e.g. pp. 8, 13, 17, 18, 26, 29, 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 88, 96, 99, 101, 103, 107, 108, 121, 123, 127, 128, 217).
Page 90, left column,	This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the	This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

paragraph 6, line 36	nominated property bears witness to the Tai-Ahom kingdom which had its <b>capital</b> at Charaideo from the 13th to the 19th centuries.	nominated property bears witness to the Tai-Ahom kingdom – which had its <b>first capital</b> at Charaideo – from the 13th to the 19th centuries.	
Page 91, right column, paragraph 6, line 21	The State Party advises that the boundaries of the nominated property <b>encloses</b> all the elements that are integral to the spiritual purposes of the moidams.	The State Party advises that the boundaries of the nominated property <b>enclose</b> all the elements that are integral to the spiritual purposes of the moidams.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 92, right column, paragraph 3, line 21	The National Policy for Conservation of the Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains (2014) <b>sets ou</b> the principles and approaches to the conservation of the monuments and sites that fall within its scope and applies to the nominated property.	The National Policy for Conservation of the Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains (2014) <b>sets out</b> the principles and approaches to the conservation of the monuments and sites that fall within its scope and applies to the nominated property.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 92, right column, paragraph 6, line 41	<b>Craftspeople</b> skilled and trained in traditional materials are involved in this work.	<b>Crafts people</b> skilled and trained in traditional materials are involved in this work.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 92, right column, paragraph 7, line 52	There are no plans to excavate any new moidams; and any future plans for excavation would require review and approval from the <b>National Monument Authority</b> .	There are no plans to excavate any new moidams; and any future plans for excavation would require review and approval from the <b>Director General, Archaeological Survey of India</b> .	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 93, left column, paragraph 4, line 30	The National Monument <b>Authority</b> regulates development in the buffer zone <b>and approves applications for archaeological excavation</b> .	The National Monument <b>Authority and the Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Assam regulate</b> development in the buffer zone, <b>and the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India</b> , approves applications for archaeological excavation.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 94, left column, paragraph 2, line 8	All development proposals within the <b>nominated property</b> are submitted to the National Monument Authority, which can request a Heritage Impact <b>Assessment</b> if necessary.	All development proposals within the <b>buffer zone</b> are submitted to the National Monument Authority, and the Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Assam, which can request a Heritage Impact <b>Assessment</b> , if necessary.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but considers that it provides information which contradicts information provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure (Additional Information, November 2023, p. 8)
Page 94, right column, paragraph 5, line 41	The moidams of Charaideo contain the remains of the Tai-Ahom kings <b>and</b> are set within a sculpted landscape that reflects Tai cosmologies, modifying the natural features of hills, forests, and water to create a sacred geography.	The moidams of Charaideo contain the remains of the Tai-Ahom kings <b>and other Tai-Ahom royals and</b> are set within a sculpted landscape that reflects Tai cosmologies, modifying the natural features of hills, forests, and water to create a sacred geography.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 95, right column, paragraph 3, line 39	The Tai-Ahom rituals of <b>Me-Dam-Me-Phi</b> (ancestor worship) and Tarpan (libation) are practiced at the Charaideo necropolis.	The Tai-Ahom rituals of <b>Me-Dam Me-Phi</b> (ancestor worship) and Tarpan (libation) are practiced at the Charaideo necropolis.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification. ICOMOS notes that the punctuation used in the ICOMOS evaluation report matches that used consistently

			throughout the nomination dossier, including the draft Statement of OUV, in a number of places (e.g. pp. 8, 13, 17, 18, 26, 29, 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 88, 96, 99, 101, 103, 107, 108, 121, 123, 127, 128, 217).
Page 95, right column, paragraph 5, line 53	For <b>over</b> 600 years, the Tai-Ahom sculpted this landscape according to their cosmological beliefs.	For <b>around</b> 600 years, the Tai-Ahom sculpted this landscape according to their cosmological beliefs.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 96, left column, paragraph 4, line 31	The National Monument Authority regulates development in the buffer zone <b>and approves application for archaeological excavation.</b>	The National Monument Authority <b>and Directorate of Archaeology, Government of Assam regulate development in the buffer zone, and the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India approves application for archaeological excavation.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

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

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Hegmataneh and Historical Centre of Hamedan

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error  (The factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
<p>P:97/C:1/ L:17-20 ----- P:97/C:2 L:35-36</p>	<p>It provides important and rare evidence of the Medes civilisation in the 7th and 6th centuries BCE, <b>although its status as the capital of the Median Empire cannot be established with certainty.</b></p> <p>-----</p>	<p><b>In page 17 of the report, it is stated that:</b> In antique Persian tablet etchings remaining from the time of Darius I, the city is referred to as "Hagmatāna". In the Elamite language, it was referred to as "Agmadana," and in Akkadian, "Agamatano". The name likely derives from the term "Hangmata", meaning "gathering place". It's believed that before the Median Dynasty, this location served as a Centre for public gatherings. Herodotus references a gathering of the Medes where Diaco (Dayukku) is appointed king.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reiterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>
<p>P:98/C:2 L:50-53</p>	<p>It may have been the capital of the Median Empire, <b>but this cannot be established with certainty.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p>According to these sources, in about 700 BCE the united Median tribes established the first Iranian state, with Hegmataneh <b>possibly</b> as its capital. They also point to the earlier occupation of the place by different peoples.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>There are several other additional confirmations by ICOMOS in this regard.</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>In other classical and ancient sources, "Hegmataneh" appears under various names: "Ecbatana, Egbatana" in Greek, "Ecbatana, Ecbatanis Partierum" in Latin, "Ahmeta" in Aramaic, "Ahmatan, Hamatan, Ecbatan" in Armenian, and finally, "Hamadān" in Middle Persian.</p> <p>The American Orientalist, Jackson, notes that the name "Hamedan" has been widely used since ancient times. He writes: "first and foremost, the name of Hamedan has been widely used since the olden times. During the reign of the Sassanids, Hamedan was known as "Hematān". In tablets remaining from Persian antiquity, this word is used as "Hegmataneh", which literally means gathering place or the accumulation of many routes".</p> <p><b>In the Report (p. 21), in the table:</b> Based on the writings of classical historians and the sayings of the Holy Book, Jacques de Morgan identified the</p>	

		<p>great hill of Hamedan as Hegmataneh (Mehryar, 1976).</p> <p><b>In the Report (p. 28), it is stated:</b></p> <p>The first goal-oriented archaeological studies on the historical site of Hegmataneh were the excavations of Jacques de Morgan (de Morgan, 1896: 239-259). Following de Morgan, Charles Fossey and Charles Virolleaud were dispatched from the Louvre to excavate the grounds in 1913 AD. One of the results of the excavations by the French archaeologists was that the Hegmataneh hill is the capital of the Medes.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>Based on the latest archaeological findings, Hegmataneh has been confirmed as the capital of the united Median State. In addition, a booklet is being prepared for the respected committee members and the experts of ICOMOS to provide them these latest findings.</p>	
<p>P:101/ C:2, L:23</p>	<p>However, ICOMOS considers that these urban layers of the city cannot be seen as constituting outstanding evidence of an important interchange of human values on developments in town planning or architecture. ICOMOS therefore considers that this criterion could possibly be justified, but only for the archaeological remains of Hegmataneh.</p>	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>The central part of the city exemplifies an outstanding combination of western and Iranian architecture and civil planning, demonstrating the importance of exchange of human values. This part of the city hosted several prominent figures who influenced the entire world such as Avicenna, Esther and Mordechai (The famous Jews in the Achaemenid court). This distinctive provided a ground for the exchange of ideas and experiences among different ethnic and religious groups with diverse opinions.</p> <p>In addition, the geo-strategic importance of Hamedan since ancient times up to present has been fully shown in second part of the original report. The Bazaar of Hamedan and its components, especially in the Islamic period and beyond, are among those bazaars that not only enjoy prominent architecture and civil planning, but also functions as a prominent Centre on a regional level, testifying to the exchange of outstanding human values.</p> <p>Furthermore, the co-existence of church, synagogue, mosque, Tomb of Esther and Mordechai, Dome of Alavian, and the Mosque of Prophet stand as a testament to the cohabitation and peaceful co-existence of divine religions.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this re-iterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>

<p>P:101/ C:2, L:35</p>	<p>This criterion is justified by the State Party on the grounds that the archaeological remains of ancient Hegmataneh provide exceptional evidence of the cultural, social, economic, and political developments of several civilisations occupying the Iranian Plateau since the 1st millennium BCE. Hegmataneh is amongst the ancient cities of the Middle East chosen as the capital of the Medes and continued to be one of the most important government seats through the Achaemenid, Parthian, Sasanian, and Islamic periods.</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> It should be clarified that in addition to the ancient site of the Hegmataneh, the historic Centre also enjoys outstanding value and is interconnected with the ancient site. As mentioned in the original nomination file and also in Additional Information provided, the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Hamedan lies in its continuous “<b>FUNCTION</b>” and “<b>CONCEPT</b>” as a Centre of historic urban area <u>through</u> millennia. This is quite different from the concept of continuous presence. In other words, the historic Centre of Hamedan has been concentrated in a specific area for over three millennia. From Hegmataneh to the current contemporaneous Centre, there is an overlap between the nominated property and the proposed contemporary Centre.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reiterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>
<p>P101/C2/L7 ..... P101/C2/L1 6 ..... P101/C2/L4 5 ..... P102/C1/L1 9 ..... P102/C2/L2 4 ..... P103/C2/L2 0 ..... P107/C1/L4 2</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that the nominated property exhibits important evidence of the cultural interchanges amongst the cultures and civilizations of the Middle East in the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE. The archaeological remains of town planning and architecture of the Parthian period, as well as the presence of artefacts made for the royal palaces in Susa and Persepolis, testify to the craftsmanship of the masters of Hegmataneh and to the transfer of knowledge from Hegmataneh to other major ancient cities. ..... ICOMOS therefore considers that this criterion could possibly be justified, but only for the archaeological remains of Hegmataneh. ..... The archaeological remains present an exceptional testimony of the creative planning and architectural solutions developed during the Parthian era that were designed through interactions amongst diverse ethnicities and religions. ..... ICOMOS considers that this criterion could possibly be justified, but only for the archaeological remains of Hegmataneh. ..... ICOMOS considers that the archaeological evidence of Hegmataneh testifies to early</p>	<p><b>Note:</b> Although the state party believes that the relation between the ancient archaeological remains of Hegmataneh, the capital of the Medes, and historic Centre of Hamedan, is to be considered robust enough, but according to ICOMOS, evaluation, as stated several times in its report, presently the archaeological site of Hegmataneh does meet the condition for Outstanding Universal Value and consequently Criteria (ii) and (iii). Therefore, should ICOMOS and the Committee stands on this ground the State Party of the Islamic Republic of Iran would, at this stage, consider and agree with the case.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this statement is an advocacy for the nomination.  The ICOMOS evaluation report concludes that criterion (ii) and (iii) could possibly be justified for the archaeological remains of Hegmataneh only, but not for the current nominated property.</p>

	<p>developments of urban planning and architectural creativity.</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the conditions of integrity of the nominated property could possibly be met for the archaeological remains of Hegmataneh.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>In summary, ICOMOS considers that criterion (iv) is not justified, and that criterion (ii) and criterion (iii) are not justified at this stage, but could possibly be justified for the archaeological remains of Hegmataneh only.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Based on the nomination dossier and additional information provided by the State Party, only the archaeological remains of the early periods of the</p> <p>city are seen as having a possibility of justifying criterion (ii) and/or criterion (iii).</p>		
P:101/C:1/L: 36-41	Established by the united Median tribes in the 7 <sup>th</sup> century BCE, the city has thrived as an important trade and government centre for more than <b>two</b> thousand years.	Established by the united Median tribes in the 7 <sup>th</sup> century BCE, the city has thrived as an important trade and government centre for more than <b>three</b> thousand years.	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.
P:100/C:1/L: 8	ICOMOS considers that the nominated property holds important evidence about ancient civilisations as well as the evolution of early Iranian culture, but does not consider that the comparative analysis justifies consideration of the nominated property for the World Heritage List at this stage.	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p><b>In the Report (P:99. L:1-9 and L: 10-32), it is stated:</b></p> <p>Median civilization, a significant and influential culture of the pre-Achaemenid period that spanned a vast area, is considered one of the most important and influential civilizations. It remains unrepresented on the World Heritage List; therefore, it seems necessary to introduce Hegmataneh as the capital of the United Median State in ancient times, a city which was the capital and consequently among the important governmental cities in different periods, a status which has been preserved up to now.</p> <p><b>Other comparable values and features of the site with its counterparts are as follows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>“Hill of Hegmataneh” is one of the first cities and governmental capitals in ancient times.</b></li> <li>• <b>Possessing sites with very important evidence since the Medes, Achaemenid, Parthian onwards.</b></li> </ul>	ICOMOS considers that this statement contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Being not only the capital of an important ancient civilization of the Median Empire but also serving as the summer capital in the following periods, including the Achaemenid period.</b></li> </ul>	
P:100/C:2/L: 46	Considering the significance of the archaeological evidence associated with the Median, Achaemenid, and Parthian civilizations that the nominated property displays, not all the comparators may be seen as completely relevant.	<p><b>Note:</b> While noting that there existed only a very few ancient cities contemporaneous with Hegmataneh, as stated on page 100 of the Nomination Dossier, all similar sites in the following four categories have been compared with Hegmataneh and the historical Centre of Hamadan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thriving cities with archaeological sited within their historical boundaries. The cities that developed around this site, or their structure showing the continuity of inhabitation and architectural works and urban development in different periods, e.g., Samarkand and Aleppo.</li> <li>• The cities that developed in the vicinity of the archaeological site, but shows no historical continuity, e.g., Susa and Sialk.</li> <li>• Archeological sites similar to Hegmataneh, which in terms of importance and history, were located in the same time period and were among the important cities of the ancient world during their lifetime such as Ur and Babylon.</li> <li>• Cities with valuable monuments of architecture and urban planning from ancient to contemporary times, like Samarkand.</li> </ul>	ICOMOS considers that this statement contains advocacy for the proposals made in the nomination dossier.
P:102/C:1/L: 29	While the radial city plan illustrates cultural influences of the modern era, which affected many Iranian cities in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, <b>it disrupted the continuity of principles of the socioeconomic organisation of the traditional Islamic city.</b>	<p>While the radial city plan, adopted in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, reflects modern era cultural influences .....the principles of socio-economic organization from the traditional Islamic city continue to coexist, albeit with <b>some modifications.</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> During contemporary changes and modifications of urban planning, minimal interventions were made in the Historical Centre. Also, the pedestrianization of the Ekbatan-Buali axis, has helped to reintegration of the historical Centre.</p>	<p>ICOMOS considers that this reflects a difference of opinion.</p> <p>The note re-iterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.</p>
P:103/C:2/L: 3 ----- P:105/C:1/L: 34	The boundaries of the nominated property and the buffer zone differ slightly from the boundaries of the area inscribed on the list of national monuments in 2022. The clarifications by the State Party <b>do not provide</b> a clear explanation for the difference.	The boundaries of the nominated property and the buffer zone differ slightly from the boundaries of the area inscribed on the list of national monuments in 2022. The clarifications by the State Party <b>provides</b> a clear explanation for the difference.	<p>ICOMOS considers this reflects a difference of opinion</p> <p>ICOMOS considers that the additional information referred to by the State Party does not clearly explain the reasons for differing boundaries. This is particularly important where</p>

	----- Thus, some minor areas were excluded from the nominated property. However, the rationale for the differences in the buffer zone remains unclear.	<b>In the Additional report 1 (p. 12), It is stated:</b> Careful complementary field studies have examined the existing minor discrepancies between the boundaries of the national property and the property nominated for the World Heritage List. This has led to a more precise determination of the scope of the nominated property area and buffer zone for the World Heritage List (WHL). It is important to note that a much larger area than the WHL-nominated property already benefits from legal protection by the state party. <b>Note:</b> More information was provided in the Additional Information submitted in November 2023, on page 11.	parts of the proposed buffer zone fall outside the nationally designated area.
P:103/C:2/L: 30	The boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone do not currently correspond to the identified archaeological values.	<b>Note:</b> The additional information provided in February 2024 (p. 14) details archaeological excavations and its trenches, along with their associated results. These findings demonstrate the archaeological significance and its efficacy in determining the boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone.	ICOMOS considers that this reiterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.  The additional information provided in February 2024 illustrates the spots with archaeological finds around the historical centre of the city, however the argumentation for the delineation of the boundaries is based on the perceived architectural and urban values (additional information, November 2023, pp. 11-12).
P:103/C:2/L: 35	Parts of the nominated property have been documented during different periods but, overall, a systematically organised inventory and documentation of all elements of the nominated property seems to be lacking.	<b>Note:</b> Since the enactment of the National Inscription Law in 1921, numerous documents have been produced. In recent years, efforts were concentrated on updating and digitizing these existing documents.	ICOMOS considers that this reiterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.
P:103/C:2/L: 43	However, the process of inventorying the historic buildings is not yet completed, and technical certificates are available only for some buildings.	<b>Note:</b> Currently the inventory of all historical buildings within the nominated property has been completed.	ICOMOS considers that this correction contains new information that cannot be taken account of at this stage.
P:106/C:1/L: 11 ----- P:106/C:2/L: 38	However, none of these duties specifically address and link to the policies and actions described in the management plan. While the signatures demonstrate the commitment of stakeholders to an integrated management of the nominated property, it remains unclear whether this commitment also extends to the implementation of the actions outlined in the management plan. The role and legal status of the management plan need to be defined in the context of	<b>Note:</b> The Nomination Dossier details the management plan on page 232. This section outlines the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and relevant organizations within the framework of integrated urban management. Additionally, the signed agreement on page 240 of the File serves as the cover letter for the management document.	ICOMOS considers that this reiterates arguments/ justification put forward in the nomination dossier that have been fully considered.  The nomination dossier and management plan demonstrate complex institutional framework and commitment of stakeholders, however the link between the stakeholders' terms of references (ND pp 235-239) and action plans of the

	<p>these pre-established mechanisms of cooperation.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The shared responsibilities amongst institutional stakeholders have formal approval, but the management plan's role and legal status need to be defined.</p>		<p>management plan (pp. 63-69) would require clarification, as well as the role and legal status of the management plan.</p>
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## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Sado Island Gold Mines

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
p.113, right column, 1.18-20	, and archaeological relics of that period <b>are expected by the State Party to still remain.</b>	, and archaeological relics of that period <b>were found. Thus a certain extent of other evidence in the unmechanised period is expected by the State Party.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p.114, right column, 1.39-40	<b>and plans for offshore wind farm installations were adopted in 2020.</b>	(delete)  Comment: If the plan mentioned by ICOMOS is "Maps and report" (2021 rather than 2020) in the p.208 of the nomination dossier, it is a report concerning possibility area based upon the geographical conditions as well as area need for protection against installation of the wind firm. It does not mean a plan for the installations of such facilities. Furthermore, there is no plan intended to construct offshore wind farm.	ICOMOS acknowledges the factual error as regards the year.  ICOMOS acknowledges the clarification provided by the State Party as regards the content of the nomination dossier, p. 208.  The text should read as follows:  "[...] and a map and report on "Zoning related to offshore wind power generation in Niigata Prefecture" has been formulated in 2021"
p.116, left column, 1.37-39	Considerable parts of the buffer zone are also included under the <b>Landscape Act</b> as an Important Cultural Landscape.	Considerable parts of the buffer zone are also included under the <b>Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties</b> as an Important Cultural Landscape.	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.
p.116, left column, 1.47-49	<b>As a result</b> , the entirety of the Nishimikawa buffer zone is covered by the national legislation.	The entirety of the Nishimikawa buffer zone is covered by the national legislation.  Comment: Since 2010, Nishimikawa buffer zone area has been already covered by the national legislation (Landscape Act).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p.116, right column, 1.24-27	The wider setting is protected through the Landscape Plan that covers the entirety of Sado Island and notification and permission-release	The wider setting is protected through the Landscape Plan that covers the entirety of Sado Island and notification and permission-release mechanisms	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that the additional information mentions that, as per the Landscape Plan (based on the

	mechanisms exist based <b>on the size of the proposed projects.</b>	exist based <b>upon the impact on the landscape.</b>	Landscape Act), the size of the projects triggers notification and other codes are also based on the size of proposals.
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## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Umm Al-Jimāl

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error  (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 51, Column 1, Line 5	New <b>Umm Al-Jimāl</b> Municipality	Umm Al-Jimāl New Municipality	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but notes that the ICOMOS sentence is based on the information provided on p. 17 (point 1.b) of the nomination dossier.
Page 51, Column 1, Lines 9–12	The nominated property of Umm Al-Jimāl is a rural settlement in northern Jordan that developed organically on the site of an earlier Roman settlement around the 5th century CE and functioned <b>until the 8th century CE</b> .	[...] through the 8th century CE.  Comment: The settlement was abandoned by the end of the 8th century CE.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 51, Column 2, Lines 24–27	It preserves the architectural vestiges of a rural settlement that existed in this place <b>between the 5th and 8th centuries CE</b> .	[...] around the 5th through the 8th centuries CE.  Comment: Since exact dates are not known, “around” is preferred. Abandonment was by the end of the 8th century CE.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 51, Column 2, Lines 42–45	The nominated property encompasses the ruins of the town that gradually grew on the site of the Roman settlement in the Byzantine period, through the Islamic conquest in the 7th century, <b>until the 8th century CE</b> .	[...] until the end of the 8th century CE.  Comment: As explained above.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 52, Column 1, Lines 43–46	<b>The</b> inscriptions are displayed at the Inscription Garden adjacent to the Interpretive and Hospitality Centre, located within the area of the nominated property.	Selected inscriptions [...]  Comment: Only selected inscriptions are on display, as there are hundreds, some of which remain in situ.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

Page 52, Column 1, Lines 50–51	It was used occasionally as a temporary shelter by nomadic groups or pilgrims.	[...] pilgrims, most notably during the Middle Islamic period, when parts of the water system were refurbished in House XVIII.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 52, Column 2, Lines 6–8	The buffer zone includes the area of the Early Village and some of the Roman and Byzantine cemeteries, <b>none of which have survived until today.</b>	they had been disturbed by modern development prior to the site's addition to the Tentative List.  Comment: Just to clarify, remains of some cemeteries still exist, but are in poor and/or disturbed condition. Fortunately, several of these were excavated in the past, so they are documented archaeologically.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.  The ICOMOS sentence is based on the following information in the nomination dossier:  “No significant architectural remains were found: walls were rarely more than a few courses high, their stones having been repurposed to build structures in the later town. After the domestic abandonment, the buildings all showed evidence of intentional dumping of debris mostly pottery, and much of it burned. It is probable, therefore, that once the building material was removed the space was then used to dispose of garbage from the town” (with reference to Early Village, p.27).  “As with the early village, these ancient burial grounds have been largely covered or disturbed by modern construction” (with reference to cemeteries, p.27)
Page 52, Column 2, Lines 40-41	left “as found” <b>and is deteriorating</b> while in the southern part only minor interventions and preventive conservation actions have been undertaken on specific structures since 1983.	left “as found” in a state of ruins [...]	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.
Page 59. Column 2, Lines 2–5	Umm Al-Jimāl preserves the vestiges of a rural settlement of agro-pastoral character that testify to the traditions and lifeways of the Hauranian people from the 5th <b>to the</b> 8th century CE.	[...] through the 8th century CE.  Comment: As exemplated above.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 60, Column 1, Lines 9–13	Umm Al-Jimāl, in present-day northern Jordan, preserves the vestiges of a rural settlement that developed organically on the site of an earlier Roman settlement around the 5th century CE <b>and functioned until the 8th century CE, when it was abandoned.</b>	[...] and functioned until the end of the 8th century CE, when permanent settlement at the site ceased.  Comment: To clarify that the site wasn't totally abandoned, but a long-term, settled population no longer existed there after that point.	1. “until the end of the 8th century CE”: ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification. 2. “when permanent settlement at the site ceased”: ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but notes that the ICOMOS sentence is based on the information provided in the nomination dossier, e.g. pp 97, 107.
Page 60, Column 1, Lines 54-55	The northern section of the property that has been left <b>“untouched”</b> entirely needs attention.	The northern section of the property that has been subject to minimal research and conservation needs attention.	ICOMOS considers that this correction provides information which contradicts information

			<p>provided at earlier stages of the evaluation procedure.</p> <p>The ICOMOS sentence is based on the additional information provided in January 2024: “As noted, conservation over the last several years has purposely focused on the southern portion of the site to facilitate visitor access. Other than clearing of rubble to improve accessibility and visitor flow, the entire site has been maintained in its "ruined" state except for the House 119 farmstead which serves as the site museum and visitor center”.</p>
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## FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF FACTUAL ERRORS IN THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 251, column 1, line 27	which proposes a <b>significant boundary modification</b> to the	which proposes a <b>re-nomination</b> to the  (Following the recommendation by the Joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS high level Reactive Monitoring Mission, November 2013).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 253, column 1, line 29	(component part of The Fortifications of the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo) and <b>one</b> section of Camino Real.	(component part of The Fortifications of the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo) and <b>two</b> sections of Camino Real.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  In the nomination dossier, p. 28, one component is shown on the map for Camino Real (P2-002) set to be added in Phase 2 of the proposal, while the text mentions two sections.
Page 254, column 2, line 12	The city walls and its bastions have <b>been almost totally destroyed, but their locations are known from historical maps. Some parts have been conserved towards the sea side.</b>	<i>Clarification:</i>  As stated on the nomination dossier, p. 246: <i>The colonial city walls are among the most important features of the proposed component of the series. The sea wall is almost complete and visible. The landward wall, that was allowed to be demolished in 1856, shows a bastion already recovered and restored, as well as various fragments that can be seen as part of buildings as in Hotel Las Clementinas. Also by means of an interesting urban archaeological presentation like in the Arias Feraud House, along streets and inside some</i>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

		<p><i>restored buildings. Therefore, it can be stated that the city walls show a high degree of physical integrity.</i></p> <p>Figure 3.88 on p. 249 mentions the degree of conservation of the walls:</p> <p><b><i>53.66% of the original walls are visible and unencumbered.</i></b></p>	
Page 255, column 2, line 28	In the case of the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo (005), skyscrapers in the <b>buffer zone and wider setting</b> have impacted on the integrity of key views from and to the site.	In the case of the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo (005), skyscrapers <b>in the wider setting</b> have impacted on the integrity of key views from and to the site.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 256, Column 2, Line 11	In the case of the Castle San Lorenzo (component part 001), environmental pressures exist, in particular heavy rains that could cause slope stabilisation problems (particularly for the southern slope). Restoration works have improved the rainwater drainage system and storm drains in the parade ground.	In the case of the Castle San Lorenzo (component part 001), environmental pressures exist, in particular heavy rains that could cause slope stabilisation problems (particularly for the southern slope). Restoration works have improved the rainwater drainage system, storm drains in the parade ground <b>and stability of the southern slope.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
		<p><i>Clarification:</i></p> <p>As stated on the nomination dossier, p. 295.</p>	

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

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Brâncuși Monumental Ensemble of Târgu Jiu

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 310, left column, Brief Description - line 3.	<b>Sombre</b> , contemplative, yet accessible, the monumental ensemble was created in 1937-1938 by Constantin Brâncuși, an influential pioneer of abstract sculpture, to commemorate those who died defending the city during the First World War.	<b>Austere / solemn</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 311, right column, lines 29-31.	He decided to locate the Endless Column on a low hill about 1.5 kilometres from the riverside, <b>in the former Public Garden, which is now known as Constantin Brâncuși Park.</b>	He decided to locate the Endless Column on a low hill about 1.5 kilometres from the riverside, <b>in the place later landscaped and now known as the Park of the Column.</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.
Page 317, right column, lines 38-42.	<b>Law no. 564/2001</b> stipulates that the COU shall include amongst its members representatives of institutions with management and protection responsibilities, institutions with scientific mandates, and representatives of local communities.	<b>Government Decision no. 857/2021, issued pursuant to the Law no. 564/2001</b> stipulates that the COU shall include amongst its members representatives of institutions with management and protection responsibilities, institutions with scientific mandates, and representatives of local communities.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification
Page 320, right column, lines 22-27.	Legal protection is ensured by Law 422/2001 for the protection of historical monuments and by Law 564/2001 for the approval of the Ordinance of the Government of Romania <b>no. 47</b> regarding the protection measures of historical monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List.	Legal protection is ensured by Law 422/2001 for the protection of historical monuments and by Law 564/2001 for the approval of the Ordinance of the Government of Romania <b>no. 47/2000</b> regarding the protection measures of historical monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List.	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

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

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Dacia

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 181, right column, line 3	In the additional information received in November 2023, the State Party confirmed that five of the nominated component parts are included in the already-inscribed World Heritage property Dacian Fortresses of Orăștie Mountains (Romania, 1999, criteria (ii), (iii), (iv)).	In the additional information received in November 2023, the State Party confirmed that five of the nominated component parts <b>overlap</b> the already-inscribed World Heritage property Dacian Fortresses of Orăștie Mountains (Romania, 1999, criteria (ii), (iii), (iv)).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
Page 182, right column, line 6	Most earthwork component parts are in good condition, although vegetation management is a problem for some sites, requiring regular maintenance and monitoring (e.g. 1.8 Mehadia-Praetorium, 4.5 Cășeiu-Samum/Cetățele, 6.8.1 Racovița-Praetorium II, 7.12 Afrimești-Urluieni).	Most earthwork component parts are in good condition, although vegetation management is a problem for some sites, requiring regular maintenance and monitoring (e.g. 1.8 Mehadia-Praetorium, 4.5 Cășeiu-Samum/Cetățele, <b>6.8</b> Racovița-Praetorium II, 7.12 Afrimești-Urluieni).	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
Page 182, right column, line 6	Some earthworks have suffered from severe erosion from vehicle access tracks, and other are friable and vulnerable to various pressures such as tourism or forestry (eg. 2.3 Geoagiu-Băi, 2.5 Ighiu, 3.5.18 Treznea- Sub Pastaie, 3.9 Porolissum, 4.9.1 Ilișua-Arcobara/Vicinal, 7.1 Brețcu-Angustia).	Some earthworks have suffered from severe erosion from vehicle access tracks, and other are friable and vulnerable to various pressures such as tourism or forestry (eg. <b>2.3.2</b> Geoagiu-Băi, 2.5 Ighiu, 3.5.18 Treznea, <b>Zalău</b> - SubPăstaie, 3.9 Porolissum, 4.9.1 Ilișua-Arcobara/Vicinal, 7.1 Brețcu-Angustia).	ICOMOS acknowledges the typing error for “ <b>2.3.2</b> Geoagiu-Băi”.  ICOMOS acknowledges the factual error for “3.5.18 Treznea, <b>Zalău</b> - Sub Păstaie”
Page 182, right column, line 7	A number of component parts exhibit deterioration requiring remedial action as a matter of some urgency (eg. 1.10 Tibiscum, 1.13 Sarmizegetusa, 2.2 Cigmău-Germisara, 2.3 Geoagiu-Băi, 2.8 Turda-Potaissa, 3.1 Bologa-Grădiște, 3.9 Porolissum, 4.9.1 Ilișua-Arcobara,	A number of component parts exhibit deterioration requiring remedial action as a matter of some urgency (eg. 1.10 Tibiscum, 1.13 Sarmizegetusa, 2.2 Cigmău-Germisara, <b>2.3.2</b> Geoagiu-Băi, 2.8 Turda-Potaissa, 3.1 Bologa-Grădiște, 3.9 Porolissum, 4.9.1 Ilișua-Arcobara, 6.12 Păușa-	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

	6.12 Păușa-Arutela, 6.13 Stolniceni-Buridava romană, 6.16 Corabia-Sucidava).	Arutela, 6.13 Stolniceni-Buridava romană, 6.16 Corabia-Sucidava).	
Page 184, right column, line 1	The nomination is based on the thematic framework and nomination strategy developed in 2017.	The nomination is based on the thematic <b>study</b> and nomination strategy developed in 2017.	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which does not modify the meaning of the sentence.
Page 187, left column, line 2	While the conservation standards applied in the past have been inadequate in some respects, current approaches are sound. Where courses of masonry have been restored or capping layers have been added as a protective measure, these are usually easily distinguished from the original fabric, although this is not always the case for older works (e.g: 1.7 Drobeta-Turnu Severin, 2.3 Geoagiu-Băi, 3.4 Buciumi-Grădiște, 3.9 Porolissum and 6.16 Corabia-Sucidava).	While the conservation standards applied in the past have been inadequate in some respects, current approaches are sound. Where courses of masonry have been restored or capping layers have been added as a protective measure, these are usually easily distinguished from the original fabric, although this is not always the case for older works (e.g: 1.7 Drobeta-Turnu Severin, <b>2.3.2</b> Geoagiu-Băi, 3.4 Buciumi-Grădiște, 3.9 Porolissum and 6.16 Corabia-Sucidava).	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.

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

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** Testament of Kenezero Lake

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
p. 196, right column, subheading "Description and history", 2 <sup>nd</sup> line	The nominated property is located in Kenezero National Park in the Arkhangelsk Oblast <b>in the north</b> of the European part of the Russian Federation	The nominated property is located in Kenezero National Park in the Arkhangelsk Oblast <b>in the north-west</b> of the European part of the Russian Federation	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 197, left column, 2 <sup>nd</sup> line	Key elements of this remote, picturesque landscape of forests, semi-open agricultural lands, sacred groves, and floodplains are the traditional layout of villages and agricultural lands, and domestic and religious wooden buildings, some with characteristic ceiling paintings ( <b>heavens</b> ),	Key elements of this remote, picturesque landscape of forests, semi-open agricultural lands, sacred groves, and floodplains are the traditional layout of villages and agricultural lands, and domestic and religious wooden buildings, some with characteristic ceiling paintings (" <b>heavens</b> "),	ICOMOS acknowledges this typing error.
p. 197, right column, 34 <sup>th</sup> line	According to additional information provided by the State Party in November 2023, four monastic ensembles once existed in the nominated property: Makarievsky <b>Hegozero</b> Monastery (1630s); Kirillo-Chelmogorsky Monastery (1316); <b>Pakhomievo Spaso-Preobrazhenskaya</b> Kensky Monastery (15th century); and Aglimozersky Monastery (1640s).	According to additional information provided by the State Party in November 2023, four monastic ensembles once existed in the nominated property: Makarievsky <b>Hergozero</b> Monastery (1630s); Kirillo-Chelmogorsky Monastery (1316); <b>Pakhomiev Spaso-Preobrazhensky</b> Kensky Monastery (15th century); and Aglimozersky Monastery (1640s).	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification. The ICOMOS sentence was based on the following spelling: - "Hegozero", found in the nomination dossier (p.51) and the additional information provided in November 2023 (pp. 2, and 13-14). - "Pakhomievo Spaso-Preobrazhenskaya", found in the additional information provided in November 2023 (p.13).
p. 197, right column, 43 <sup>rd</sup> line	Within the grounds of the Church of the Life-Giving Trinity (1868, Trinity Church) is a belfry <b>remaining</b> from the Makarievsky Monastery,	Within the grounds of the Church of the Life-Giving Trinity (1868, Trinity Church) <b>are belfry remnants</b> from the Makarievsky Monastery,	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification. The nomination dossier mentions that: "To this day, the Church of the Life-Giving Trinity of 1868 with a belfry, the foundations of buildings, a

			cemetery, and other elements have been preserved from the monastery buildings” (p.111).
p. 197, right column, 57th line	Porzhensky churchyard is situated in a sacred grove in the village of Fyodorovskaya at <b>Bol’shoe Lake</b> .	Porzhensky churchyard is situated in a sacred grove in the village of Fyodorovskaya at <b>Bol’shoe Porzhenskoye Lake</b> .	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 198, left column, 54th line	The heavens usually consist of eight, twelve, or sixteen facets and represent the firmament with <b>the sun and the moon</b> – the Kingdom of God	The heavens usually consist of eight, twelve, or sixteen facets and represent the firmament <b>with stars</b> – the Kingdom of God	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that the following description was provided in the nomination dossier: “The “heavens” usually consist of eight, twelve, or sixteen facets and represent the firmament with the sun and moon, A Kingdom of God” (p107).
p. 199, left column, 32nd line	According to the State Party, the majority of listed buildings ( <b>thirty-seven</b> ) are restored and maintained in a fair state of conservation. <b>Eight</b> monuments remain in unsatisfactory condition, one of which is in an emergency	According to the State Party, the majority of listed buildings ( <b>forty</b> ) are restored and maintained in a fair state of conservation. <b>Four</b> monuments remain in unsatisfactory condition, one of which is in an emergency	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.  The ICOMOS sentence was based on the following information: “Currently, 37 monuments are restored, while 8 monuments are in unsatisfactory condition” (nomination dossier, p.178).
p. 204, left column, 9 <sup>th</sup> line	The extensive bibliographical and documentary references as well as archival maps and documents provided by the State Party, along with the additional information in February 2024, confirm the sufficient level of documentation of various aspects of the nominated property from the <b>19<sup>th</sup></b> century onwards.	The extensive bibliographical and documentary references as well as archival maps and documents provided by the State Party, along with the additional information in February 2024, confirm the sufficient level of documentation of various aspects of the nominated property from the <b>18<sup>th</sup></b> century onwards.	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.
p. 204, left column, 14 <sup>th</sup> line	The Kenozero collection is also featured in the Russian Ethnographic Museum in Saint Petersburg, confirming the high importance and extensive ethnographic research of this area in 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	The Kenozero collection is also featured in the Russian Ethnographic Museum in Saint Petersburg, <b>State Historical Museum in Moscow and other museums</b> , confirming the high importance and extensive ethnographic research of this area in 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  The ICOMOS sentence is based on the additional information provided in February 2024 (p. 74).
p. 205, right column, 46 <sup>th</sup> line	So-called “passports” – inventory <b>documents</b> and security obligations for the users – have been completed for all monuments.	So-called “passports” – inventory <b>certificates of state historical and cultural study conducted by the authorized experts</b> and security obligations for the users – have been completed for all monuments.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 207, left column, 35 <sup>th</sup> line	<b>A museum complex has been</b> established in the village of Vershinino to exhibit the main traditional crafts of Kenozero.	<b>Museums have been</b> established in the village of Vershinino, <b>Morshikhinskaya and other villages</b> to exhibit the main traditional crafts of Kenozero.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.

p. 208, left column, 19 <sup>th</sup> line	Located in Kenozero National Park in the <b>far northern</b> area of the European region of the Russian Federation,	Located in Kenozero National Park in the <b>north-western area</b> of the European region of the Russian Federation,	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.
p. 209, left column, 15 <sup>th</sup> line	changed to: “Cultural Landscape of Kenozero Lake”.	changed to: “Cultural Landscape of Kenozero Lake ( <b>Zapovedannoye Kenozer'ye</b> )”.	ICOMOS agrees with the revised name as proposed by the State Party.



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

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

**STATE(S) PARTY(IES):** South Africa

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Emergence of Modern Humans: The Pleistocene Occupation Sites of South Africa

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 41, column 2	Furthermore, management documents are in the process of being drafted and consultations with the stakeholders are ongoing. The State Party anticipates a nomination of the extension in 2025-2026. <b>No information is given concerning Blombos Cave.</b>	Furthermore, management documents are in the process of being drafted and consultations with the stakeholders are ongoing for all three sites. The State Party anticipates a nomination of the extension in 2025-2026.  <b>Comment:</b> In the response to ICOMOS in November 2023, South Africa reported that: "Similarly to Klasies River, further stakeholder consultation was requested for Blombos Cave and therefore it will be necessary to wait for the consultation process to be concluded before considering the inscription.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification.  ICOMOS notes that information was provided on Blombos Cave, but that what is missing are the possible extension dates.
Page 46, column 2 (Management System)	The management of the Western Cape component parts is coordinated and hosted at the provincial level by the Member (minister) of the Executive Council of Cultural Affairs and Sport, whereas the management of the KwaZulu-Natal component part is coordinated and hosted by the <b>KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute.</b>	The management of the Western Cape component parts is coordinated and hosted at the provincial level by the Member of the Executive Council of Cultural Affairs and Sport, whereas the management of the KwaZulu-Natal component part is coordinated and hosted by the <b>Member of the Executive Council for Sport, Arts and Culture in KwaZulu-Natal (see Figure 42 of the nomination dossier).</b>	ICOMOS acknowledges this factual error.

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

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

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

**EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE:** The Phu Phrabat Historical Park

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

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 139, Left column, Line 24	The monitoring is undertaken one a year, mainly by the Phu Phrabat Historical Park <b>and jointly</b> by the Fine Arts Department, and ...	The monitoring is undertaken one a year, mainly by the Phu Phrabat Historical Park <del>and jointly</del> <b>by</b> , the Fine Arts Department, and	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification