

# Working Group on the Representativity of the World Heritage List

---

The Working Group on the Representativity of the World Heritage List was decided by the 23rd Session of the World Heritage Committee as a followup to the Twelfth General Assembly of States Parties of the World Heritage Convention.

At a meeting held on 21 January 2000 the following twelve States Parties were elected to the Working Group: Australia, Benin, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Romania, South Africa and Tunisia. Benin was elected as Chair of the Working Group; Australia agreed to act as rapporteur.

The group will define its terms of reference, its working methods, and calendar. Its recommendations will be submitted to the 24th session of the Bureau, 26 June to 1 July 2000.

Meetings of the Working Group will be open to all States Parties.



*To see the most recent documents, be sure to press your browser's **RELOAD** or **REFRESH** button.*

Some of the documents listed here are only available in "Portable Document Format" ("PDF") which can be read with Acrobat Reader software. Acrobat Reader can be downloaded free of charge from the Adobe server. Click on the 'Get Acrobat' logo to visit the Adobe Acrobat site and download the software.



## Reports and Papers (*in chronological order*)

- **NEW** [Report of Working Group I: Representativity of the World Heritage List](#)  
[Rapport du Groupe de travail I : Représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial](#)
- **NEW** [Analysis of the World Heritage List by Category of Monument and Period](#),  
Annex III to the Report of the Committee, by ICOMOS
- [Letter of 13 April](#) and [Draft Report of the Working Group](#)  
[Lettre du 13 avril](#) et [Projet de rapport du Groupe de travail](#)
- [Report of the Third Meeting, 21 March 2000](#) | [Rapport de la troisième réunion, 21 mars 2000](#)
- [Proposal to use a Performance Indicator](#), submitted by the Netherlands, 20/03/2000  
| *En français*
- [Draft Agenda for Third Meeting of the Working Group, 21 March 2000](#)
- [Proposition de la République du Bénin sur les listes indicatives](#), / *In English*,  
20/03/2000
- [Draft Proposal for Discussion](#), United States of America, submitted 16/03/2000
- [Report of the Second Meeting, 29 February 2000](#) / [Rapport de la deuxième réunion, 29 février 2000](#)
- [Summary Record of the 12th General Assembly of States Parties, 28-29 October 1999](#). (WHC-99/CONF.206/7)
- [Resolution adopted by the 12th General Assembly of States Parties on Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List](#), 28 October 1999
- [Progress report](#) on the implementation of the regional actions described in the Global Strategy Action Plan adopted by the Committee at its twenty-second session (WHC-99/CONF.209/8Add)
- [Followup Invitation to a meeting of States Parties 21 January 2000](#)
- [Rapporteur's Report of the Meeting of 21 January 2000](#) and [Transmittal Letter](#)
- [Announcement of 1st meeting of the Working Group, 9 February 2000](#) | *En français*
- [ICOMOS: Proposals for achieving a more representative sample of the cultural heritage on the World Heritage List \(10/02/2000\)](#)
- [Report of the First Meeting, 9 February 2000](#) / [Rapport de la première réunion, 9 février 2000](#)
- [IUCN Input](#), 28 February 2000 / [Summary of ICUN's Global Strategy Work](#)
- [Invitation to the Second Meeting, 29 February](#) / [Invitation à la deuxième réunion, 29 février](#)
- [Global Strategy Presentation](#), 29 February 2000  (353k)

- [Background document on Ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List](#) (WHC-99/CONF.206/5)
- [Number of nominations proposed and inscribed by category \(1978-1998\)](#)  ( Doc. WHC-99/CONF.206/INF.6 I)
- [Distribution of World Heritage properties in States Parties](#)  (Doc. WHC-99/CONF.206/INF.6 II)

## 2000 International Assistance Budget

- [World Heritage Fund - Budget approuvé pour 2000](#) 
- [Status and Implementation of Approved Requests as of 23/02/2000](#) 
- [Status and Implementation of Japanese Funds in Trust for Preparatory Assistance as of 23/02/2000](#) 
- [Pie Charts \(\*Camembert\*\) for International Assistance Funds for 2000](#) 

## Other Links and References

- [Global Strategy Documents](#)
- [World Heritage web pages](#)
- [World Heritage Documents on the Public web site](#)
- **NEW** [Information concerning the 24th Session of the Bureau, 26 June - 1 July / \*En français\*](#)

## Links to the Working Groups

- [Task Force on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention](#)
- [Working Group on Equitable Representation in the World Heritage Committee](#)
- **NEW** [Expert Meeting on the Revision of the Operational Guidelines](#)

[www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/](http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/)  
**22 June 2000**

## **Report of Working Group I: Representativity of the World Heritage List**

1. The Working Group on the Representativity of the World Heritage List was established during a meeting of States Parties held on 21 January 2000. The meeting was convened by the Director of the World Heritage Centre on the basis of the resolution concerning the ways and means to ensure a Representative World Heritage List adopted by the 12<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (October 1999), as well as the discussion that followed during the 23<sup>rd</sup> session of the World Heritage Committee, Marrakesh, 29 November - 4 December 1999. The full text of the resolution can be found in Annex II of document WHC-99/CONF.206/7.
2. The meeting of 21 January 2000 decided to create the Working Group on the basis of the following principles: the Group should be open to all States Parties; it should be composed of twelve members, two from each electoral group. The meeting decided that the Working Group would be chaired by H.E. Mr Olabiyi B. J. Yai, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Benin to UNESCO and that the Rapporteur would be H.E. Mr Matthew Peek, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Australia to UNESCO. Other members of the Group were the following States Parties: Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania, South Africa and Tunisia.
3. The Group met four times in the period January to April 2000.
4. Around twenty observers participated actively in all aspects of the work of the Group including the drafting of recommendations.
5. One Advisory Body (ICOMOS) participated in all sessions and contributed very positively to the discussions. IUCN submitted its views in a letter to the Group dated 8 February and participated in the final session of the Group.
6. The Director of the World Heritage Centre appointed Ms Galia Saouma-Forero as his representative to the Working Group. The Director and the Deputy Director of the Centre each participated in one session and other staff of the Centre also participated in other sessions. The Centre also provided valuable support services for the Group including interpretation, translation of documents and a web-site which enabled all States Parties to follow the work

of the Group.

7. The mandate of the Group, established at the first meeting was to make recommendations towards improving the representativity of the World Heritage List. The substantive discussion in the Working Group, therefore focused in particular on sections A, B, C and D of the Resolution.

8. The Working Group's meetings were conducted in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill. All participants emphasised that outcomes should not be seen to penalise States Parties, including those with a significant number of properties. Recommendations were designed to address the important issue of representativity in a positive and constructive way, in keeping with the spirit of the Convention.

9. Issues covered during the meetings of the Working Group included:

- Possible changes to process issues within the World Heritage Committee which might contribute to addressing the issue of under-representativity, including the role of the tentative list in this context. It was noted that the work of the group should be complementary to work being undertaken by both Working Group II on Equitable Representation on the Committee and the Task Force on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
- Concern about the implications of the rapidly increasing size of the World Heritage List for the management and rigour of the inscription process, the capacity of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Committee to monitor and assist in the management of World Heritage properties, and the potential of these factors to detract from the credibility of the Convention.
- The need for a clearer understanding of the scope of the problem, including through an inventory of the World Heritage List and the tentative list. It was noted that before such work could be carried out by the Advisory Bodies, States Parties would need through, the World Heritage Committee, to define clearly the different categories of sites and geographic regions to be used in the construction of the inventory.
- The need for technical and financial support for many non-represented and under-represented States in preparing and bringing forward proposed inscriptions.

10. An outline of the discussions of these issues, and of the work of the Group more generally, can be found in the Rapporteur's Notes. These, together with other documents relevant to the Working Group, can be found at <http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/>.

11. As result of its discussions, the **Working Group recommends that the World Heritage Committee consider and adopt the following recommendations**. The Working Group recommends that these take effect from the conclusion of the 24<sup>th</sup> session the World Heritage Committee:

## **Tentative Lists**

- i. The tentative list of cultural and natural sites should be used in the future as a planning tool with a view to reducing any imbalances in the World Heritage List. States Parties are reminded of the invitation to submit tentative lists in conformity with Article 11 of the Convention. The Committee should extend to natural sites its decision not to examine nominations of sites for inscription if the property does not appear on a tentative list prepared in compliance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Operational Guidelines.
- ii. The Advisory Bodies should proceed with an analysis of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and the tentative list on a chronological, geographical and thematic basis. This analysis should be undertaken as soon as possible, taking into account the workload on Advisory Bodies and the financial implications of this work, particularly in regard to the large number of sites on the tentative list. For this reason the work should be undertaken in two parts, sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and sites on the tentative list. The analysis will provide States Parties with a clear overview of the present situation, and likely trends in the short to medium term with a view to identifying under-represented categories.

The Advisory Bodies should take into account in their analyses:

- The diversity and particularities of natural and cultural heritage in each region, and
  - The recommendations of the regional and thematic meetings on the harmonisation of tentative lists held since 1984 and those on the Global Strategy organised since 1994.
- iii. The Advisory Bodies should communicate the results of the analyses to

the World Heritage Committee and, following the Committee's examination, the results should be conveyed to States Parties to the Convention, together with the Committee's recommendations. This will allow them to prepare, revise and/or harmonise their tentative list, taking into account, where appropriate, regional considerations, and to take the results of the analyses into consideration for the submission of future nominations.

## Nominations

- iv. In order to address the issue of representativity, and at the same time to promote effective management of the increasing size of the World Heritage List, the Committee at each ordinary session will set the maximum number of nominations to be considered. All nominations received will be placed on a list for consideration in sequence. Such a list will be prepared by the World Heritage Centre in consultation with the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, and approved by the Bureau. The list shall be based on the following factors and in the priority order indicated:
  - a. Nominations of sites proposed for immediate inscription on the List of the World Heritage in Danger.
  - b. The nomination of a site submitted for the first time by an un-represented State Party, listed in date order, where the operative date is the date when the nomination is received.
  - c. Nominations by other less-represented States Parties, to be listed in date order, where the operative date is the date when the nomination is received.
  - d. Nominations deferred from previous meetings.
  - e. Nominations from less-represented regions to be listed in date order, where the operative date is the date when the nomination is received.
  - f. Nominations of sites from any State Party that illustrate un-represented or less-represented categories, as determined by analyses prepared by the Advisory Bodies, and reviewed and approved by the Committee.
  - g. Joint or "sister" nominations of a common topic, including at least one nomination from a less-represented State Party.
  - h. Nominations by those States Parties substantially represented in the List that have abstained from nominations (including those whose nominations have been deferred from previous annual cycles), with priority ranking given to those from States parties that have abstained from



nomination for the greatest number of years.

- i. Nominations submitted in previous cycles and falling outside categories (a) to (h) above, not considered because they did not achieve sufficient priority at previous meetings, to be included in date order, when the operative date is the date when the completed nomination is received.

It is recommended that the priority listing proposal outlined above apply to nominations received by the World Heritage Centre after 1 July 2000 in order for progress to be made reasonably quickly towards achieving enhanced representativity in the World Heritage List.

## **Voluntary Score-board**

- v. A voluntary score-board system or 'performance indicator' for countries that already have a substantial number of sites inscribed should be introduced, as a management and information tool, focused on the measures outlined in the Resolution adopted by the 12th General Assembly of States Parties, as a stimulus for these countries to continue to contribute positively to representativity of the World Heritage List.

## **Proposed Performance Indicator System**

*I Voluntary measures aiming at discouraging nominations by States Parties with a substantial number of sites inscribed*

scores: 0 nominations	10 pts.
1-3	5 pts.
4<	0 pts.

*II Proposing only properties in underrepresented categories*

scores: only underrepresented	5 pts.
overrepresented	0 pts.

*III Linking nominations with a underrepresented State Party*

scores: without nominating itself	10 pts.
every nomination linked	5 pts.
some nominations linked	3 pts.
no nominations linked	0 pts.

*IV Voluntary suspension of new nominations*

scores: coming 5 years	10 pts.
coming 4 years	8 pts.
coming 3 years	6 pts.
coming 2 years	4 pts.
coming year	2 pts.

*V Other/specific assistance offered to States Parties  
whose heritage is still under-represented (preparation of  
tentative lists, nominations and training programmes)  
during the last five years*

scores: tentative list assistance	2 pts. (per country)
nominations assistance	2 pts. (idem)
training assistance	2 pts. (idem)
other	1 pt. (idem)

The information necessary for the implementation of the voluntary performance indicator system will be communicated by the States Parties concerned to the World Heritage Centre which will periodically submit it, for information, to the World Heritage Committee and to the General Assembly of States Parties.

**Capacity Building for Under-represented Regions**

- vi. The World Heritage Centre should promote training programmes, preferably at the regional level, aimed at allowing States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented to be better versed in the Convention and to better implement the measures under Article 5. These primarily concern the identification, management, protection, enhancement and conservation of heritage. Such programmes should also assist States Parties to acquire and/or consolidate their expertise, in the preparation and harmonisation of their tentative lists and the preparation of nominations.

The Advisory Bodies should use the opportunity of evaluation missions to hold regional training workshops to assist under-represented States in the methods of preparation of their tentative list and nominations. Appropriate financial and human resources should be provided through the WHC budget process to undertake such workshops.

- vii. Requests by States Parties whose heritage is non-represented or under-represented should be given a high priority when the portion of the World Heritage budget relating to Preparatory Assistance in preparing nominations is developed.
- viii. The order of priorities for the granting of international assistance, as defined in paragraphs 91 and 113-114 of the Operational Guidelines, should be revised to improve the representativity of the World Heritage List and to be coherent with the Global Strategy. Beyond the conditions provided for by the Convention, and subject to the conclusions of the evaluation of international assistance, the new priority order should take into account:
  - The necessity of encouraging the beneficiary countries to develop measures for the implementation of the Convention in their country,
  - The order of priority for the examination of the nominations for inscription,
  - The state of preparation of the beneficiary countries, and
  - The necessity of giving priority to the least developed countries (LDCs) and countries with a low revenue.
- ix. Regional Plans of Action should be updated and developed within the framework of the Global Strategy. These should specify for each targeted region and State Party, the measures to be taken, the responsibilities and timetable for their accomplishment, and a

mechanism to report on progress in implementing these at each session of the World Heritage Committee. In order to underline their incentive nature, the Plans of Action should highlight the actions by the States Parties concerned, notably in application of Article 5 of the Convention, and should mention the bilateral or multilateral co-operation programmes in the field of heritage in general, for the elaboration in particular of nominations.

- x. The next UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy should stress the necessity of adopting an intersectoral policy aimed at better implementing the Convention. From the 2002-2003 biennium, an intersectoral project should be developed and implemented to encourage the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented to reinforce their capacity to protect, conserve and enhance it.

12. The Working Group also recommends that, in adopting some or all of these measures, the World Heritage Committee make clear provision for a review of the implementation and effectiveness of such measures not later than 2003.

## **Rapport du Groupe de travail I : Représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial**

1. Le Groupe de travail chargé de la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial a été créé le 21 janvier 2000, lors d'une réunion des Etats parties. Convoquée à l'initiative du Directeur du Centre du patrimoine mondial, cette réunion faisait suite à l'adoption, par la 12<sup>e</sup> session de l'Assemblée générale des Etats parties à la Convention pour la protection du patrimoine culturel et naturel mondial, d'une résolution relative aux moyens de garantir la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial (octobre 1999), ainsi qu'aux discussions de la 23<sup>e</sup> session du Comité du patrimoine mondial (Marrakech, 29 novembre-4 décembre 1999). Le texte intégral de la résolution se trouve en Annexe II du document WHC-99/CONF.206/7.

2. Lors de la réunion du 21 janvier 2000, il a été décidé de créer un Groupe de travail basé sur les principes suivants : le Groupe doit être ouvert à tous les Etats parties ; il est composé de douze membres, deux par groupe électoral. Il a été décidé que le Groupe de travail serait présidé par Son Excellence M. Olabiyi B.J. Yai, Ambassadeur, délégué permanent du Bénin auprès de l'UNESCO, et que le rapporteur serait Son Excellence M. Matthew Peek, Ambassadeur, délégué permanent de l'Australie auprès de l'UNESCO. Les autres membres du Groupe sont les Etats parties suivants : Afrique du Sud, Cuba, Egypte, Grèce, Inde, Lituanie, Mexique, Pays-Bas, Roumanie et Tunisie.

3. Le Groupe s'est réuni quatre fois entre janvier et avril 2000.

4. Une vingtaine d'observateurs ont participé activement à tous les aspects du travail du Groupe, notamment à la rédaction des recommandations.

5. Un organe consultatif (l'ICOMOS) a participé à toutes les sessions et apporté une contribution très positive aux discussions. L'UICN a fait part de ses points de vue dans une lettre du 8 février adressée au Groupe et a participé à la session finale du Groupe.

6. Le Directeur du Centre du patrimoine mondial a nommé Mme Galia Saouma-Forero pour le représenter auprès du Groupe de travail. Le Directeur et le Directeur Adjoint du Centre ont participé chacun à une session et d'autres

membres du personnel du Centre ont également participé à des sessions. Le Centre a, par ailleurs, apporté un soutien précieux au Groupe, notamment des services d'interprétation, la traduction des documents et un site Web qui a permis à tous les Etats parties de suivre le travail du Groupe.

7. La mission du Groupe, définie lors de la première réunion, était de formuler des recommandations pour améliorer la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. L'essentiel des discussions du Groupe de travail a donc porté en particulier sur les sections A, B, C et D de la Résolution.

8. Les réunions du Groupe de travail se sont déroulées dans un esprit de coopération et de bonne volonté. Tous les participants ont insisté sur le fait que le résultat ne devait pas donner l'impression de pénaliser les Etats parties, notamment ceux qui ont un nombre important de biens. Les recommandations ont été formulées dans le but de traiter la question majeure de la représentativité de façon positive et constructive, conformément à l'esprit de la Convention.

9. Les questions abordées pendant les réunions du Groupe de travail sont notamment :

- Modifications éventuelles des procédures au sein du Comité du patrimoine mondial pour résoudre la question de la sous-représentativité, en particulier le rôle de la liste indicative dans ce contexte. Il a été noté que le travail du groupe doit être complémentaire de celui engagé par le Groupe de travail II chargé des questions de Représentation équitable au Comité, ainsi que par le Groupe chargé de la Mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.
- Inquiétude à propos des implications de l'allongement rapide de la Liste du patrimoine mondial pour la gestion et la rigueur du processus d'inscription, de la capacité des organes consultatifs et du Comité du patrimoine mondial de suivre et d'aider à la gestion des biens inscrits au patrimoine mondial, et du risque que ces facteurs ne nuisent à la crédibilité de la Convention.
- Nécessité d'une vision plus claire de l'étendue du problème, notamment grâce à un inventaire de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et de la Liste indicative. Il a été noté que les Etats parties devaient, avant que les organes consultatifs ne puissent effectuer ce travail, définir clairement avec l'aide du Comité du patrimoine mondial les différentes catégories de sites et de zones géographiques à utiliser pour dresser l'inventaire.
- Nécessité d'un soutien technique et financier aux nombreux Etats non

représentés ou sous-représentés pour préparer et présenter des propositions d'inscription.

10. On trouvera un résumé des discussions sur ces points particuliers et du travail du Groupe en général dans les Notes du Rapporteur. Celles-ci, ainsi que d'autres documents concernant le travail du Groupe, peuvent être consultés sur le site <<http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/>>.

11. A la suite de ces discussions, le **Groupe de travail recommande que le Comité du patrimoine mondial considère et adopte les recommandations qui suivent**. Il recommande également que celles-ci entrent en vigueur dès la fin de la 24<sup>e</sup> session du Comité du patrimoine mondial.

### Listes indicatives

(i) La liste indicative des sites culturels et naturels doit être utilisée dans l'avenir comme outil de planification, afin de réduire les déséquilibres de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Il est rappelé aux Etats parties qu'ils sont invités à soumettre des listes indicatives conformément à l'Article 11 de la Convention. Le Comité devrait étendre aux sites naturels sa décision de ne pas examiner les propositions d'inscription des biens qui ne figurent pas sur une liste indicative préparée conformément aux paragraphes 7 et 8 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*.

(ii) Les organes consultatifs devraient procéder à l'analyse des sites inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des listes indicatives sur une base chronologique, géographique et thématique. Cette analyse devrait être entreprise le plus tôt possible en fonction de la charge de travail des organes consultatifs et des implications financières de ce travail, compte tenu notamment du nombre important de sites inscrits sur la liste indicative. Pour cette raison, le travail devrait être organisé en deux parties : les sites de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et les sites de la Liste indicative. Cette analyse permettra aux Etats parties de se faire une idée claire de la situation actuelle et des tendances probables de la représentativité à court et moyen termes, afin d'identifier les catégories sous-représentées.

Dans leurs analyses, les organes consultatifs devraient prendre en compte :

- la diversité et les particularités du patrimoine naturel et culturel de chaque région ;
- les recommandations des réunions régionales et thématiques sur l'harmonisation des listes indicatives qui ont eu lieu depuis 1984, ainsi que des réunions sur la Stratégie globale organisées depuis 1994.

(iii) Les organes consultatifs devraient communiquer les résultats des analyses au Comité du patrimoine mondial puis, après examen par le Comité, aux Etats parties à la Convention en y adjoignant les recommandations du Comité. Ceci afin de leur permettre de préparer, revoir et/ou harmoniser leur liste indicative en tenant compte, s'il y a lieu, des considérations régionales, et de prendre ces résultats en considération pour soumettre leurs propositions d'inscriptions futures.

## **Propositions d'inscription**

(iv) Pour aborder la question de la représentativité et, dans le même temps, promouvoir une gestion efficace de l'allongement permanent de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, le Comité fixera lors de chaque session ordinaire le nombre maximal de propositions d'inscription qui seront étudiées. Toutes les propositions d'inscription reçues seront inscrites sur une liste et étudiées à tour de rôle. Cette liste sera préparée par le Centre du patrimoine mondial en collaboration avec le Président du Comité du patrimoine mondial, puis approuvée par le Bureau. Elle sera établie en tenant compte des facteurs suivants et dans l'ordre de priorité indiqué :

(a) Propositions d'inscription immédiate de sites sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril.

(b) Proposition d'inscription d'un site soumis pour la première fois par un Etat partie non représenté, par ordre de date quand la date d'entrée en vigueur est la date à laquelle la proposition d'inscription est reçue.

(c) Propositions d'inscription d'autres Etats parties moins représentés, par ordre de date, quand la date d'entrée en vigueur est la date à laquelle la proposition d'inscription est reçue.



(d) Propositions d'inscription différées lors de réunions antérieures.

(e) Propositions d'inscription de régions moins représentées, par ordre de date, quand la date d'entrée en vigueur est la date à laquelle la proposition d'inscription est reçue.

(f) Propositions d'inscription de sites de tout Etat partie illustrant des catégories sous-représentées ou moins représentées, telles que déterminées d'après les analyses effectuées par les organes consultatifs, étudiées et approuvées par le Comité.

(g) Propositions d'inscriptions « sœurs » sur un thème commun, avec au moins une proposition émanant d'un Etat partie moins représenté.

(h) Propositions d'inscription d'Etats parties fortement représentés sur la Liste qui se sont abstenus de présenter des propositions (notamment ceux dont les propositions ont été différées lors de cycles annuels antérieurs), en donnant la priorité à ceux des Etats parties qui se sont abstenus depuis le plus grand nombre d'années.

(i) Propositions d'inscription soumises lors de cycles antérieurs et n'entrant dans aucune des catégories (a) à (h) ci-dessus, qui n'ont pas été considérées parce qu'elles n'avaient pas un caractère suffisamment prioritaire lors des réunions précédentes, à inclure par ordre de date quand la date d'entrée en vigueur est la date à laquelle la proposition d'inscription est reçue.

Il est recommandé que la proposition d'établissement des priorités ci-dessus s'applique aux propositions d'inscription reçues par le Centre du patrimoine mondial après le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 2000, afin de faire progresser relativement vite le renforcement de la représentativité dans la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

## **Système volontaire de classement**

(v) Il faudrait adopter un système volontaire de classement ou « d'indication des performances » pour les pays qui ont déjà un nombre important de sites inscrits, comme outil de gestion et d'information axé principalement sur les mesures énoncées dans la Résolution adoptée par la 12<sup>e</sup> Assemblée générale des Etats parties, qui encouragerait ces pays à continuer d'apporter une contribution positive à la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

## **Proposition de système d'indication des performances**

*I. Mesures volontaires visant à décourager les Etats parties ayant déjà un nombre important de sites inscrits à soumettre des propositions d'inscription*

Barème : 0 propositions d'inscription	10 pts.
1-3	5 pts.
4	0 pts.

*II Propositions concernant uniquement des biens appartenant à des catégories sous-représentées*

barèmes : Sous-représentées uniquement	5 pts.
Sur-représentées	0 pts.

*III Propositions d'inscription liées à un Etat partie sous-représenté*

barèmes: sans proposition le concernant	10 pts.
toutes propositions liées à un Etat partie sous-représenté	5 pts.
certaines propositions liées à un Etat partie sous- représenté	3 pts.
aucune proposition liée à un Etat partie sous-représenté	0 pts.

#### *IV Suspension volontaire de nouvelles propositions d'inscription*

barèmes : pour les 5 années suivantes	10 pts.
pour les 4 années suivantes	8 pts.
pour les 3 années suivantes	6 pts.
pour les 2 années suivantes	4 pts.
pour l'année suivante	2 pts.

*V Autre forme d'aide ou aide spécifique offerte pendant les cinq dernières années aux Etats parties dont le patrimoine est toujours sous-représenté (préparation de listes indicatives, propositions d'inscription et programmes de formation)*

barème : aide pour les listes indicatives	2 pts. (par pays)
aide pour les propositions d'inscription	2 pts. (idem)
aide à la formation	2 pts. (idem)
autre	1 pt. (idem)

*Les informations nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre le système volontaire d'indication des performances seront communiquées par les Etats parties concernés au Centre du patrimoine mondial qui les soumettra périodiquement pour information au Comité du patrimoine mondial et à l'Assemblée générale des Etats parties.*

#### **Renforcement des capacités institutionnelles des régions sous-représentées**

*(vi) Le Centre du patrimoine mondial devrait encourager les programmes de formation, de préférence régionaux, qui visent à permettre aux Etats parties dont le patrimoine est toujours sous-représenté de parfaire leur connaissance de la Convention et de mieux mettre en œuvre les mesures visées à l'Article 5, c'est-à-dire celles qui concernent principalement l'identification, la gestion, la protection, la mise en valeur et la conservation du patrimoine. Ces programmes devront également aider les Etats parties à acquérir et/ou consolider leurs compétences en matière de préparation et d'harmonisation de leurs listes indicatives et de leurs propositions d'inscription.*

*Les organes consultatifs doivent profiter des missions d'évaluation pour organiser des ateliers de formation régionaux qui apporteront aux Etats sous-représentés une aide méthodologique pour préparer leur liste indicative et leurs propositions d'inscription. Les ressources financières et humaines correspondantes pourront être prélevées sur le budget du Fonds du patrimoine mondial.*

*(vii) Les demandes d'aide à la préparation de propositions d'inscription émanant d'Etats parties dont le patrimoine est non représenté ou sous-représenté devraient être traitées en priorité lors de l'élaboration de la partie du budget du Patrimoine mondial qui concerne «l'assistance préparatoire» en vue de la préparation des propositions d'inscription.*

*(viii) Pour améliorer la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et assurer l'harmonisation avec la Stratégie globale, il faudrait revoir l'ordre de priorité pour l'octroi d'une assistance internationale tel qu'il est défini aux paragraphes 91 et 113-114 des Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial. Outre les conditions énoncées par la Convention et sous réserve des conclusions de l'évaluation de l'assistance internationale, le nouvel ordre de priorité devra tenir compte de :*

- *la nécessité d'encourager les pays bénéficiaires à prendre des mesures pour mettre en œuvre la Convention dans leur pays,*
- *l'ordre de priorité pour l'examen des propositions d'inscription,*
- *le degré de préparation des pays bénéficiaires,*
- *la nécessité de donner la priorité aux pays les moins développés ou à faibles revenus.*

*(ix) Il faudrait mettre à jour et développer des Plans d'action régionaux dans le cadre de la Stratégie globale. Ces plans devront préciser, pour chaque région et Etat partie ciblés, les mesures à prendre, la répartition des responsabilités et le calendrier de réalisation, et définir un mécanisme pour rendre compte des progrès accomplis à chaque session du Comité du patrimoine mondial. Pour souligner leur caractère incitatif, les Plans d'action devront mettre l'accent sur les actions que doivent mener les Etats parties*

*concernés, notamment en application de l'Article 5 de la Convention, et mentionner les programmes de coopération bilatérale ou multilatérale dans le domaine du patrimoine en général, pour l'élaboration de propositions d'inscription en particulier.*

*(x) Il faudrait que la prochaine Stratégie à moyen terme de l'UNESCO insiste sur la nécessité d'adopter une politique intersectorielle permettant une meilleure mise en œuvre de la Convention. Il conviendrait, à partir de la période 2002-2003, d'élaborer et de mettre en œuvre un projet intersectoriel pour encourager les Etats parties dont le patrimoine est encore sous-représenté à renforcer leur capacité à protéger, conserver et mettre en valeur leur patrimoine.*

*12. Le Groupe de travail recommande également qu'en adoptant certaines de ces mesures ou la totalité, le Comité du patrimoine mondial prenne des dispositions précises pour faire le point sur la mise en œuvre et l'efficacité de ces mesures au plus tard en 2003.*

Distribution limited

WHC-2000/CONF.202/10 Add  
Paris, 20 June 2000  
Original : English

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD  
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-fourth session  
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, (Room IV)  
26 June - 1 July 2000

**Item 6.3 of the Provisional Agenda : Report of the Working Group on the  
Representativity of the World Heritage List**

**SUMMARY**

At its twenty-third session held in Marrakesh, Morocco 29 November – 4 December 1999, the World Heritage Committee established the following groups and requested that they present the results of their work to the twenty-fourth session of the Bureau:

Task Force on the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention	WHC-2000/CONF.202/8
International Expert Meeting on the Revision of the <i>Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</i> (Canterbury, UK, 10-14 April 2000)	WHC-2000/CONF.202/9
<b>Working Group on the Representativity of the World Heritage List</b>	<b>This document (WHC-2000/CONF.202/10)</b>
Working Group on Equitable Representation in the World Heritage Committee	WHC-2000/CONF.202/11

The Task Force has recommended a joint meeting of the Chairpersons and Rapporteurs of the above groups in order to ensure integration and synergy and to overcome overlaps and duplications. At the time of preparation of this document the exact date and venue of this joint meeting had not been finalised.

**Action required:** In examining this document and formulating recommendations for decision by the twenty-fourth session of the World Heritage Committee, the Bureau may wish to note links between the four documents listed above.

## Analysis of the World Heritage List by Category of Monument and Period *(List at 1 January 2000)*

### Introduction

This analysis was carried out at the request of the Working Group on the Representativity of the World Heritage List, which met in February-April 2000.

Its format follows that of an earlier analysis carried out by ICOMOS for the Working Party on the Global Strategy in 1994. All the cultural and mixed properties on the List have been classified according to their cultural category and their period. The categories and periods have been chosen to represent broad groupings: the analysis is capable of considerable refinement, but this would necessitate extensive consultation that the present timetable did not allow.

The analysis retains the categories of monument used in the 1994 study:

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A Archaeological site         | I Military site         |
| B Group of buildings          | J Landscape             |
| C Historic town (town centre) | K Palace/castle         |
| D Christian monument          | L Industrial site       |
| E Islamic monument            | M Tomb                  |
| F Buddhist monument           | N Architectural work    |
| G Hindu monument              | O Symbolic site         |
| H Other religious monument    | P Vernacular settlement |

Seven periods are used in the analysis:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| i Prehistory                            | v Pre-columbian New World civilizations |
| ii Protohistory                         | vi Historical period                    |
| iii Early Old World<br>civilizations    | vii 20th century                        |
| iv Classical Old World<br>civilizations |   |

The regions selected do not correspond with the UNESCO regions: for example, the Arab countries have been assigned to Africa or Asia according to their geographical location and Canada and the United States of America are treated, along with Mexico, as a separate North American region.

## WORLD HERITAGE LIST - Analysis by Category

	<i>Europe (incl Turkey)</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>North America</i>	<i>Central &amp; South America (incl Carib.)</i>	<i>Australia &amp; Oceania</i>	<i>Totals</i>
A Archaeological site	49	27	26	14	16	2	133
B Group of buildings <sup>†</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Historic town (town centre)	77	18	13	11	20	-	139
D Christian monument	68	2	1	1	4	-	76
E Islamic monument	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
F Buddhist monument	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
G Hindu monument	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
H Other religious monument	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
I Military site	5	6	1	1	3	-	16
J Landscape	18	4	-	-	1	2	25
K Palace/castle	17	5	1	1	-	-	24
L Industrial site	13	1	-	-	-	-	14
M Tomb	1	5	-	-	-	-	6
N Architectural work	8	-	-	2	1	-	11
O Symbolic site	1	1	1	2	-	1	6
P Vernacular settlement	7	1	7	1	-	-	16
<b>Totals</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>501</b>

---

\* This category was used in the original analysis in 1994 but is now not considered to be specific enough to be meaningful.



## WORLD HERITAGE LIST - Analysis by Period

	<i>Europe (incl Turkey)</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>North America</i>	<i>Central &amp; South America (incl Carib.)</i>	<i>Australia &amp; Oceania</i>	<i>Totals</i>
i Prehistory	3	2	5	1	2	2	15
ii Protohistory	18	5	2	5	1	-	10
iii Early Old World civilizations	1	-	3	-	-	-	10
iv Classical Old World civilizations	25	6	12	-	-	-	38
v Pre-columbian New World civilizations	-	-	-	6	10	-	16
vi Historical period	212	90	28	20	31	3	229
vii 20th century	6	-	1	1	1	-	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>501</b>

## Analysis by country and category of site

### Europe (including Turkey)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Totals
Albania	1																1
Armenia				1													1
Austria			2							1	1	1					5
Belgium			1	1								1		1			4
Bulgaria	3		1	3													7
Croatia			3	1													4
Cyprus	2			1													3
Czech Rep.			4	1						1	2					1	9
Denmark	1			1													2
Estonia			1														1
Finland	1		1	1					1			1					5
France	4		6	9						1	3	2					25
France/Spain										1							1
Georgia			1	1												1	3
Germany	1		3	8						1	3	2		3			21
Greece	9		1	5					1								16
Holy See	1																1
Hungary			1	1						1						1	4
Ireland	1			1													2
Italy	7		12	2						4	3	1				1	30
Italy/Holy See			1														1
Latvia			1														1
Lithuania			1														1
Luxembourg			1														1
Macedonia			1														1
Malta	2		1														3
Netherlands			1						1	3		1					6
Norway	1		2	1													4
Poland			4	1					1			1			1		8
Portugal	1		3	4						1							9
Romania	1		1	3												1	6
Russia			2	6													8
Slovakia											1	1				1	3
Spain	3		12	8						1	1			3			28
Sweden	2		2							2	1	1				1	9
Switzerland			1	2													3
Turkey	5		2		1								1				9
Ukraine			1	1													2
United Kingdom	3		2	3					1	1	2	1			1		14
Yugoslavia			1	2													3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>49</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>265</b>

**Asia**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Totals
Bangladesh	1					1											2
Cambodia	1																1
China	2		2			9				1	4		2				20
India	1			1	1	3	7		1			1	2				17
Indonesia	1					1	1										3
Iran	2				1												3
Iraq	1																1
Japan						3		2	1						1	1	8
Jerusalem			1														1
Jordan	1								1								2
Lebanon	3		1							1							5
Nepal	1		1														2
Oman	1								1								2
Pakistan	3					1			1	1							6
Philippines			1	1						1							3
Rep. of Korea						2			1		1		1				5
Syria	1		3														4
Sri Lanka	3		2			1											6
Thailand	3																3
Turkmenistan	1																1
Uzbekistan			2														2
Vietnam	1		2														3
Yemen			3														3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>

**Africa**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Totals
Algeria	5		1													1	7
Benin											1						1
Egypt	4		1														5
Ethiopia	4		1	1													6
Ghana									1							1	2
Libya	4															1	5
Mali			1													2	3
Mauritania																1	1
Morocco	1		4													1	6
Mozambique		1															1
Nigeria										1							1
Senegal			1														1
South Africa	1														1		2
Tanzania	1																1
Tunisia	4		3														7
Zimbabwe	2																2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>

**North America**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Totals
Canada	3		2														5
Mexico	8		9	1										1			19
United States	3								1					1	2	1	8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>

**Central and South America (including the Caribbean)**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Totals
Argentina	1																1
Argentina/Brazil				1													1
Bolivia	1		2	1													4
Brazil	1		6	1													8
Chile	1																1
Colombia	2		2														4
Cuba			2						1	1							4
Dominican Rep.			1														1
Ecuador			2														2
El Salvador	1																1
Guatemala	3																3
Haiti														1			1
Honduras	1																1
Panama			1						1								2
Paraguay				1													1
Peru	5		2														7
St Kitts & Nevis									1								1
Uruguay			1														1
Venezuela			1														1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45</b>

**Australia and Oceania**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Totals
Australia	2									2							4
New Zealand														1		1	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>

## Analysis by country and period

### Europe (including Turkey)

	<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>vii</i>	Totals
Albania				1				1
Armenia						1		1
Austria						5		5
Belgium						4		4
Bulgaria		2				5		7
Croatia						4		4
Cyprus		1		1		1		3
Czech Republic						9		9
Denmark						2		2
Estonia						1		1
Finland		1				4		4
France	1			3		21		25
France/Spain						1		1
Georgia						3		3
Germany				1		19	1	21
Greece		1		8		7		16
Holy See						1		1
Hungary						4		4
Ireland		1				1		2
Italy	1	1		5		23		30
Italy/Holy See						1		1
Latvia						1		1
Lithuania						1		1
Luxembourg						1		1
Macedonia						1		1
Malta		2				1		3
Netherlands						5	1	6
Norway		1				3		4
Poland						7	2	8
Portugal		1				8		9
Romania		1				5		6
Russia						8		8
Slovakia						3		3
Spain	1	1		2		22	2	28
Sweden		2				6	1	9
Switzerland						3		3
Turkey		1	1	3		4		9
Ukraine						2		2
United Kingdom		2		1		11		14
Yugoslavia						3		3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>265</b>

**Asia**

	<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>vii</i>	Totals
Bangladesh						2		2
Cambodia						1		1
China	1					19		20
India						17		17
Indonesia	1					2		3
Iran		1		1		1		3
Iraq				1				1
Japan						8		8
Jerusalem						1		1
Jordan				1		1		2
Lebanon				2		3		5
Nepal						2		2
Oman		1				1		2
Pakistan		2				4		6
Philippines						3		3
Rep. of Korea						5		5
Syria				1		3		4
Sri Lanka						6		6
Thailand		1				2		3
Turkmenistan						1		1
Uzbekistan						2		2
Vietnam						3		3
Yemen						3		3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>103</b>

**Africa**

	<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>vii</i>	Totals
Algeria	1			3		3		7
Benin						1		1
Egypt			3	1		1		5
Ethiopia	2	2				2		6
Ghana						2		2
Libya	1			3		1		5
Mali						3		3
Mauritania						1		1
Morocco				1		5		6
Mozambique					1		1	2
Nigeria						1		1
Senegal						1		1
South Africa	1						1	2
Tanzania						1		1
Tunisia				4		3		7
Zimbabwe						2		2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>

**North America**

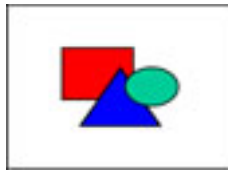
	<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>vii</i>	Totals
Canada	1					4		5
Mexico		2			6	11		19
United States		3				5		8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>

**Central and South America (including Caribbean)**

	<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>vii</i>	Totals
Argentina	1							1
Argentina/Brazil						1		1
Bolivia					1	3		4
Brazil	1					6	1	8
Chile						1		1
Colombia					2	2		4
Cuba						4		4
Dominican Republic						1		1
Ecuador						2		2
El Salvador					1			1
Guatemala					2	1		3
Haiti						1		1
Honduras					1			1
Panama						2		2
Paraguay						1		1
Peru		1			3	3		7
St Kitts & Nevis						1		1
Uruguay						1		1
Venezuela						1		1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>

**Australia/Oceania**

	<i>i</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>iii</i>	<i>iv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>vii</i>	Totals
Australia	2					2		4
New Zealand						1		1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>



DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE  
DE L'AUSTRALIE  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT  
DELEGATION  
TO UNESCO

Paris, 13 April 2000

Dear Colleague,

Please find attached a copy of the Rapporteur's [Draft Report](#) of the Working Group on the Representativity of the World Heritage List which will form the basis of the discussion at the next meeting.

My aim is to keep the report brief in keeping with the desire of World Heritage Committee members for succinct, focused documentation to improve its working efficiency. Contributions from the various sub-groups, as agreed at the last meeting, are much appreciated. The draft text has adjusted these contributions for consistency in style and in instances where there has been overlap in the texts or substantive inconsistency.

The Chairman has asked me to advise you that the next meeting of the Group will be held from 1000-1300 and from 1500-1800 on Tuesday, 18 April 2000 in Salle XIII (Bonvin). The agenda for the meeting will be the consideration and adoption of the Draft Report of the Working Group.

Yours sincerely,

R.M. Peek  
Rapporteur



Members of the Working Group on a  
Representative World Heritage List

cc: Advisory Bodies

## **Draft Report of Working Group I: Representativity of the World Heritage List**

Working Group I comprising of representatives of Australia, Benin (Chair), Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Romania, South Africa and Tunisia met four times in the period January to April 2000.

A significant number of observers participated actively in all aspects of the work of the Group including the drafting of recommendations.

One Advisory Body (ICOMOS) participated in all sessions and contributed very positively to the discussions.

Members of the World Heritage Centre participated in all but one of the meetings. The Director of the Centre participated in one session.

The mandate of the Group, established by the Resolution on "The ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List", adopted by the 1999 General Assembly of States Parties, was to improve the representativity of the World Heritage List. The substantive discussion in the Working Group, therefore focused in particular on sections A, B, C and D of the Resolution.

The Working Group's meetings were conducted in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill. All participants emphasised that outcomes should not be seen to penalise States Parties, including those with a significant number of properties. Recommendations were designed to address the important issue of representativity in a positive and constructive way, in keeping with the spirit of the Convention.

Issues covered during the meetings of the Working Group included:

- Possible changes to process issues within the World Heritage Committee which might contribute to addressing the issue of under-representativity, including the role of the tentative list in this context. It was noted that the work of the group should be compatible with work being undertaken by both Working Group II (Equitable Representation on the Committee) and the Cameron Group

(Implementation of the World Heritage Convention).

- Concern about the implications of the rapidly increasing size of the World Heritage List for the management and rigour of the inscription process, the capacity of the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Committee to monitor and assist in the management of World Heritage properties, and the potential of these factors to detract from the credibility of the Convention.
- The need for a clearer understanding of the scope of the problem, including through an inventory of the World Heritage List and the tentative list. It was noted that before such work could be carried out by the Advisory Bodies, States Parties would need to, through the World Heritage Committee, clearly define the different categories of sites and geographic regions to be used in the construction of the inventory.
- The need for technical and financial support for many under-represented States in preparing and bringing forward proposed inscriptions.

An outline of the discussions of these issues, and of the work of the Group more generally, can be found in the Rapporteur's Notes.

As result of its discussions, the Working Group recommends that the World Heritage Committee consider and adopt the following recommendations:

- i. The tentative list of cultural and natural sites should be used in the future as a planning tool with a view to reducing any imbalances in the World Heritage List. States Parties are reminded of the invitation to submit tentative lists in conformity with Article 11 of the Convention and to extend to natural sites the decision not to examine nominations for inscription if a tentative list has not been submitted.
- ii. The Advisory Bodies should proceed with an objective analysis of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and the tentative lists on a chronological and thematic basis, with a view to providing States Parties with a clear overview of the present situation, and likely trends in the short to medium term, regarding representativity to identify under-represented categories.

The Advisory Bodies should take into account in their analyses:

- The diversity and particularities of natural and cultural heritage in each region, and
  - The recommendations of the regional meetings on the harmonisation of tentative lists held since 1984 and those on the Global Strategy organised since 1994.
- iii. The results of the analyses should be communicated to the World Heritage Committee and, following the Committee's examination, to the States Parties to the Convention. This is in order to allow them to, on the one hand, prepare, revise and/or harmonise their tentative list, taking into account, where appropriate regional considerations, and on the other hand to take them into consideration for the submission of future nominations.
- iv. In order to address the issue of representativity, and at the same time to promote effective management of the increasing size of the World Heritage List, the Bureau and Committee, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, will set a maximum number of nominations to be considered by the Committee in a given year. All nominations received will be placed on a list for consideration in sequence, based on the following factors, and in the priority order indicated:
- a. Nominations of sites proposed for immediate inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
  - b. The nomination of a site submitted for the first time by an un-represented State Party, listed in date order, where the operative date is the date when the completed nomination form is received.
  - c. Nominations deferred from previous meetings.
  - d. Nominations by other less-represented States Parties, to be listed in date order, where the operative date is the date when the completed nomination form is received.
  - e. Nominations from less-represented regions to be listed date order, where the operative date is the date when the completed nomination form is received.

- f. Joint or "sister" nominations of a common topic, including at least one nomination from a less-represented State Party.
  - g. Nominations of sites from any State Party that illustrate un-represented or less-represented topics, as determined by analyses prepared by the Advisory Bodies, and reviewed and approved by the Committee.
  - h. Nominations by those States Parties that have provided substantial assistance to States Parties that are not represented or are less-represented in the World Heritage List.
  - i. Nominations by those States Parties substantially represented in the List that have abstained from nominations (including those whose nominations have been deferred in previous annual cycles), with priority ranking given to those from States Parties that have abstained from nomination for the greatest number of years.
- v. A voluntary score-board system or 'performance indicator' for countries that already have a substantial number of sites inscribed should be introduced, as a management and information tool, focused on the measures outlined in the Resolution adopted by the 12th General Assembly of States Parties, as a stimulus for these countries to continue to contribute positively to representativity of the World Heritage List.

### **Proposed Performance Indicator System**

*I Voluntary measures aiming at discouraging nominations by States Parties with a substantial number of sites inscribed*

scores: 0 nominations	10 pts.
1-3	5 pts.
4<	0 pts.

*II Proposing only properties in underrepresented categories*

scores: only	5
underrepresented	pts.
overrepresented	0
	pts.

*III Linking nominations with a underrepresented State Party*

scores: without	10
nominating itself	pts.
every	5
nomination linked	pts.
some	3
nominations	pts.
linked	
no nominations	0
linked	pts.

*IV Voluntary suspension of new nominations*

scores: coming 5 years	10 pts.
coming 4 years	8 pts.
coming 3 years	6 pts.
coming 2 years	4 pts.
coming year	2 pts.

V *Other/specific assistance offered to States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented (preparation of tentative lists, nominations and training programmes) during the last five years*

scores: tentative list assistance	2 pts. (per country)
nominations assistance	2 pts. (idem)
training assistance	2 pts. (idem)
other	1 pt. (idem)

- vi. The World Heritage Centre should promote regional training programmes aimed at allowing States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented to be better versed in the Convention and to better implement the measures under Article 5. These primarily concern the identification, protection and conservation of heritage. Such programmes should also assist States Parties to acquire and/or consolidate their expertise, in the preparation and harmonisation of their tentative lists and the preparation of inscription nominations.

The Advisory Bodies should use the opportunity of evaluation missions to hold regional training workshops to assist under-represented States in the preparation of their tentative list and nominations. Appropriate financial and human resources should be provided through the WHC budget process to undertake such workshops.

- vii. Requests by States Parties whose heritage is under-represented for assistance in preparing nominations should be given a high priority in drawing up the World Heritage Budget.
- viii. The order of priorities for the granting of international assistance, as defined in paragraphs 91 and 113-114 of the

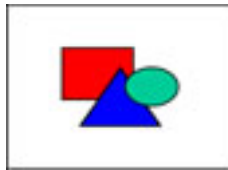
Operational Guidelines, should be revised to improve the representativity of the World Heritage List. Beyond the conditions provided for by the Convention, and subject to the conclusions of the evaluation of international assistance, the new priority order should take into account:

- The necessity of encouraging the beneficiary countries to develop measures for the implementation of the Convention in their country,
  - The order of priority for the examination of the nominations for inscription,
  - The state of preparation of the beneficiary countries, and
  - The necessity of giving priority to the least developed countries (LDCs) and countries with a low revenue.
- ix. Regional Plans of Action should be updated and developed within the framework of the Global Strategy. These should specify for each targeted region and State Party, the measures to be taken, the responsibilities and timetable for their accomplishment, and a mechanism to report on progress in implementing these at each session of the World Heritage Committee. In order to underline their incentive nature, the Plans of Action should highlight the actions by the States Parties concerned, notably in application of Article 5 of the Convention, and should mention the bilateral or multilateral co-operation programmes in the field of heritage in general, for the elaboration in particular of nominations.
- x. The next UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy should stress the necessity of adopting an intersectoral policy aimed at better implementing the Convention. From the 2002-2003 biennium, an intersectoral project should be developed and implemented to encourage the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented to reinforce their capacity to protect, conserve and enhance it.

The Working Group also recommends that, in adopting some or all of these measures, the World Heritage Committee make clear provision for a review of the implementation and effectiveness of such measures not later than 2003.







DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE  
DE L'AUSTRALIE  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT  
DELEGATION  
TO UNESCO

Paris, 13 avril 2000

Cher Collègue,

Veillez trouver ci-joint un exemplaire du [Projet de rapport](#) du Rapporteur du groupe de travail sur la Représentativité de la Liste du Patrimoine mondial qui servira de base aux discussions lors de la prochaine réunion.

Mon but est de faire un rapport concis, afin de répondre au désir des membres du Comité du Patrimoine mondial d'avoir des documents succincts et pointus pour faire un travail plus efficace. Les contributions des divers sous-groupes, comme convenu à la dernière réunion, sont très appréciées. Le texte du projet est un ajustement de ces contributions pour homogénéiser le style et les exemples en cas de recoupement des textes ou de disparités trop importantes.

Il est bien évident que le document évoluera encore à la suite des discussions de la prochaine réunion.

Le Président m'a demandé de vous informer que la prochaine réunion du Groupe aura lieu de 10h00 à 13h00 et de 15h00 à 18h00 le mardi 18 avril 2000, salle XII (Bonvin). L'ordre du jour sera l'examen et l'adoption du Projet de rapport du Groupe de travail.

Meilleures salutations,

R.M. Peek  
Rapporteur

Membre du Groupe de travail sur la Représentativité  
de la Liste du patrimoine mondial

c/c: Organes consultatifs

## **Projet de rapport du Groupe de travail I : Représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial**

Le Groupe de travail I, composé de représentants de l'Afrique du Sud, de l'Australie, du Bénin (présidence), de Cuba, de l'Égypte, de la Grèce, de l'Inde, de la Lituanie, du Mexique, des Pays-Bas, de la Roumanie et de la Tunisie, s'est réuni quatre fois entre janvier et avril 2000.

Un nombre important d'observateurs ont participé activement à tous les aspects du travail du Groupe, notamment au projet de recommandations.

Un organe consultatif (l'ICOMOS) a participé à toutes les sessions et apporté une contribution très positive aux discussions.

Des membres du Centre du patrimoine mondial ont participé à toutes les réunions sauf une. Le directeur du Centre a participé à une session.

La mission du Groupe, telle que définie par la Résolution relative aux « Moyens de garantir la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial », adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Etats parties en 1999, est d'améliorer la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. L'essentiel des discussions du Groupe de travail a donc porté en particulier sur les sections A, B, C et D de la Résolution.

Les réunions du Groupe de travail se sont déroulées dans un esprit de coopération et de bonne volonté. Tous les participants ont insisté sur le fait que le résultat ne devait pas donner l'impression de pénaliser les Etats parties, notamment ceux qui ont un nombre important de biens. Les recommandations ont été formulées dans le but de traiter la question majeure de la représentativité de façon positive et constructive, conformément à l'esprit de la Convention.

Les questions abordées pendant les réunions du Groupe de travail sont notamment :

- Modification éventuelle des procédures au sein du Comité du patrimoine mondial pour résoudre la question de la sous-représentativité, en particulier le rôle de la liste indicative dans ce

contexte. Il a été noté que le travail du groupe doit être compatible avec celui engagé par le Groupe de travail II (Représentation équitable au Comité) et par le Groupe Cameron (Mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial).

- Inquiétude à propos des implications de l'allongement rapide de la Liste du patrimoine mondial pour la gestion et la rigueur du processus d'inscription, de la capacité des organes consultatifs et du Comité du patrimoine mondial de suivre et d'aider à la gestion des biens inscrits au patrimoine mondial, et du risque que ces facteurs ne nuisent à la crédibilité de la Convention.
- Nécessité d'une vision plus claire de l'étendue du problème, notamment grâce à un inventaire de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et de la Liste indicative. Il a été noté que les Etats parties devaient, avant que les organes consultatifs ne puissent effectuer ce travail, définir clairement avec l'aide du Comité du patrimoine mondial les différentes catégories de sites et de zones géographiques à utiliser pour dresser l'inventaire.
- Nécessité d'un soutien technique et financier aux Etats sous-représentés pour préparer et présenter des propositions d'inscription.

On trouvera un résumé des discussions et du travail du Groupe en général dans les Notes du Rapporteur.

A la suite de ces discussions, le Groupe de travail recommande que le Comité du patrimoine mondial considère et adopte les recommandations suivantes :

- i. La liste indicative des sites culturels et naturels doit être utilisée dans l'avenir comme outil de planification, afin de réduire les déséquilibres de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Il est rappelé aux Etats parties qu'elles sont invitées à soumettre des listes indicatives conformément à l'Article 11 de la Convention et d'étendre aux sites naturels la décision de ne pas examiner les propositions d'inscription si une liste indicative n'a pas été soumise.
- ii. Les organes consultatifs doivent procéder à une analyse objective des sites de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et des listes indicatives sur une base chronologique et thématique, afin que les Etats parties

puissent se faire une idée claire de la situation actuelle et des tendances probables de la représentativité à court et moyen termes, et identifier les catégories sous-représentées.

Dans leurs analyses, les organes représentatifs doivent prendre en compte :

- la diversité et les particularités du patrimoine naturel et culturel de chaque région ;
  - les recommandations des réunions régionales sur l'harmonisation des listes indicatives qui ont eu lieu depuis 1984, ainsi que des réunions sur la Stratégie globale organisées depuis 1994.
- iii. Les résultats des analyses devront être communiqués au Comité du patrimoine mondial et, après examen par le Comité, aux Etats parties à la Convention. Ceci afin de leur permettre, d'une part de préparer, revoir et/ou harmoniser leur liste indicative en tenant compte, s'il y a lieu, des considérations régionales, et d'autre part de prendre ces résultats en considération pour soumettre les propositions d'inscriptions futures.
- iv. Pour aborder la question de la représentativité et, dans le même temps, promouvoir une gestion efficace de l'allongement permanent de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, le Bureau et le Comité, en collaboration avec les organes consultatifs, fixeront le nombre maximal de propositions d'inscription qui seront étudiées par le Comité pour une année donnée. Toutes les propositions d'inscription reçues seront inscrites sur une liste et étudiées les unes après les autres, selon les facteurs suivants et l'ordre de priorité indiqué :
- a. Propositions d'inscription immédiate de sites sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en danger.
  - b. Proposition d'inscription d'un site soumis pour la première fois par un Etat partie sous-représenté, par ordre de date quand la date d'entrée en vigueur est la date à laquelle le formulaire de proposition d'inscription dûment complété est reçu.
  - c. Proposition d'inscription renvoyées lors de réunions antérieures.

- d. Propositions d'inscription d'autres Etats parties moins représentés, par ordre de date, quand la date d'entrée en vigueur est la date à laquelle le formulaire de proposition d'inscription dûment complété est reçu.
  - e. Propositions d'inscription de régions moins représentées, par ordre de date, quand la date d'entrée en vigueur est la date à laquelle le formulaire de proposition d'inscription dûment complété est reçu.
  - f. Propositions d'inscriptions conjointes sur un thème commun, avec au moins une proposition émanant d'un Etat partie moins représenté.
  - g. Propositions d'inscription de sites de tout Etat partie illustrant des thèmes sous-représentés ou moins représentés, tels que déterminés par les analyses des organes consultatifs étudiées et approuvées par le Comité.
  - h. Propositions d'inscription émanant d'Etats parties qui ont apporté une aide substantielle à des Etats parties non représentés ou moins représentés sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.
  - i. Propositions d'inscription d'Etats parties fortement représentés sur la Liste qui se sont abstenus de présenter des propositions (notamment ceux dont les propositions ont été reportées lors de cycles annuels antérieurs), en donnant la priorité à ceux des Etats parties qui se sont abstenus depuis le plus grand nombre d'années.
- v. Il faudrait adopter un système volontaire de classement ou « d'indication des performances » pour les pays qui ont déjà un nombre important de sites inscrits, comme outil de gestion et d'information axé principalement sur les mesures énoncées dans la Résolution adoptée par la 12e Assemblée générale des Etats parties, qui encouragerait ces pays à continuer d'apporter une contribution positive à la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

### **Proposition de système d'indication des performances**

*I Mesures volontaires visant à décourager les Etats parties ayant déjà un nombre important de sites inscrits à soumettre des propositions d'inscription*

Barème : 0 nominations	10 pts.
1-3	5 pts.
4<	0 pts.

*II Propositions concernant uniquement des biens appartenant à des catégories sous-représentées*

barème : Sous-représentées uniquement	5 pts.
Sur-représentées	0 pts.

*III Propositions d'inscription liées à un Etat partie sous-représenté*

barème: sans proposition le concernant	10 pts.
toutes propositions liées à un Etat partie sous-représenté	5 pts.
certaines propositions liées à un Etat partie sous-représenté	3 pts.
aucune proposition liée à un Etat partie sous-représenté	0 pts.



*IV Suspension volontaire de nouvelles propositions d'inscription*

barème : pour les 5 années suivantes	10 pts.
pour les 4 années suivantes	8 pts.
pour les 3 années suivantes	6 pts.
pour les 2 années suivantes	4 pts.
pour l'année suivante	2 pts.

*V II. Autre forme d'aide ou aide spécifique offerte pendant les cinq dernières années aux Etats parties dont le patrimoine est toujours sous-représenté (préparation de listes indicatives, propositions d'inscription et programmes de formation)*

barème: aide pour les listes indicatives	2 pts. (par pays)
aide pour les propositions d'inscription	2 pts. (idem)
aide à la formation	2 pts. (idem)
autre	1 pt. (idem)

- vi. Le Centre du patrimoine mondial doit encourager les programmes de formation régionaux visant à permettre aux Etats parties dont le patrimoine est toujours sous-représenté

à parfaire leur connaissance de la Convention et à mieux mettre en œuvre les mesures visées à l'Article 5, c'est-à-dire celles qui concernent principalement l'identification, la protection et la conservation du patrimoine. Ces programmes devront également aider les Etats parties à acquérir et/ou consolider leur compétences en matière de préparation et d'harmonisation de leurs listes indicatives et la préparation des propositions d'inscription.

Les organes consultatifs devraient profiter des missions d'évaluation pour organiser des ateliers de formation régionaux qui aideront les Etats sous-représentés à préparer leur liste indicative et leurs propositions d'inscription. Les ressources financières et humaines correspondantes pourront être prélevées sur le budget du Comité du patrimoine mondial

- vii. (vi) Les demandes d'aide à la préparation de propositions d'inscription émanant d'Etats parties dont le patrimoine est sous-représenté devraient être traitées en priorité lors de l'établissement du budget du Patrimoine mondial.
- viii. (viii) Pour améliorer la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, il faudrait revoir l'ordre de priorité pour l'octroi d'une aide internationale tel que défini aux paragraphes 91 et 113-114 des Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial. Outre les conditions énoncées par la Convention et sous réserve des conclusions de l'évaluation de l'aide internationale, le nouvel ordre de priorité devra tenir compte de :
  - la nécessité d'encourager les pays bénéficiaires à prendre des mesures pour mettre en œuvre la Convention dans leur pays,
  - l'ordre de priorité pour l'examen des propositions d'inscription,
  - le degré de préparation des pays bénéficiaires
  - la nécessité de donner la priorité aux pays les moins développés ou à faibles revenus.
- ix. Il faudrait mettre à jour et développer des Plans d'action

régionaux dans le cadre de la Stratégie globale. Ces plans devront préciser, pour chaque région et Etat partie ciblés, les mesures à prendre, la répartition des responsabilités et le calendrier de réalisation, et définir un mécanisme pour rendre compte des progrès accomplis à chaque session du Comité du patrimoine mondial. Pour souligner leur caractère incitatif, les Plans d'action devront mettre l'accent sur les actions que doivent mener les Etats parties concernés, notamment en application de l'Article 5 de la Convention, et mentionner les programmes de coopération bilatérale ou multilatérale dans le domaine du patrimoine en général, pour l'élaboration de propositions d'inscription en particulier.

- x. Il faudrait que la prochaine Stratégie à moyen terme de l'UNESCO insiste sur la nécessité d'adopter une politique intersectorielle permettant une meilleure mise en œuvre de la Convention. Il faudrait, à partir de la période 2002-2003, élaborer et mettre en œuvre un projet intersectoriel pour encourager les Etats parties dont le patrimoine est encore sous-représenté à renforcer leur capacité à protéger, conserver et améliorer leur patrimoine.

Le Groupe de travail recommande également qu'en adoptant certaines de ces mesures ou la totalité le Comité du patrimoine mondial prenne des dispositions précises pour faire le point sur la mise en œuvre et l'efficacité de ces mesures au plus tard en 2003.

**THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN CLEARED BY MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP. IT REPRESENTS NO MORE THAN A BRIEF SUMMATION OF THE ISSUES DISCUSSED, AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE RAPPORTEUR.**

Please note that all texts referred to below can be found on the Working Group's website.

## **Rapporteur's Notes**

### **Working Group I: Representativity of the World Heritage List: Second Meeting, 21 March 2000**

The Working Group met from 1000-1300 and from 1500-1700 with some 30 States Parties present, including the members of the Working Group, and one Advisory Body (ICOMOS). The Director of the World Heritage Centre also participated in the meeting.

## **Agenda**

The [agenda](#) as proposed by the Chairman in the letter of invitation was adopted without amendment.

### **Item 2: discussion of the [draft text](#) relating to the possible use of the tentative list and the mechanisms that could be used**

Introducing the draft text, the representative of Benin stressed that it was designed to focus discussion and to evolve as a result of this discussion. The central concept was to give greater importance to the tentative list and to look at the tentative list through a regional prism, identifying areas of under-representativity.

There was broad consensus that effective use of the tentative list was central to the resolution of the issue of representativity problem. A number of participants, while welcoming the Benin text, suggested that it needed to be made more direct and explicit. It was noted that only some 60% of countries had tentative lists and that those without tentative lists should strongly be encouraged to provide them. Assistance in drawing such lists

should be provided to those countries requiring it. Participants noted the usefulness of tentative lists as a planning tool.

In response to a comment by one participant, the representative of ICOMOS reiterated that a review of the tentative lists by Advisory Bodies would not be an evaluation process. Rather it would be analysis of the contents of the list which, in a second stage of the process, would be examined against a set of defined criteria, geographic, natural and cultural, which would need to be decided by States Parties.

There was again some discussion of definitions, including the meaning of under-represented. A few participants expressed the view that countries which had a lot of heritage should not be inhibited from protecting that heritage so that any deficit in representation could be addressed. There was a need for a consensual approach to the problem. The Chairman stressed, and others concurred that it was not the intention to prevent any State Party from nominating a property but that, at the same time, the mandate of the Group required us to find ways in which the problem of under-represented regions and cultures could effectively be addressed.

The Chair, in concluding the discussion, asked Benin, in consultation with others as appropriate, to revise the text put forward in the light of the various amendments made.

**Item 3: Discussion on the ['scoreboard' proposal](#), an approach used in the EU as a means of strengthening the implementation of voluntary measures** (and the [draft text](#) put forward by the United States after the draft agenda was finalised)

It was agreed that both texts should be considered together. In briefly introducing his text the US participant noted that it was aimed at two key problems: the limitation of the number of properties considered for inscription at sessions of the WHC, and the means of prioritising proposed inscriptions. The participant from the Netherlands, introducing his proposal, emphasised the fact that the 'scorecard' concept was designed not to be punitive but rather to establish performance indicators.

Almost all participants reacted very positively to both proposals although it was noted that there had only been limited time in which to consider them. The US proposal attacked the key problem of inflation of the World Heritage List, was consistent with the approach outlined in the Global Strategy and addressed and respected the importance of State

sovereignty.

While there was broad agreement on the importance of setting priorities, there was some discussion about the order suggested in the US draft. Some of these questions were more an issue of drafting and clarity; others were of more substance. In revising the draft in the light of the discussion these comments will be taken into account. There was also some discussion of the timetable for the introduction of a revised approach, taking into account proposals already in the pipeline including for the year 2000. A suggestion was made that in light of this, and the need for further consideration of any proposal for prioritisation and limitation on numbers, new measures might best be implemented in 2002, the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Convention. One participant suggested that the Committee might wish to adopt a limit on the number of inscriptions, for example 40 per year for the next two years, prior to adopting a formula for prioritisation.

A number of participants expressed the view that option 2 in the Netherlands' 'scorecard' approach was the better of the three. Some were not entirely clear on how the concept would work in practice but it was agreed that the US and Netherlands' proposals, both addressing practical issues, should be combined in a revised draft. Others were invited to contribute to this process.

**Item 4: Discussion on possible measures to achieve a more representative World Heritage List based on the framework outlined in the Resolution adopted by States Parties at the 12<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, October 1999, focusing particularly on Sections C and D**

Various ideas were put forward in discussion of this item. A suggestion that greater participation by developing countries in World Heritage activities might be facilitated if all Committee meetings were held in Paris did not find support. The view was expressed that meetings away from Paris enabled better participation by regional NGOs and contributed to the profile of the Convention internationally. A suggestion of alternating Committee meetings between Paris and States Parties attracted little comment.

The representative of ICOMOS welcomed the suggestion that Advisory Bodies should run training workshops in combination with evaluation missions, while noting that this could have financial implications. He noted that such workshops were already taking place on an informal basis in Africa and the Pacific. Participants again stressed the importance of

supporting less experienced States Parties in their World Heritage work on bilateral, regional and global basis.

The idea of using the Netherlands' 'scorecard' approach in a positive way to assist under-represented countries was mentioned but not discussed at any length. This may be discussed further at the next meeting.

Concluding the discussion, the Chair's suggestion that Greece, Belgium and Benin (and others if they wished) should prepare text relating to Section C was accepted. The Chair and Rapporteur would provide text in respect of Section D in consultation with ICOMOS.

### **Other matters**

One participant noted that once recommendations were agreed by the Committee, and implemented, their impact should be assessed after 2 or 3 years. It was important not to approach process issues on the basis that they would be set in concrete for all time.

### **Next meeting**

It was agreed that the next meeting would be on Tuesday, 18 April 2000. The Chair noted that this would be the final meeting of the Group and it was therefore important that participants came ready to finalise the Group's report to the Bureau. To this end he asked that all drafting contributions, and in particular those of the three drafting groups that had been established (Benin, Netherlands/United States, and Greece/Belgium/Benin), assisted by others who are interested, provide their text to him no later than 10 April. The Chair and Rapporteur would then combine these texts into a single document in a consistent format together with a brief draft report of the Working Group's activities with a view to distributing this to participants as far in advance of the 18 April meeting as possible. This document would form the basis of discussion and amendment at the next meeting.





**CE DOCUMENT N'A PAS RECU L'AGREMENT DES  
MEMBRES DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL. IL NE CONSTITUE  
QU'UN BREF RESUME DES QUESTIONS DISCUTEES,  
SELON L'INTERPRETATION DU RAPPORTEUR**

Veillez noter que tous les textes mentionnés ci-dessous sont disponibles sur le site Web du Groupe de travail.

## **Notes du Rapporteur**

### **Groupe de travail I : Représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, Troisième réunion, 21 mars 2000**

Le groupe de travail s'est réuni de 10h 00 à 13h 00 et de 15h 00 à 17h 00 et a réuni quelque 30 Etats membres, dont les membres du groupe de travail et un organe consultatif (l'ICOMOS). Le Directeur du Centre du patrimoine mondial a également participé à la réunion.

## **Ordre du jour**

L'[ordre du jour](#) a été adopté tel que proposé par le Président dans la lettre d'invitation, sans amendements.

### **Point 2 : Discussion du [projet de texte](#) concernant l'utilisation possible de la liste indicative et les mécanismes qui pourraient être utilisés**

En présentant le projet de texte, le représentant du Bénin a souligné qu'il était conçu pour centrer le débat et pour évoluer en fonction des résultats de ce débat. Le concept essentiel était d'accorder davantage d'importance à la liste indicative et de considérer la liste indicative à travers un prisme régional, en définissant les domaines sous-représentés.

Un large consensus s'est dégagé quant à l'utilisation effective

de la liste indicative comme élément central de la résolution du problème de la représentativité. Un certain nombre de participants, tout en accueillant favorablement le texte du Bénin, ont suggéré de rendre ce texte plus direct et plus explicite. Il a été noté qu'environ 60 % seulement des pays disposaient de listes indicatives et qu'il fallait fermement inciter ceux qui n'en avaient pas à en fournir. Il fallait fournir une assistance pour établir de telles listes aux pays qui en faisaient la demande. Les participants ont noté l'utilité des listes indicatives comme instrument de planification.

En réponse au commentaire d'un participant, le représentant de l'ICOMOS a rappelé qu'une revue des listes indicatives par les organes consultatifs ne constituerait pas un processus d'évaluation. Ce serait plutôt une analyse du contenu de la liste qui serait examinée – lors d'une seconde étape du processus – par rapport à un ensemble défini de critères géographiques, naturels et culturels sur lesquels les Etats parties devraient se décider.

Les définitions ont à nouveau donné lieu à un débat, notamment sur la signification du terme "sous-représenté". Quelques participants ont estimé que les pays qui possédaient un patrimoine important ne devaient pas être empêchés de le protéger, de manière à pouvoir traiter toute insuffisance de représentation. Il fallait considérer le problème de manière consensuelle. Le Président a souligné – et d'autres participants en ont convenu – qu'il n'était pas question d'empêcher un Etat partie de proposer un bien pour inscription mais, qu'en même temps, le mandat du Groupe exigeait de trouver des moyens permettant d'aborder effectivement le problème des régions et cultures sous-représentées.

Le Président, en concluant le débat, a demandé au Bénin, en consultation avec d'autres le cas échéant, de réviser le texte présenté compte tenu des divers amendements qui avaient été faits.

**Point 3 : Débat sur la proposition de "carte de score", approche utilisée dans l'Union européenne comme moyen de renforcer la mise en œuvre des mesures spontanées (et projet de texte présenté par les Etats-Unis après finalisation du**

## projet d'[ordre du jour](#))

Les participants ont convenu qu'il fallait étudier les deux textes ensemble. En présentant brièvement son texte, le participant des Etats-Unis a fait remarquer qu'il visait deux problèmes clés : la limitation du nombre de biens considérés pour inscription lors des sessions du Comité du patrimoine mondial, et les moyens d'établir une priorité dans les inscriptions proposées. Le participant des Pays-Bas, en présentant sa proposition, a souligné le fait que le concept de "carte de score" n'était pas conçu pour être punitif mais plutôt pour établir des indicateurs de performance.

Presque tous les participants ont réagi de manière très positive devant les deux propositions, bien qu'il ait été noté que le temps d'étude imparti ait été limité. La proposition américaine s'attaquait au problème essentiel de l'extension excessive de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et était conforme à l'approche présentée dans la Stratégie globale ; elle traitait avec respect de l'importance de la souveraineté des Etats.

Alors qu'il s'est manifesté un large accord sur l'importance d'une fixation des priorités, il a été quelque peu débattu de l'ordre suggéré dans le projet des Etats-Unis. Le débat a porté sur certains points de rédaction et de clarté et sur certaines questions plus essentielles. Ces commentaires seront pris en compte lors de la révision du projet à la lumière du débat. Il a également été débattu du calendrier d'entrée en application d'une approche révisée, en tenant compte des propositions déjà en cours, y compris pour l'an 2000. Il a été suggéré que pour cette raison et vu la nécessité d'une étude plus approfondie de toute proposition concernant la définition de priorités et la limitation du nombre de biens, il conviendrait de mettre en œuvre de nouvelles mesures en 2002, année du 30<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de la Convention. Un participant a observé que le Comité pourrait souhaiter adopter une limite au nombre d'inscriptions – par exemple 40 par an pour les deux années à venir – avant d'adopter une formule de définition des priorités.

Un certain nombre de participants ont estimé que l'option 2 de l'approche des Pays-bas concernant la "carte de score" était la meilleure des trois. Certains ne voyaient pas exactement

comment le concept fonctionnerait dans la pratique mais il a été convenu que les propositions des Etats-Unis et des Pays-Bas, qui traitaient toutes deux de questions pratiques, devaient être associées dans un projet révisé. D'autres participants ont été invités à contribuer à ce processus.

**Point 4 : Débat sur les mesures possibles pour obtenir une Liste du patrimoine mondial plus représentative, basé sur le cadre présenté dans la Résolution adoptée par les Etats parties à la 12<sup>e</sup> Assemblée générale en octobre 1999, et plus particulièrement sur les sections C et D**

Diverses idées ont été avancées lors du débat sur ce point. Il a été proposé que toutes les réunions du Comité se tiennent à Paris, en vue de favoriser une plus large participation des pays en développement aux activités du patrimoine mondial, mais cette suggestion n'a pas été soutenue. Certains ont estimé que les réunions hors de Paris permettaient une meilleure participation d'ONG régionales et contribuaient à l'image de la Convention sur le plan international. Une suggestion d'alternance des réunions du Comité entre Paris et les Etats parties a attiré peu de commentaires.

Le représentant de l'ICOMOS a accueilli favorablement la suggestion que les organes consultatifs organisent des ateliers de formation en association avec des missions d'évaluation. Il a toutefois noté que cela pourrait avoir des implications financières. Il a observé que de tels ateliers avaient déjà lieu de manière informelle en Afrique et dans le Pacifique. Les participants ont de nouveau souligné l'importance d'aider dans leur travail sur le patrimoine mondial les Etats parties qui avaient moins d'expérience, et cela dans un cadre bilatéral, régional et mondial.

L'idée d'utiliser de manière positive la méthode de la "carte de score" préconisée par les Pays-Bas pour aider les pays sous représentés a été mentionnée mais n'a pas été longuement débattue. Elle pourrait faire l'objet d'un débat plus approfondi lors de la prochaine réunion.

A l'issue du débat, la suggestion du Président selon laquelle la Grèce, la Belgique et le Bénin (et d'autres s'ils le souhaitent)

devaient rédiger un texte relatif à la section C a été acceptée. Le Président et le Rapporteur fourniraient un texte relatif à la section D, en consultation avec l'ICOMOS.

### **Questions diverses**

Un participant a noté qu'une fois que les recommandations seraient approuvées par le Comité et mises en œuvre, il faudrait en évaluer l'impact au bout de deux ou trois ans. Il était important de ne pas aborder les questions relatives au processus en estimant qu'elles resteraient pour toujours gravées dans le marbre.

### **Prochaine réunion**

Il a été convenu que la prochaine réunion se tiendrait le mardi 18 avril 2000. Le Président a noté que ce serait la réunion finale du Groupe et qu'il était donc important que les participants soient prêts à finaliser le rapport du Groupe destiné au Bureau. A cette fin, il a demandé que les trois groupes de rédaction qui avaient été créés (Bénin, Pays-Bas/Etats-Unis, et Grèce/Belgique/Bénin), aidés par d'autres intervenants intéressés, lui fournissent leur texte au plus tard le 10 avril. Le Président et le Rapporteur combinerait alors ces textes en un seul document sous un format cohérent, qui comprendrait également un bref rapport des activités du Groupe de travail. Ils le diffuseraient auprès des participants le plus tôt possible avant le 18 avril. Ce document constituerait la base du débat et des amendements à apporter lors de la prochaine réunion.

**A PROPOSAL TO USE A PERFORMANCE INDICATOR  
OR `SCORE BOARD'  
AS A MEANS FOR PROMOTING A MORE REPRESENTATIVE WORLD  
HERITAGE LIST**

Prepared by  
Fred Schoorl  
Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science  
Cultural Heritage Directorate

The second Working Group on a more representative World Heritage List invited The Netherlands to come forward with a first draft proposal for a `scoreboard method' as a means of strengthening the implementation of voluntary measures to reach a more representative World Heritage List. The permanent Netherlands representative to UNESCO suggested this, referring to his experiences in the European Union.

The Netherlands proposes to consider a sort of `scoreboard' for states parties that already have a substantial number of sites inscribed, as a positive stimulus for these countries to continue to improve their performance on the subject. Many of these countries played and still play a important part in the success of the World Heritage Convention.

### **Principles**

The basic principle is that of a scoreboard for different criteria that are relevant in relation to a policy directed towards more representativity. We suggest that:

- a. it consists of a limited number of criteria
- b. the basic aim is a positive stimulus (i.e. not a `punishing system')
- c. it can contribute to a comparative mid-term monitoring
- d. a transparent, manageable and simple system is designed

During the meeting it was suggested that the score-board should focus on the measures summoned in the Resolution adopted by the 12th General Assembly of States Parties on `Ways and means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List, 28 October 1999 (under paragraph B, which invites all the States Parties that already have a substantial number of sites inscribed, to take measures, referring to paragraph 6 (vii) of the Operational guidelines).

## Alternatives

The Netherlands proposes three basic options for such a score-board system:

1. a score-board with yes/no categories
2. a score-board with points, limited to the criteria in the GA Resolution
3. a more elaborate alternative, with other criteria added

We suggest a procedure of annual score-boards for States Parties, with a scoring horizon of five years.

### Ad 1: yes/no categories

A primitive type of score-board. Every States Party scores 'yes' or 'no' to a set of selected criteria, on the basis of the GA Resolution. It's a qualitative approach. Results are difficult to compare. A 'ranking' is not possible.

### Ad 2: score-board with points

A more elaborate system. Every States Party scores a certain amount of points to a set of selected criteria, based on the GA Resolution. It's a quantitative approach. Results can be compared. Ranking is possible. Discussion may be focused on the relative weight of criteria.

*For example* and as a means to stimulate the debate in the working group the next system is presented

#### *I. Voluntary measures aiming at discouraging nominations by States Parties with a substantial number of sites inscribed*

scores:	0 nominations	10 pts.
	1-3	5 pts.
	4<	0 pts.

#### *II. Proposing only properties in underrepresented categories*

scores:	only	5
	underrepresented	pts.
	overrepresented	0
		pts.

### *III. Linking nominations with a underrepresented State Party*

scores:	without nominating itself	10 pts.
	every nomination linked	5 pts.
	some nominations linked	3 pts.
	no nominations linked	0 pts.

### *IV. Voluntary suspension of new nominations*

scores:	coming 5 years	10 pts.
	coming 4 years	8 pts.
	coming 3 years	6 pts.
	coming 2 years	4 pts.
	coming year	2 pts.

#### Ad 3. A more elaborated alternative, with criteria added

This alternative has to be worked out, after the discussion in the working group.

The Committee must be informed annually by States Parties from Category B of the Resolution of the GA. The results will be presented to the meeting of the Committee. There are no penalties whatsoever.

It has to be noted that one of the primary positive uses of a scheme could also be for internal domestic use, e.g. to convince stakeholders there is the need to moderate expectations.

#### **Concluding remarks**

The Netherlands delegation is aware of the simplicity of its proposal, that needs to be worked out . It therefor proposes to focus the discussion on the following questions:

- is a `score-board-method' a suitable tool for the purpose?
- is the basic idea of a score-board a workable and stimulating tool that deserves to be further elaborated?
- Does the score-board method strike the right balance between international



responsability on the one hand and the sovereign right of States Parties on the other hand?

- How do we prevent that the score-board is used as a `name and shame thing`?
- is it desirable to have a classification based on scores – like the European Union - or is a different type of categories (positive, neutral, negative) to be preferred?
- is a scoreboard limited to the measures under B.i in the Resolution of the GA the best option, or should other policy-measures be added?
- is a score-board method to be limited to the B-category State Parties or is it a useful tool for all States Parties?
- how do we elaborate an even more stimulating approach?

**PROPOSITION EN VUE D'UTILISER UN INDICATEUR DE PERFORMANCE  
OU "CARTE DE SCORE"  
COMME MOYEN DE FAVORISER UNE LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL  
PLUS REPRESENTATIVE**

Préparée par  
Fred Schoorl

Ministère néerlandais de l'Education, de la Culture et des Sciences  
Direction du patrimoine culturel

Le deuxième groupe de travail sur une Liste du patrimoine mondial plus représentative a invité les Pays-Bas à présenter un premier projet de proposition d'une "méthode de carte de score", comme moyen de renforcer la mise en oeuvre de mesures spontanées en vue d'obtenir une Liste du patrimoine mondial plus représentative. Le représentant permanent des Pays-Bas auprès de l'UNESCO a suggéré ce qui suit en se référant à son expérience au sein de l'Union européenne.

Les Pays-Bas proposent d'envisager une sorte de "carte de score" pour les Etats parties qui possèdent déjà un nombre important de sites, et cela comme stimulus positif permettant à ces pays de continuer à améliorer leurs performances à cet égard. Nombre de ces pays ont joué et jouent toujours un rôle important dans le succès de la Convention du patrimoine mondial.

### **Principes**

Le principe de base est celui d'une carte de score pour les différents critères en rapport avec une politique visant à une meilleure représentativité. Nous proposons que :

- a. cela consiste en un nombre limité de critères
- b. l'objectif essentiel soit un stimulus positif (et non un "système punitif")
- c. cela puisse contribuer à un suivi comparatif à moyen terme
- d. l'on élabore un système transparent, facile à gérer et simple.

Lors de la réunion, il a été suggéré que la carte de score devrait se concentrer sur les mesures résumées dans la Résolution du 28 octobre 1999, adoptée par la 12<sup>e</sup> Assemblée générale des Etats parties sur "Les moyens d'assurer une Liste du patrimoine mondial représentative" (au paragraphe B, qui invite tous les Etats parties qui possèdent déjà un nombre important de sites inscrits, à prendre des mesures , en se référant au paragraphe (vii) des Orientations).

## Autres solutions

Les Pays-Bas proposent trois options de base pour un système de carte de score :

1. une carte de score avec des catégories oui/non
2. une carte de score avec des points, limitée aux critères de la Résolution de l'Assemblée générale
3. une solution plus élaborée, avec ajout de nouveaux critères.

Nous suggérons une procédure de cartes de score annuelles pour les Etats parties, avec bilan de marque sur cinq ans.

### Option 1 : catégories oui/non

Type primitif de carte de score. Chaque Etat partie répond "oui" ou non" à un ensemble de critères sélectionnés, sur la base de la Résolution de l'Assemblée générale. C'est une approche qualitative. Les résultats sont difficiles à comparer. "Classement" impossible.

### Option 2 : cartes de score à points

Système plus élaboré. Tous les Etats parties marquent un certain nombre de points suivant un ensemble de critères sélectionnés, sur la base de la Résolution de l'Assemblée générale. C'est une approche quantitative. Un classement est possible. Le débat peut se concentrer sur le poids des critères.

*En tant qu'exemple* et comme moyen de stimuler le débat au sein du groupe de travail, nous présentons le système suivant :

*I. Mesures spontanées visant à décourager les propositions d'inscription par les Etats parties possédant déjà un nombre important de sites inscrits*

Marque :	0 prop. d'inscription	10 pts.
	1-3	5 pts.
	4<	0 pts.

*II. Proposer uniquement des biens dans les catégories sous-représentées*

Marque :	uniquement sous- représentés	5 pts.
----------	---------------------------------	--------

Sur-représentés 0 pts.

*III. Associer les propositions d'inscription avec un Etat partie sous-représenté*

Marque : sans prop. 10 pts.  
d'inscr. lui-même  
toutes prop. 5 pts.  
d'inscr. associées  
certaines prop. 3 pts.  
d'incr. assoc.  
aucune prop. 0 pts.  
d'inscr. associée

*IV. Suspension volontaire de nouvelles propositions d'inscription*

Marque : 5 années à venir 10 pts.  
4 années à venir 8 pts.  
3 années à venir 6 pts.  
2 années à venir 4 pts.  
l'année suivante 2 pts.

Option 3. Solution plus élaborée, avec ajout de critères

Cette solution doit être mise au point, après discussion au sein du groupe de travail.

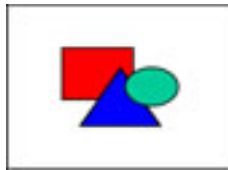
Le Comité doit être informé annuellement par les Etats parties de catégorie B de la Résolution de l'Assemblée générale. Les résultats seront présentés à la réunion du Comité. Il n'y a aucune pénalités d'aucune sorte.

Il faut noter que l'une des principales utilisations positives d'un système pourrait également être à usage interne, par exemple pour convaincre les parties concernées qu'il faut modérer leurs attentes.

**Remarques finales**

La délégation néerlandaise est consciente de la simplicité de sa proposition, qui nécessite d'être élaborée. Elle propose donc de concentrer le débat sur les questions suivantes :

- Une méthode de "carte de score" est-elle un outil adapté au but recherché ?
- L'idée de base d'une carte de score est-elle un instrument de travail utilisable et stimulant méritant une étude complémentaire ?
- La méthode d'une carte de score permet-elle de conserver l'équilibre entre la responsabilité internationale d'une part et le droit souverain des Etats parties d'autre part ?
- Comment empêcher que la carte de score ne soit utilisée de manière péjorative ?
- Est-il souhaitable d'avoir une classification basée sur des scores – comme dans l'Union européenne – ou doit-on préférer un autre type de catégories (positive, neutre, négative) ?
- Une carte de score limitée aux mesures énumérées au point B (i) de la Résolution de l'Assemblée générale est-elle la meilleure option, ou doit-on ajouter d'autres mesures de politique générale ?
- Doit-on limiter une méthode de carte de score aux Etats parties de catégorie B ou peut-elle être un instrument utile pour tous les Etats parties ?
- Comment élaborer une approche encore plus stimulante ?



DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE  
DE L'AUSTRALIE  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT  
DELEGATION  
TO UNESCO

Paris, 16 March 2000

Dear Colleague,

The Chairman of the Working Group on a Representative World Heritage List would like to remind you that the next meeting of the Group will be held from 1000-1300 and from 1500-1800 on Tuesday, 21 March 2000 in Salle XIII, Bonvin.

The Chairman has suggested that the draft agenda for the meeting should be the following:

- Adoption of the agenda
- Discussion on the draft text relating to the possible use of the tentative list and the mechanisms that could be used
- Discussion on the 'scorecard' proposal, an approach used in the EU as a means of strengthening the implementation of voluntary measures
- Discussion on possible measures to achieve a more representative World Heritage List based on the framework outlined in the Resolution adopted by States parties at the 12th General Assembly, October 1999, focusing particularly on Sections C and D
- Other matters
- Date of the next meeting.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the [Rapporteur's Notes](#)

[of the second meeting](#) of the Working Group and all other documentation required for the meeting can be found on the website: <<http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/>>. A copy of the list of documents is attached.

Yours sincerely,

R.M. Peek  
Rapporteur

Members of the Working Group on a  
Representative World Heritage List

cc: Advisory Bodies



**DÉLÉGATION PERMANENT  
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU  
BÉNIN  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO**

174LM00/DPBU/AMB-DP/CSAP

**PROPOSITIONS DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN  
SUR LES LISTES INDICATIVES**

*Le Groupe de travail,*

Recommande :

1°) Qu'une attention plus soutenue soit accordée aux listes indicatives dans la perspective d'une réduction des déséquilibres de la Liste du Patrimoine mondial.

2°) Qu'à cet égard, il soit demandé aux organismes consultatifs de procéder à une analyse des biens inscrits sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial et des listes indicatives disponibles, sur une base régionale, thématique, en tenant compte des catégories sous-représentées.

3°) Que les résultats de ces analyses

- a. soient soumis au Bureau et au Comité aux fins d'établissement des priorités sur une base consensuelle
- b. soient communiqués aux Etats parties à la Convention, afin de leur permettre éventuellement de préparer, de réviser ou/et d'harmoniser leurs listes indicatives sur une base régionale.

4°) Que les dispositions puissent être prises afin que les résultats de ces analyses soient à la disposition des Etats parties pour compter de l'an 2000.





## **PROPOSALS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF BENIN CONCERNING TENTATIVE LISTS**

*The Working Group,*

Recommends:

1. That closer attention be paid to the tentative lists with a view to reducing the imbalance in the World Heritage List.
2. That, to this end, the consultative bodies be requested to analyse the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and the available tentative lists, on a regional and thematic basis, taking account of the under-represented categories.
3. That the results of these analyses
  - a) be submitted to the Bureau and the Committee in order to reach an agreement with regard to priorities on a consensual basis
  - b) be communicated to the States Parties to the Convention, to allow them to prepare, revise and/or harmonise their tentative lists on a regional basis.
4. That steps be taken to put the results of these analyses at the disposal of the States Parties so they can be taken into consideration as from the year 2000.

**A PROPOSAL TO ENHANCE THE REPRESENTATIVITY  
OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST:  
DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION  
MARCH 21, 2000**

Prepared by  
James Charleton  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

The U.S. Observer Delegation agrees with the Working Group and other Observers that it is essential both to improve representativity of the World Heritage List and to set a manageable limit on the number of new nominations considered each year that will permit the orderly administration of the World Heritage Committee's business. At the same time, there appears to be little sentiment for a general moratorium on new proposals. The complexities of the nomination process and regional, national, and many other equities all must be considered by the Working Group.

A proposal to institute a priority (or "waiting") list for the consideration of World Heritage nominations has been devised in an attempt to address some of these issues. It is suggested that there is no manageable alternative to some such orderly overall process. It is also necessary to take account of nominations already proposed by States Parties. Accordingly, the consideration of the proposal outlined below is respectfully requested.

This proposal does not aim to eliminate sites from consideration. In some instances, a nomination may remain awaiting consideration for a year or two.

**Annual Priority List for World Heritage Nominations:**

- The Bureau and Committee, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, will set a maximum number of nominations to be considered in a given year.
- All nominations received will be placed on a list for consideration in sequence, based on the following factors, in the priority order indicated:
  1. Nominations of sites proposed for immediate inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

2. Nominations deferred from previous meetings to a date certain.
3. An initial nomination by a State Party in the order received.
4. Nominations by other under-represented States Parties in the order received.
5. Nominations from under-represented regions in the order received.
6. Joint or "sister" nominations on a common topic, including at least one nomination from an under-represented State Party.
7. Nominations of sites from any State Party that illustrate under-represented topics, as determined by analyses prepared by the Advisory Bodies and reviewed and approved by the Committee.
8. Nominations by those States Parties substantially represented in the List that have abstained from nominations (including those whose nominations have been deferred in previous annual cycles), with priority ranking given to those from States Parties that have abstained from nomination for the greatest number of years.

#### Management of World Heritage Nominations in 2000 and 2001:

- Sites scheduled for review in this year's Bureau and Committee meetings, which were originally submitted no later than July 1999, are proposed to be exempted, except that voluntary deferrals by States Parties are encouraged.
- States Parties with substantial numbers of sites are requested to consider postponing nominations they plan to submit in July of this year until 2001.

**THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN CLEARED BY MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP, IT REPRESENTS NO MORE THAN A BRIEF SUMMATION OF THE ISSUES DISCUSSED, AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE RAPPORTEUR**

## **Rapporteur's Notes**

### **Working Group I: Representativity of the World Heritage List: Second Meeting, 29 February 2000**

The Working Group met from 1000-1300 and from 1300-1800 with some 30 Member States, including the members of the Working Group, and one advisory body (ICOMOS) attending.

## **Agenda**

The agenda as proposed by the Chairman in the letter of invitation was adopted.

### **Item 2: Presentation by Secretariat**

Mrs Saouma-Forero made a presentation the main focus of which was on the Resolution adopted by the 1999 General Assembly of States Parties. The text of the presentation can be found on the Working Group's website: , under the title "Global Strategy Presentation".

### **Item 3: Possible measures to achieve a more representative list**

While discussion on this item was conducted within the framework outlined in Sections A, B, C, and D of the Resolution adopted by States Parties at the General Assembly (although discussion of sections C and D was held over until the next meeting) a number of common themes emerged. These included:

#### **Tentative list**

Much of the discussion throughout the day focused on the use that could be made

of the tentative list in addressing the issue of under-representation and proliferation. There was a very broad consensus that the tentative list offered a viable means of addressing these issues, for example by prioritising proposed inscriptions and by providing a means of improved forward planning. Several participants suggested that the list could be used to control the flow of inscriptions to the Bureau and Committee and thus guide the number of proposed sites to be considered each year by the Advisory Bodies. These participants suggested limitations ranging from 20 to 40 sites per year. In this context it was noted that the next session of the WHC would have some 83 sites before it and there was no dissent from the view that this presented an unmanageable number. ICOMOS noted that one drawback in using the tentative list was that only 63% of States Parties had provided such a list in the correct format.

The question of which geographic regions and cultural groups were under-represented in the List was also discussed and the view was widely accepted that in order to address the question of under-representativity a clear view was needed of what the under-represented areas were. It was suggested that the Advisory Bodies could establish an inventory of World Heritage properties, including those proposed on tentative lists, in order to address this question. The representative of ICOMOS, while expressing a willingness to participate in such an exercise, noted that it would be necessary for Member States to agree on a categorisation structure for both geographical regions and cultural groups before work on such an inventory could usefully begin. Participants acknowledged this might not be easy given many areas of overlap between geographic regions and cultures. Participants also noted that such a project might require additional resources to be provided to the Advisory Bodies. In response to an expression of concern that this process might result in a process of 'double evaluation' ICOMOS, and a number of participants, emphasised that the process envisaged was one of categorisation rather than evaluation.

Several participants noted the importance of addressing imbalances on a regional rather than national basis and it was suggested that the process of regional coordination that was beginning to emerge in some regions should be encouraged including for the purpose of addressing issues of under-represented categories and themes as defined in regional global strategy meetings.

## **Moratorium**

No consensus emerged at the meeting on a possible moratorium. While many participants expressed concern at the inflation of the World Heritage List and saw a need to provide a breathing space to assess problems of under-representativity there was a widespread view that the sovereign rights of States, including the right to nominate sites under the Convention, should not be jeopardised. One participant

noted that States Parties had also made clear their opposition to a moratorium. The question of how to deal with proposals in the pipeline if moratorium were to be adopted was also mentioned. Those who spoke of a moratorium mentioned a period of 1-2 years, but in broad terms, more participants tended to favour some kind of ceiling on WHC consideration of proposed inscriptions (but not the right of States to make such proposals) rather than further exploration of the idea of a moratorium.

### **Issues relating to representativity**

Although the question was raised, the general view was that an extended discussion about the meaning of 'universal values' would be unproductive. As ICOMOS noted, this concept was 'fatally vague albeit noble'. One participant expressed the strong view that there were some regions and some countries which were richer in cultural or natural sites than others and that such regions/countries should not be penalised. Another noted that it was impossible to be absolute about cultural values and one problem in relation to the inscription process for cultural sites was the fact that many ancient cultures had no written records which enabled authentication. Many participants, however, stressed the importance of the adequate representation of all geographic regions and cultural groups and pointed to the danger of a concept that certain areas had greater cultural or natural values than others.

### **Twinning**

A number of comments were made about the advantages of twinning activities in various forms. Several participants noted examples of the support given by countries with greater WHC experience to those less experienced in preparing and presenting inscription proposals. There was general agreement that this was a practice to be encouraged and some discussion of mechanisms which could be used to do this. It was noted, however, that in most cases this kind of activity would be bilateral rather than multilateral. It was also noted that such support could take various forms ranging from financial assistance to technical cooperation.

### **Follow-up action**

The representatives from the Secretariat and ICOMOS suggested that the Working Group refer to Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention, para 8 of the Operational Guidelines and the Report of the 1994 Expert Meeting on Global Strategy to assist it with its deliberations.

During the meeting several participants put forward ideas which the Working Group encouraged them to develop into written proposals. In particular Benin agreed to work with the Rapporteur in the preparation of a draft text for discussion relating to the possible use of the tentative list and the mechanisms that could be used. This will be circulated as far in advance as possible of the next meeting.

The Netherlands also agreed to develop its proposal for a 'scorecard', an approach used in the EU as a means of strengthening the implementation of voluntary measures.

The Chair urged other participants likewise to develop specific proposals which would contribute to a well focused and specific discussion at the next meeting.

Participants from the UK, Italy and US offered to report to the next meeting on the progress in implementing measures under Section B para (i) parts (a) to (d) of the 1999 General Assembly Resolution. The Chair welcomed this offer. The Secretariat suggested that it would be also be useful if countries with a significant number of sites meet in the margins of the next meeting to discuss this issue. This was agreed.

### **Next meeting**

It was agreed that the next meeting would be on 21 March 2000 and would again run from 1000-1300 and from 1500 to 1800.



**CE DOCUMENT N'A PAS RECU L'AGREMENT DES MEMBRES DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL. IL NE CONSTITUE QU'UN BREF RESUME DES QUESTIONS DISCUTEES, SELON L'INTERPRETATION DU RAPPORTEUR**

## **Notes du Rapporteur**

### **Groupe de travail I sur la Représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial : Seconde réunion, 29 février 2000**

Le groupe de travail s'est réuni de 10h 00 à 13h 00 et de 15h00 à 18h00. Il a rassemblé quelque 30 Etats membres, dont les membres du groupe de travail, ainsi qu'un représentant d'un organe consultatif (l'ICOMOS).

### **Ordre du jour**

L'ordre du jour a été adopté tel que proposé par le Président dans la lettre d'invitation.

### **Point 2 : Présentation par le Secrétariat**

Mme Saouma-Forero a fait une présentation centrée essentiellement sur la Résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Etats parties en 1999. Le texte de cette présentation est consultable sur le site Web du groupe de travail à <http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/>, sous le titre "Global Strategy Presentation".

### **Point 3 : Mesures possibles pour obtenir une Liste plus représentative**

Au cours des débats sur ce point, dans le cadre exposé brièvement dans les sections A, B, C et D de la Résolution adoptée par les Etats parties à l'Assemblée générale (bien que les débats sur les sections C et D aient été reportés à la prochaine réunion), un certain nombre de thèmes communs se sont dégagés, notamment sur les points suivants :

## Liste indicative

Une grande partie des débats de la journée a porté sur l'utilisation possible de la liste indicative pour traiter la question de la sous-représentation et de la prolifération des sites. Un point a réuni un large consensus : le fait que la liste indicative offrait un moyen viable de traiter ces questions, par exemple par la définition d'une priorité des propositions d'inscription et la fourniture d'un moyen d'améliorer la planification à long terme. Plusieurs participants ont suggéré d'utiliser la liste indicative pour contrôler le volume d'inscriptions soumis au Bureau et au Comité et contrôler ainsi le nombre de sites proposés pour examen chaque année par les organes consultatifs. Ces participants ont proposé de se limiter à 20 à 40 sites par an. Dans ce contexte, il a été noté que la prochaine session du Comité devrait étudier quelque 83 sites et, de l'avis unanime, cela représentait un nombre impossible à gérer. L'ICOMOS a fait remarquer que l'un des inconvénients de l'utilisation de la liste indicative était que seulement 63 % des Etats parties avaient fourni une liste respectant le format demandé.

La question de la sous-représentation des régions géographiques et des groupes culturels sur la Liste a également été débattue et il a été généralement convenu que pour traiter la question de la sous-représentativité, il fallait avoir une idée précise des régions et domaines sous-représentés. Il a été suggéré que les organes consultatifs établissent un inventaire des biens du patrimoine mondial, y compris ceux qui étaient proposés sur les listes indicatives, afin de pouvoir traiter cette question. Le représentant de l'ICOMOS, tout en se déclarant prêt à participer à un tel exercice, a observé qu'il faudrait que les Etats membres conviennent d'une structure de classement pour les régions géographiques comme pour les groupes culturels avant de pouvoir commencer à travailler efficacement à un tel inventaire. Les participants ont reconnu que cela risquait d'être difficile vu les nombreux domaines de chevauchement entre les régions géographiques et les cultures. Ils ont également noté qu'un tel projet pourrait nécessiter la fourniture de fonds supplémentaires aux organes consultatifs. Répondant aux remarques exprimant la crainte que ce processus ne risque d'aboutir à un système de "double évaluation", l'ICOMOS et un certain nombre de participants ont souligné que le processus envisagé concernait davantage le classement que l'évaluation.

Plusieurs participants ont noté l'importance de traiter les déséquilibres sur une base régionale plutôt que nationale et il a été suggéré de favoriser le processus de coordination régionale qui commençait à être adopté dans certains régions pour traiter les questions des catégories sous-représentées et des thèmes définis lors des réunions de Stratégie globale.

## Moratoire

Aucun consensus ne s'est manifesté à la réunion quant à un possible moratoire. Tandis que de nombreux participants se sont déclarés préoccupés de l'ampleur grandissante de la Liste du patrimoine mondial et ont estimé qu'il fallait s'accorder un répit pour évaluer les problèmes de sous-représentativité, l'avis général a été qu'il ne fallait pas porter atteinte aux droits souverains des Etats, y compris le droit de proposer des sites pour inscription, en application de la Convention. Un participant a noté que les Etats parties s'étaient clairement déclarés opposés à un moratoire. La question de la manière de traiter les propositions en attente si un moratoire devait être adopté a également été mentionnée. Les intervenants qui avaient suggéré un moratoire ont mentionné une période de un à deux ans mais, d'une manière générale, un plus grand nombre de participants ont plutôt préféré fixer une sorte de limite à l'examen par le Comité du patrimoine mondial des propositions d'inscription (mais non au droit des Etats de faire de telles propositions) plutôt que d'étudier plus avant l'idée d'un moratoire.

### **Questions concernant la représentativité**

Bien que la question ait été soulevée, l'avis général a été qu'un long débat sur la signification des "valeurs universelles" serait stérile. L'ICOMOS a noté que ce concept était "irréremédiablement vague bien que noble". Un participant s'est déclaré convaincu que certaines régions et certains pays étaient plus riches en sites culturels ou naturels que d'autres et qu'il ne fallait pas pénaliser ces régions/pays. Un autre a noté qu'il était impossible de trancher en ce qui concerne les valeurs culturelles et qu'un problème se posait lors du processus d'inscription de sites culturels car de nombreuses cultures anciennes ne possédaient pas d'écrits permettant une authentification. De nombreux participants ont toutefois souligné l'importance d'une représentation adéquate de toutes les régions géographiques et de tous les groupes culturels et ont souligné le danger d'un concept selon lequel certaines régions posséderaient de plus importantes valeurs culturelles ou naturelles que d'autres.

### **Jumelage**

Plusieurs remarques ont été faites sur les avantages des activités de jumelage sous diverses formes. Plusieurs participants ont donné des exemples de pays possédant une plus grande expérience du patrimoine mondial qui avaient apporté une aide à des pays moins expérimentés pour la préparation et la présentation de propositions d'inscription. De l'avis général, il fallait encourager cette pratique ainsi que les débats sur les mécanismes utilisables à cette fin. Il a toutefois été noté que cette activité était généralement plutôt bilatérale que multilatérale et qu'une telle aide

pouvait prendre diverses formes, depuis l'assistance financière jusqu'à la coopération technique.

## **Mesures de suivi**

Les représentants du Secrétariat et de l'ICOMOS ont suggéré que le Groupe de travail se réfère à l'article 5 de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, au paragraphe 8 des Orientations et au Rapport de la Réunion d'experts de 1994 sur la Stratégie globale pour guider ses délibérations.

Au cours de la réunion, plusieurs participants ont exposé des idées que le Groupe de travail leur a demandé de développer sous forme de propositions écrites. En particulier, le Bénin a accepté de travailler avec le Rapporteur à la rédaction d'un projet de texte pour discussion concernant l'utilisation possible des listes indicatives et les mécanismes utilisables. Ce texte sera diffusé le plus tôt possible avant la prochaine réunion.

Les Pays-Bas ont également accepté de développer leur proposition de "carte de score", approche utilisée dans l'Union européenne comme moyen de renforcer l'application de mesures spontanées.

Le Président a vivement engagé les autres participants à mettre au point de la même manière des propositions spécifiques en vue de contribuer à un débat bien ciblé et précis à la prochaine réunion.

Les participants du Royaume-Uni, de l'Italie et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ont proposé de faire rapport à la prochaine réunion sur l'avancement réalisé dans la mise en œuvre de mesures en application de la section B, paragraphe (i), points (a) à (d) de la Résolution de l'Assemblée générale de 1999. Le Président a accepté cette proposition. Le Secrétariat a suggéré comme également utile que des pays possédant un nombre important de sites se réunissent en marge de la prochaine réunion pour débattre de cette question. Cela a été approuvé.

## **Prochaine réunion**

Il a été convenu que la prochaine réunion se tiendrait le 21 mars 2000, de nouveau de 10h 00 à 13h 00 et de 15h 00 à 18h00.

# World Heritage

# 12 GA

**Distribution limited**

**WHC-99/CONF.206/7  
Paris, 8 November 1999  
Original: English/French**

## **UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

### **TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II  
28 - 29 October 1999**

## **SUMMARY RECORD**

1. The twelfth session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was held in Paris, at UNESCO Headquarters on 28 and 29 October 1999 during the thirtieth session of the General Conference.
2. One hundred and thirty-eight States Parties to the Convention were represented at this meeting.
3. The representatives of the three advisory bodies to the World Heritage Convention (ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN) also participated in the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties.
4. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre provided the Secretariat for the Assembly.

### **Opening of the session**

5. In his opening address, the representative of the Director-General, Mr Crespo-Toral, Assistant Director-General for Culture, spoke of the incontestable success of the Convention which has been ratified by 157 States, and the World Heritage List which now includes 582 cultural and natural properties. He stressed the fact that the List does not yet include all the categories of properties, notably living traditions and modes of land-use – which determine the material and spiritual life of human groups and their relationships with their environment. He also evoked the categories of properties still under-represented on the List as, for example the cultural landscapes and routes.
6. He stressed the importance of item 8 of the agenda concerning the “Ways and means to ensure a

representative World Heritage List” and suggested that the Convention was possibly a victim of its success. He emphasised the growing number of nominations and the concerns of the advisory bodies in this regard.

The advisory bodies have often expressed their concerns in view of the growing number of nominations. They feel that the current rate of new nominations:

- threaten the credibility of the List,
- require the availability of additional financial and human resources that could weigh on the already modest World Heritage funds,
- will result, for lack of time, in a reduction of the activities that should be devoted to conservation reports, strategic planning, thematic studies, and the strengthening of existing capacities,
- create difficulties in managing the timetable of the meetings of the Bureau and the World Heritage Committee, and also that the prolongation of the sessions will lead to additional financial outlay.

7. The Assistant-Director-General for Culture observed the imbalance in the List had deteriorated since 1994, in spite of the efforts of the Committee and the Secretariat, and the adoption of the Global Strategy by the Committee at its eighteenth session, because many States do not have the necessary conservation infrastructure that would allow them to prepare nominations at a sufficiently sustained rhythm to improve the representativity of the List.

8. Considering that the 1972 Convention main characteristic is to be an instrument for international co-operation, he requested the General Assembly to examine and approve the draft resolution presented under item 8 of the agenda, so that in the future the List will not only be associated with limited categories of properties mainly situated in States with a solid conservation record to the exclusion of those States which devote an important part of their resources to health, education and the fight against poverty. He stated that it behoved the General Assembly to take a historical decision in this regard.

### **Election du President of the General Assembly, Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur**

9. The General Assembly elected by acclamation H.E. Mr L.J. Hanrath (The Netherlands) as President of the General Assembly, the representatives of Grenada, India and Yemen as Vice Presidents, and Mr I. Monsi (Benin) as Rapporteur.

10. In his speech, the President of the General Assembly promised that he will do his very best to make the twelfth General Assembly a success which would be paramount to the prestige of the Convention. He recalled that it is the most visible activity of UNESCO. He referred to the problems which could jeopardise its success mainly: the growing number of nominations, the imbalances of the List, and emphasised the need to tackle these problems not just with words, but also with political will. He referred to a Note Verbale sent by the French Delegation to all the UNESCO Delegations which announced the withdrawal of their candidature to the Committee "for the sake of the system of rotation". He also referred to a written declaration of the Italian Delegation in which it pledged that if re-elected, it would resign after two years. He declared that this type of commitment and political will provided food for thought and were good examples for other Delegations. He announced that he would “come back to

the French Note Verbale and Italian declaration under agenda item 8 “Ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List”.

11. He recalled that his own country, The Netherlands, had ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1992, and had never been a candidate to the Committee. Nevertheless, as an observer, the Netherlands had been working in the spirit of changes that were needed. He referred to the “Amsterdam meeting” in March 1998, which brought together natural and cultural heritage experts to define a holistic approach of the “Global Strategy”. He pointed out that in the last eight years, his country had submitted five nominations to the World Heritage List which all fall in under-represented categories of heritage.

12. Before thanking the General Assembly once again for his election he vowed to enhance the prestige and reputation of the Convention by working towards a change.

### **Adoption of the agenda**

13. The agenda was adopted without amendments.

### **Report by the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee for the period 1998-1999**

14. The President welcomed Israel as the 158th State Party. He asked if the Committee, composed of only 21 members, could continue to orient the implementation of the Convention in the name of the growing number of States Parties. He expressed his personal opinion that the time had come to study the possibility of increasing the number of representatives of States Parties within the Committee.

15. He referred to the fundamental issue of the representativity of the List and to the ongoing discussions (since 1992) to improve the existing imbalances in the framework of the Global Strategy. He stressed that during his mandate as Chairperson, he had not only drawn up action plans, but had tried to translate recommendations into concrete actions. He cited a Japanese proverb: “Even dust, if gathered together, can be transformed into a mountain”, and evoked the draft resolution that had been prepared by a working group he had created during the twenty-third session of the Bureau in July 1999.

16. He then referred to the five essential functions of the Convention:

The first function is to identify cultural and natural properties of “outstanding universal value” for inscription on the World Heritage List. He noted that the number of nominations submitted had increased exponentially over the past few years, taxing the ability of the Secretariat to process them, the advisory bodies to evaluate them and the Committee to decide on these cases with the attention and scientific rigour that each case merits. He appealed to the States Parties to support the objectives of the Global Strategy in the identification and nomination of sites to enhance the representativity of the World Heritage List.

17. As for the second task, which is to monitor the state of conservation of inscribed sites in co-operation with the States Parties concerned, he referred to similar pressures: during the past two years, over 200 state of conservation reports have been presented to the Bureau and the Committee.

18. When mentioning the third task of the Committee, which concerns the inscribed properties to include on the List of World Heritage in Danger he referred to natural calamities, man-made disasters, ill-planned public tourism which are among the most frequent causes of ascertained and potential threats to

World Heritage sites. Many of these sites discussed by the Committee have not been inscribed on the List of World heritage in Danger. The ongoing examination of the Kakadu National Park in Australia is a case in point. The complexity of this case required the Committee to consider a wide range of issues: from uranium mining technology, to social and economic issues, wetland conservation and the fundamental rights and spiritual beliefs of indigenous peoples.

He congratulated his predecessor, Professor Francesco Francioni, for the exemplary manner in which he initiated the process of evaluation of Kakadu, and for his personal commitment in heading the UNESCO fact-finding mission. He referred to his decision to hold an extraordinary session of the Committee, devoted entirely to the case of Kakadu. Despite the considerable financial and human resources this implied, he believed that the credibility of the Committee was enhanced by the thoroughness of its examination and its decision.

19. He underlined the fourth task of the Committee which is to determine the most effective use of the World Heritage Fund to assist States Parties in protecting their properties. During his term, the budget was further increased by another 14% to US\$ 4,676,000 for 1999. Noting the absence of clear guidelines in the approval process to enable prioritization of the requests, he suggested the linkage of preparatory assistance and training grants to Global Strategy and to give priority to requests from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Least Industrialized Countries (LICs) which will be put before the Committee for their endorsement. He announced that the Government of Japan had made an exceptional contribution of US\$ 300,000 for preparatory assistance to LDCs and LICs. He emphasized as Article 5 of the Convention states, that adoption of a general policy to give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the Community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes, remain the key to World Heritage protection.

20. This brought him to the fifth task of the Committee, and perhaps the most important of all tasks, that of public- awareness building and education for World Heritage conservation. This task calls all to invest in intelligence. For without the understanding and support of the public at large, without the respect and daily care of the local communities, which are the true custodians of World Heritage, no amount of funds or army of experts will suffice in protecting the sites. In this connection he expressed his satisfaction that the Committee during his Chairmanship accepted the validity of traditional management regimes as a protection mechanism required in the fulfilment of the conditions for inscription.

21. He praised the efficiency and energy of the Secretariat of the Convention and impressed upon the General Assembly the Committee's deep appreciation for the excellent work of the Secretariat, particularly the Director and the staff of the World Heritage Centre. He said that the World Heritage Centre needs to be strengthened with more staff and financial resources. He recalled that a Draft Resolution on the strengthening of the World Heritage Centre has been submitted to the General Assembly.

22. In concluding his report, he said that in this year as Chair of the World Heritage Committee, he has strengthened his conviction that it is not money that makes the world turn, but pride and dignity. His speech is attached in [Annex I](#) to this report.

23. The President of the General Assembly congratulated Ambassador Matsuura and expressed general satisfaction for the work accomplished during his mandate. It took note of the written and oral reports presented.

## **Examination of the Statement of Accounts of the World Heritage Fund**



24. The representative of the Bureau of the Comptroller presented Document WHC-99/CONF.206/3a concerning the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund for the financial period 1996-1997, certified by the Auditor General, as well as the accounts of the Fund for the year 1998 approved by the Comptroller, and the tables included in this document. The General Assembly approved the accounts for 1996-1997 and took note of the 1998 accounts.

The Delegate of Thailand asked for an explication on the amount of the expenditure mentioned in Table 1.1 entitled "Table of funds engaged and expenditure for the biennial exercise ending 31 December 1997", under the item "Secretariat Support", i.e. US\$ 358,650. The Director of the Centre indicated that this amount concerned the 1996 salaries of six staff members of the Centre who were paid until 1 January 1997 from the budget of the World Heritage Fund, and thereafter from the budget of the Regular Programme of UNESCO.

### **State of Contributions by States Parties**

25. The representative of the Bureau of the Comptroller presented document WHC-99/CONF.206/3b.rev giving the state of mandatory and voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund as at 22 October 1999. He then informed the General Assembly of all the other voluntary contributions and funds in trust received in 1999 by the World Heritage Centre. The Deputy Director of the Centre then announced the list of the other contributions expected, including the financing of the posts in the framework of the programme of associate experts.

26. The representative of the Bureau of the Comptroller, after making an oral update of the state of the contributions as at 28 October 1999, indicated that many States Parties had paid their contributions and that other payments were being made and would be accepted until the announcement of the first ballot. The Director of the Centre recalled that the States that were candidate to the Committee should be paid up with their dues.

27. The Delegate of Bolivia, reiterating his country's candidacy, expressed disappointment that its contribution was not mentioned in the revised document. The President indicated that Bolivia's contribution has not been received for the current year, and therefore it could not present its candidacy for the Committee.

28. The Delegate of Indonesia was surprised not to see his country on the revised list of States that were not paid up. He declared that Indonesia had recently paid its contribution and, in support of this, presented to the President a letter and a copy of the bank transfer dated 25 October 1999. The President informed the Delegate of Indonesia that, in accordance with the UNESCO Rules and Regulations, his country could only present its candidacy if the amount of this transfer appeared on the Chase Manhattan Bank's list of amounts received by UNESCO before the first ballot. He also gave him a note from the Bureau of the Comptroller dated 29 October reflecting this position.

### **Determination of an amount of the contributions to the World Heritage Fund in accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Convention**

29. In accordance with item 7 of the agenda, the General Assembly unanimously decided that the amount of mandatory contributions to the World Heritage Fund for the period 2000- 2001 would be maintained at 1 percent of contributions made by States Parties of the Regular Programme of UNESCO, according

to article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention, as had been decided by previous General Assemblies.

### Ways and means to ensure a more representative World Heritage List

30. Before introducing this point, the President referred to the notes sent to UNESCO delegations by France and Italy and wished to give the floor to the heads of the delegations of these countries so they could present their position. The Delegate of Lebanon, referring to Article 11 of the Rules of Procedure, raised a point of procedure relating to Resolutions and Amendments. The President then tabled working document WHC-99/CONF.206/5.

31. He recalled that at its twenty-second session, the World Heritage Committee inscribed this item on the provisional agenda of the twenty-third session of the Bureau. The document informs the General Assembly of the implications and development of the Global Strategy. It was examined and approved by the Bureau at its twenty-third session (Paris, 5- 10 July 1999). He underlined its paramount importance because it addresses the issue of the Global Strategy.

32. He said that since the adoption of the *World Heritage Convention* in 1972, innumerable discussions have been conducted as to the means of ensuring the representative nature of the World Heritage List. He underlined that since 1979, disparities and imbalances have been pointed out. The predominance of western European monumental architecture in comparison to non-monumental architectural heritage of other regions has also been highlighted. The need to strengthen the protection of past and continuing interactions between humans and the environment has been stressed.

33. He referred to the June 1994 expert meeting organised by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS which established a methodology to remedy such disparities. The expert group defined a “Global Strategy”, a thematic methodology to redress the geographical, temporal, and spiritual imbalances of the List. The expert group also identified the following areas or themes whose investigation would help to improve the representativity of the List:

- Human coexistence with the land (movement of peoples, settlements)
- Human beings in society (human interactions, spirituality and creative expressions).

34. In December 1994, the **Committee** adopted the report of the expert group and it revised the criteria for inscription of cultural properties. The scope of the Global Strategy was extended from cultural heritage to include natural and mixed properties. He referred also to the category of cultural landscapes and recalled that the World Heritage Committee, aware of the changing definition of cultural heritage, had defined this category which is still under-represented on the World Heritage List.

35. He mentioned also that every year since 1995, the Committee has approved the organization by the World Heritage Centre of regional and thematic Global Strategy meetings and studies. A list of background documents concerning these Global Strategy meetings can be found in document WHC- 99/ CONF.206/INF.5. The advisory bodies (IUCN, ICOMOS) have contributed to the preparation of these meetings and publications.

36. He defined the objectives of the Global Strategy as follows “**The Global Strategy is a framework and methodology for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. It relies on regional and thematic definitions of categories of heritage that have outstanding universal value. Its aim is to ensure a more balanced and representative World Heritage List. It encourages countries to**

**become States Parties to the *Convention*, to prepare tentative lists and to harmonise them, and to prepare nominations of properties from categories and regions currently under-represented on the World Heritage List”.**

37. He then gave the floor to the Director of the World Heritage Centre who presented the process set in motion at the twenty-second session of the Committee, under the Chairmanship of Japan to “move from recommendations to action”.

38. The Director of the Centre recalled that by letter of 22 September 1999, he had transmitted all the working documents to the States Parties, requesting them to send him written comments on the draft Resolution. He referred to the only letter received, that from the Czech Delegation, dated 26 October 1999, of which he had acknowledged receipt. He then presented the main points of the draft project, stressing the following considerations:

- It is in the interest of all States Parties and advisory bodies to preserve the authority of the 1972 Convention, by improving the representativity of the World Heritage List, which should reflect the diversity of all cultures and ecosystem of all regions.
- Since the adoption of the Global Strategy by the World Heritage Committee in December 1994, to improve the representativity of the list, this objective has not been attained, despite the efforts of the Secretariat and the States Parties concerned.
- To address these continuing deficiencies, the Bureau in July 1999 prepared the Draft Resolution for consideration by the General Assembly of States Parties.

39. He recalled that the 1972 Convention is a framework for international co-operation, he reaffirmed the sovereignty of States Parties, and underlined the importance of moving from recommendations to action, as decided by the Committee at its twenty-second session. He highlighted the following paragraphs of the Draft Resolution which had been prepared by a working group at the Bureau composed of the following members of the Bureau: Benin, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Republic of Korea; the following members of the Committee: Canada, Finland, France, Zimbabwe; the following observers: Belgium, United Kingdom and the Secretary- General of ICOMOS.

**A. The General Assembly invites all States Parties to:**

- Integrate the protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive planning programmes (Art.5 of the Convention)
- Prepare or re-examine tentative lists by focusing on under- represented heritage
- Prioritise categories highlighting interaction between humans and their environment, and humans in society

**B. Invites States Parties with a substantial representation of sites on the World Heritage List to,**

**On a voluntary basis,**

- Space voluntarily their future nominations; and/or
- Propose only properties in the under-represented categories; and/or
- Link their nominations with those of another State Party with under-represented heritage; or

- Decide to suspend the presentation of new nominations; and
- Inform the Committee of their choices.

**C. Invites States Parties with under-represented heritage to:**

- Prioritise nominations and tentative lists
- Initiate regional partnerships based on the exchange of technical expertise
- Encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation to increase their expertise
- Maximise their participation in World Heritage meetings

**D. Invites the Advisory bodies to:**

- Pursue programmes of thematic studies and classification of themes
- Observe the greatest scientific rigor while evaluating nominations
- Develop mechanisms to deliver training to experts in under- represented regions to prepare and evaluate nominations

**E. Invites the World Heritage Committee to:**

- Continue its actions within the Global Strategy framework
- Provide necessary resources from the World Heritage Fund to support the efforts of States Parties whose heritage is under-represented
- Adopt regional and multi-year action plans to implement the Global Strategy
- Evaluate, with all States Parties, progress in the Implementation of the Global Strategy

**F. Invites the Secretariat of the Convention to:**

- Support States Parties with under-represented heritage in the preparation of tentative lists and nominations
- Ensure that sufficient human resources are allocated for the implementation of the regional Action Plans

**G. Invites the international community and the donor agencies to:**

- Support the protection of natural and cultural heritage and the 1972 Convention
- Prioritise actions directed to the implementation of the Global Strategy in States Parties with under-represented heritage

40. Thirty-eight (38) States participated in the debate. All the speakers expressed satisfaction with the text adopted by the Bureau at its twenty-third session. They thanked the Chairperson of the Committee, the Chairperson of the working group and the States Parties. They stressed the pertinence of the draft resolution, its structure that identifies the responsibilities of each of the partners involved in the implementation of the Global Strategy, and the choice of the measures proposed which aim to improve the representativity of the World Heritage List.

41. Moreover many countries, following France which had been the first speaker in the debate, declared that the principles set out in the draft resolution, when adopted, can only take effect if they are supported by the political will of the States. Indeed, the draft resolution requests the States that already have a

substantial number of sites inscribed to limit the rate of new nominations, to make a concentrated effort to help strengthen the co-operative mechanisms and international solidarity, and to assist countries without sufficient capacity to prepare their nomination files and ensure the management of their properties.

42. France's opinion that a strategy must be developed with three main components: (i) definition of the objectives, (ii) establishment of action plans with timetables, and (iii) an evaluation procedure, found an echo amongst the speakers who affirmed the need to move from recommendations to action.

43. Although Austria and France were the only States to declare, for the former, that it had limited the rate of nomination proposals to one site per year, and for the latter, that it had decided to abstain from presenting new sites in 2000, many States whose heritage is still under-represented stressed the importance of international co-operation and, referring to activities for which they had received assistance from States with substantial conservation capacities, they thanked the donor countries.

44. During the debate, certain States put forward the principle of rotation within the Committee and congratulated France for having withdrawn its candidacy. The large majority of the speakers stressed the discrepancy between the number of States Parties (157) and the number of Committee members (21). Some speakers referred to Article 8.2 of the Convention "Election of members of the Committee shall ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world", and requested an equitable representation within the Committee. Certain speakers evoked the possibility of reducing the length of the mandate of the Committee members.

45. At the end of the debate a draft resolution was adopted by consensus and without modification (the full text is contained in [Annex II](#)).

46. The President felt that a possible increase in the number of States members of the Committee, fixed at twenty-one, according to Article 8 of the Convention could make it necessary to revise this important legal instrument. He therefore invited the Legal Advisor to explain the procedure for modifying the Convention.

47. Taking the floor, the Legal Advisor referred to Article 37 of the Convention which states that :

*"1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States that shall become Parties to the revising convention.*

*2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force."*

48. Taking account of the clarifications of the Legal Advisor and the debate on an equitable representation within the Committee, the President presented the following draft resolution that the General Assembly adopted by consensus:

*"The General Assembly of States Parties:*

*Underlining the importance of an equitable representation of the World Heritage Committee and the need to increase the number of its members,*

*Taking into consideration the intervention of the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee on this subject,*

*Requests the World Heritage Committee:*

- a. *to set up a working group to study this question and to submit proposals to the thirteenth General Assembly of States Parties,*
- b. *to request the inscription of an item on the agenda of the thirty-first General Conference concerning this issue.”*

### **Elections to the World Heritage Committee**

49. Under item 9 of the agenda, the General Assembly was called upon to elect seven members of the World Heritage Committee, to replace the following seven members whose mandate would expire at the end of the thirtieth session of the General Conference: Brazil, France, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Niger, United States of America. The list of candidates was read out to the General Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Vietnam. Nigeria and Syria announced the withdrawal of their candidatures. The President decided that Indonesia, whose contribution had not been received by the Bureau of the Comptroller at 10:00 a.m. on 29 October 1999, a few minutes before the first ballot, could not present its candidature, in accordance with Article 16.5 of the Convention. The Legal Advisor announced that the vote by secret ballot had to be carried out in conformity with Article 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly.

50. The results of the first ballot were as follows:

Number of States Parties eligible to vote: 156

Number of voters: 134

Number of abstentions and invalid papers: 0

Majority required: 68

Algeria (21 votes); Argentina (49); Armenia (11); Austria (28); Belgium (72); Cameroon (10); China (52); Colombia (86); Egypt (46); Guatemala (42); Italy (53); Jamaica (15); Japan (29); Jordan (14); Lebanon (44); Mongolia (9); Portugal (73); Slovakia (19); South Africa (64); Tunisia (32); Uganda (9); United Kingdom (52); United Republic of Tanzania (16); Vietnam (40).

The President declared Belgium, Colombia and Portugal as elected.

51. In accordance with the Rules of Procedure, the second ballot was to be limited to those States having obtained the greatest number of votes, provided that the number of States did not exceed twice the number of seats remaining to be filled.

The results of the second ballot were as follows:

Number of voters: 136

Abstentions: 0

Invalid papers: 2

Majority required: 69

Argentina (57); China (74); Egypt (65); Guatemala (49); Italy (69); Lebanon (46); South Africa (85); United Kingdom (61).

The President of the Assembly declared China, Italy and South Africa as elected.

52. One seat remained to be filled and a third ballot was organized with twice the number of candidate States, these being Egypt and the United Kingdom which had obtained the highest number of votes. Before the third ballot, the United Kingdom requested and was granted the permission to make the following statement:

“The UK is very grateful for the considerable support it has received from so many countries towards its candidacy for the Committee. That support has been most generous and gratifying.

The UK, since rejoining UNESCO in 1997, has been a very strong supporter of the Convention and has enthusiastically taken part in the debates which have taken place about the need for greater representativity both in the World Heritage List itself, and in the procedures of the Convention.

The UK has observed that on this occasion three Western European countries have already been selected to the Committee, but only one representative each of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and none from the Arab States.

The UK believes strongly in the need for rotation and a proper balance of representation in the work of the Committee. It accordingly feels that it would now be wrong to press its own candidature further on this occasion. In doing so, it asks all those who would have voted for it to instead support the election of Egypt, a country from the Arab States which is well-qualified to serve on the Committee, as this will ensure a better degree of balance in the Committee's representation.

The UK nevertheless wishes to express its continuing support for the Convention and the important work of the Committee. It hopes to be able to continue to play a prominent part, even as an observer, and it declares now that it will certainly wish to put itself forward again for election to the Committee on the next occasion.

May I end by thanking all of those whose support for the UK's candidacy has been so valuable and by asking them to now support the course of action which was believed to be right”.

53. This statement was favourably welcomed by the General Assembly which thus elected Egypt by acclamation. To close this agenda item on elections, the President of the General Assembly congratulated the new members of the Committee (Belgium, China, Colombia, Egypt, Italy, Portugal and South Africa) and announced its new composition.

## **Other business (item 10)**

54. The Director of the Centre tabled document WHC- 99/CONF.206/INF.7, and referred to the decision of the twenty- third session of the Bureau to submit the following draft resolution concerning the Centre's needs and resources to the twelfth General Assembly for it to take note.

55. The General Assembly took note of the draft resolution addressed to the Director-General.

*«The Bureau of the World Heritage Committee*

*Noting that the true nature of the functioning of the Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage implies a regular growth in the annual activities relating to its implementation.*

*Pointing out that the staff of the World Heritage Centre who ensures the Secretariat of this Convention are funded by UNESCO, as well as its operating costs,*

*Considering that the resources of the World Heritage Centre, notably its staff, have to respond on a regular basis to the workload resulting from its functions relating to the Convention,*

*Reaffirming the interest of all States Parties to the Convention for its efficient implementation, in conformity with the undertakings of the General Conference of UNESCO and its Director-General,*

*Taking note of all the efforts already undertaken by the Director-General of UNESCO to secure the necessary resources,*

### *1. Requests the Director-General of UNESCO*

- a. to request the General Conference of UNESCO, during its approval of the Programme and Budget for 2000-2001 of the Organization, to take into consideration the needs and resources of the World Heritage Centre so that it may ensure the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage,*
- b. to take the above into consideration during the implementation of the approved Budget and Programme.*

*2. Expresses the wish that the States Parties support the need to reinforce the working capacity of the World Heritage Centre to the Executive Board and the General Conference of UNESCO."*

## **Closure of the session**

56. The President thanked the Secretariat, the tellers and the interpreters for their efficient work. He noted that the States had adopted a resolution of historical importance concerning the ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List, the implementation of which would be determinant for the future of the Convention. He requested the States Parties to take into account at a national level the commitments they had just made. He then declared that this twelfth General Assembly had been a



success, and closed the session.

List of annexes:

[Annex I](#) Speech of the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee

[Annex II](#) Resolution on the ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List.

## **Annexe I/Annex I**

### **Discours du Président du Comité du patrimoine mondial à la 12ème Assemblée Générale des Etats Parties à la Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel**

### **Speech of the Chair of the World Heritage Committee to the 12th General Assembly of the States Parties to the Convention for the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage**

M. Koichiro MATSUURA

(Paris, 28 octobre 1999)

Monsieur le Président,  
Monsieur le Représentant du Directeur Général de l'UNESCO,  
Monsieur le Directeur du Centre du patrimoine mondial,  
Excellences,  
Mesdames et Messieurs,  
Et chers amis,

En vous présentant aujourd'hui les activités du Comité du patrimoine mondial pendant les deux dernières années, j'ai une lourde responsabilité envers le Professeur Francesco Francioni qui m'a précédé au poste de Président du Comité, les membres du Comité, le Secrétariat, mais plus particulièrement envers vous, les Etats parties de la Convention.

Au début, j'ai commencé par me poser un certain nombre de questions.

Quelles activités, parmi toutes celles mises en oeuvre au nom de la Convention, pourrais-je choisir d'évoquer en priorité ? Quel problème soulever, parmi les centaines qui menacent les sites du patrimoine mondial ? Comment le Comité peut-il, en votre nom, s'assurer de l'application effective de la Convention pour la protection du patrimoine mondial ? Enfin, comment le Comité et les Etats parties, à titre individuel ou collectif, peuvent-ils renforcer les efforts de l'UNESCO en tant que Secrétariat de la Convention, de telle manière que la charge de travail du Comité soit bien gérée, et que les décisions du Comité soient appliquées avec toute l'attention et la compétence techniques requises ?

Convient-il de présenter ces questions devant l'Assemblée générale ? Certes, le rôle statutaire de l'Assemblée générale est avant tout d'élire les membres du Comité du patrimoine mondial, et de déterminer les contributions des Etats parties au Fonds du patrimoine mondial. Mais ces Etats Parties souhaitant de plus en plus être associés aux nouvelles orientations de la Convention, le rôle de l'Assemblée générale a sensiblement évolué ces dernières années.

Avec l'adhésion récente d'Israël, à qui je souhaite la bienvenue, le nombre des Etats signataires est passé à 158. Le Comité de 21 membres peut-il continuer à orienter la mise en oeuvre de la Convention au nom d'un nombre croissant d'Etats ? C'est une question à laquelle nous devons réfléchir. A titre personnel, il me semble que le moment est venu d'étudier la possibilité d'accroître le nombre des représentants des Etats membres au sein du Comité.

Pour la première fois, une question d'ordre opérationnel a été soumise à l'approbation de l'Assemblée générale, lors de sa 11ème session, en 1997 : elle concernait les rapports périodiques sur l'état de conservation des sites inscrits, en application de l'article 29 de la Convention. Après des années de débats qui ont animé les sessions annuelles du Comité, la confiance dans la sagesse collective et l'engagement pour une cause commune l'ont finalement emporté, atténuant les craintes de certains pays d'être atteints dans leur souveraineté nationale. A cet égard, je suis heureux de vous informer que le Comité a approuvé une périodicité de six ans et un format « type » pour les rapports sur l'état de conservation des sites, lors de la session du Comité à Kyoto que j'ai présidée l'année dernière.

Mesdames et Messieurs, cette 12ème session de l'Assemblée générale soumet à votre attention une question fondamentale pour la Convention, relative à la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial. La « Stratégie globale », élaborée à l'occasion du 20ème anniversaire en 1992, a permis d'identifier certains déséquilibres d'ordre géographique, chronologique et spirituel, de la Liste. En 1994, au cours de sa 18ème session, le Comité a adopté la « Stratégie globale » pour corriger ce déséquilibre. Plusieurs réunions d'experts ont eu lieu dont le compte rendu détaillé figure dans le Rapport du Comité qui vous a été transmis. La participation active des membres du Comité et d'autres Etats Parties, et les

réflexions mises en oeuvre pour promouvoir une représentativité équilibrée, sur le plan géographique et par rapport au type de sites inscrits, ont abouti à l'élaboration de plans d'actions régionaux et thématiques.

La réflexion sur la « Stratégie globale » a pu se développer grâce au Fonds du patrimoine mondial et aux contributions extra-budgétaires des Etats parties. De plus, un nombre croissant d'Etats parties contribuent à cette entreprise par la mise à disposition de leurs meilleurs spécialistes. Néanmoins, les déséquilibres s'accroissent, creusant les écarts. Il ne suffit pas d'avoir conscience de ce problème de déséquilibre des sites inscrits sur la Liste : il faut désormais agir rapidement, si l'on souhaite réellement inverser cette tendance qui s'accroît d'année en année.

Comme l'indique le document de travail qui vous a été remis, 42 des Etats parties n'ont aucun site inscrit au patrimoine mondial et 64 autres en ont entre un et trois. Ceci signifie que d'un côté, deux tiers des Etats parties sont sous-représentés, tandis que 54% des sites sont situés dans 20 pays, en majorité en Europe de l'Ouest et en Amérique du Nord.

La question de la répartition géographique des sites n'est, cependant, qu'une partie du problème. Notre recherche d'une représentation universelle pour tous les Etats ne doit pas ignorer le fait que la nature et les réalités géopolitiques ont doté certains d'entre eux d'une plus grande diversité que d'autres. L'un des objectifs les plus importants de la Convention est d'enrichir les catégories de sites de la Liste, afin d'illustrer la richesse et la diversité du patrimoine ethno-culturel et biogéographique de notre planète.

Monsieur le Président, durant mon mandat comme président du Comité, je ne me suis pas seulement contenté d'élaborer des plans d'actions, mais je me suis surtout efforcé de traduire les recommandations en actions concrètes. Comme le dit un proverbe japonais : « Même les poussières, une fois rassemblées, peuvent se transformer en montagnes. ». C'est dans cet esprit que j'ai mis en place un groupe de travail, qui a élaboré un projet de Résolution, sur la base des propositions formulées par différents Etats parties depuis plusieurs années. Ce projet est aujourd'hui soumis à votre lecture et à votre éventuelle approbation.

Ce texte, adopté par le Bureau lors de sa 23<sup>ème</sup> session au mois de juillet dernier, souligne le fait que la représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial ne pourra se faire indépendamment de la mise en oeuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial. Il souligne également l'importance du processus de conservation du patrimoine mondial, c'est-à-dire : l'identification des sites par les Etats parties, sa nomination sur la Liste, la procédure d'évaluation, la formation nécessaire pour s'assurer qu'une protection juridique adéquate, et des compétences pour la gestion et la conservation des sites soient disponibles dans les Etats parties. Ce processus prévoit également l'élaboration de rapports sur l'état de conservation des sites, et la mise en oeuvre de mesures qui sensibilisent le public sur la conservation de leur patrimoine. Je vous demande, en tant que membres de l'Assemblée générale, d'adopter cette Résolution, qui permettra de renforcer la capacité d'action des

Etats membres.

Mr President,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Having drawn your attention to the need to place the representativity issue within the overall context of the Convention, allow me at this juncture to refer to the five essential functions of the World Heritage Committee.

The first function is to identify cultural and natural properties of “outstanding universal value” for inscription on the World Heritage List. In fulfilling this task, the Committee is naturally dependent on the sites nominated by the States Parties. The number of nominations submitted has increased exponentially over the past few years, taxing the ability of the Secretariat to process them, the Advisory Bodies to evaluate them and the Committee to decide on these cases with the attention and scientific vigour that each case merits. In respecting the sovereign right of each State Party, we count on you, the States Parties, to support the objectives of the Global Strategy in the identification and nomination of sites in your country to enhance the representativity of the World Heritage List.

Now I go on to the second task of the Committee, which is to monitor the state of conservation of inscribed sites in co-operation with the States Parties concerned. This task has also created similar pressure. During the past two years, over 200 state of conservation reports have been presented to the Bureau and to the Committee. The increasing number of cases being brought to the attention of the Committee is an indication of the growing reach of the Convention and the authority of the Committee. The Committee’s knowledge of conservation problems at sites is essential in mobilizing international co-operation for their safeguard. However, given the time constraint inherent in the Committee’s current method of work, how seriously can the Committee treat each case?

This brings me to the third task of the Committee, that of deciding on which of the inscribed properties to include on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Natural calamities, man-made disasters, ill-planned public and private works, and natural resource extraction, particularly mining activities, are among the most frequent causes of ascertained and potential threats to World Heritage sites. Recent cases of in-depth examination for In-Danger listing include: Kathmandu Valley, Yellowstone National Park, Potsdam-Sansoucci, Donana National Park, Virunga National Park, Galapagos Islands, Macchu Picchu, El Vizcaino..... But these are only a few of the well-known cases widely reported in the mass media. The cases are abundant. Many of these sites have not been inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. However, the objective of initiating corrective measures has necessitated more and more attention, and higher and higher levels of technical and legal knowledge, to address these problems responsibly. The on-going examination of the Kakadu National Park in Australia, is a case in point. The complexity of this case, required the Committee to consider a wide range of issues: from uranium mining

technology, to social and economic issues, wetland conservation, and the fundamental rights and spiritual beliefs of indigenous peoples, namely aboriginal people.

In this regard, I wish to congratulate my predecessor, Professor Francesco Francioni, for the exemplary manner in which he initiated the process of evaluation of Kakadu, and for his personal commitment in heading the UNESCO fact-finding mission. To ensure a thorough examination, the Committee under my chairmanship decided to hold an extraordinary session of the Committee, devoted entirely to the case of Kakadu. Despite the considerable financial and human resources this implied, I believe that the credibility of the Committee was enhanced by the thoroughness of its examination and its decision.

The credibility of the Committee also depends on its ability to provide tangible support to States Parties, especially to those who do not have the technical and financial means to take corrective measures on their own.

Now I take up the fourth task of the Committee, which is to determine the most effective use of this World Heritage Fund to assist States Parties in protecting their properties. This is of vital importance. The Committee increased the annual budgetary allocation from the Fund by nearly 19 % for 1998 under the chair of my predecessor. During my term, the budget was further increased by another 14 % to US\$ 4,676,000 for 1999. But despite this, international assistance to States Parties proved inadequate to meet the growing number of requests and their amounts. By June this year, the international assistance budget for cultural properties was literally exhausted. Noting the absence of clear guidelines in the approval process to enable prioritization of the requests – the rule that is applied now being « first come, first serve » – I suggested the linkage of preparatory assistance and training grants to Global Strategy and to give priority to requests from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Low Income Countries (LICs). The Bureau at its 23rd session supported my suggestion, and a draft revision to the Operational Guidelines, to this effect, will be put before the Committee for their endorsement. In the meanwhile, to respond to requests of assistance from under-represented States Parties, particularly of LDCs and LICs, my Government made an exceptional contribution of US\$ 300,000 for preparatory assistance.

Financial resources are indeed vital to initiate timely action. Yes, fund-raising efforts need to be strengthened by multiplying donor sources. But no matter how successful we become in obtaining additional funds, the raising of the budget ceiling is not a sustainable option, given the scope and nature of the problems before us. The Committee's resources will always be limited and the Committee will never have an army of conservation experts for rapid deployment to every trouble spot. If World Heritage sites are increasingly threatened by forces of development, the only strategy is to address the root cause and focus our efforts on the mitigation of risks.

Addressing the root cause has never been popular, for human rights, or for environmental problems. But I ask myself, what holds for the future without the political will and courage

of the custodians of international conventions to look at the problem at its source, other than the demise of the principles contained in these international instruments and the “banalization” of the acts of destruction?

Heritage protection and conservation cannot and must not ignore the valid quest for development and modernity that nations and their citizens demand. One after another, issues of fundamental importance to conservation and development, that together form the quality of life, need to be addressed. I have therefore asked that the issue of World Heritage and mining be presented to the forthcoming sessions of the Bureau and the Committee. As Article 5 of the Convention states, the adoption of a general policy to give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes, remain the key to World Heritage protection.

This then, brings me to the fifth task of the Committee, and perhaps the most important of all tasks, that of public awareness-building and education for World Heritage conservation. It calls for us all to invest in intelligence. For without the understanding and support of the public at large, without the respect and daily care of the local community, who are the true custodians of World Heritage, no amount of funds, no army of experts will suffice in protecting the sites. In this connection, I am happy that the Committee during my chairmanship accepted the validity of traditional management regime as a protection mechanism required in the fulfilment of the conditions for inscription.

To facilitate the work of the States Parties and the Secretariat in the production and dissemination of educational and information material on World Heritage, the Committee, also during the last session, reached a consensus on a set of general guidelines and on a strategic orientation on public information and fund-raising issues. Again, I hope that these guidelines, as tools for action, will enable all of us to take full advantage of both traditional and locally-based means of community education, as well as new information technologies which are revolutionizing our society. Democratization of access to knowledge and the strengthening of civil society are part of the World Heritage conservation process.

Mr President, the ability of the Committee in fulfilling these tasks, you will agree, depends on the efficiency and energy of the Secretariat. Therefore, I would be remiss if I failed to impress upon the General Assembly, the Committee’s deep appreciation for the excellent work of the Secretariat, particularly the Director and the staff of the World Heritage Centre. I have myself witnessed how hard the Centre has had to work during the Bureau and Committee meetings. If the Committee has managed to accomplish its work only through the suppression of coffee breaks, the prolongation of sessions, and even the organization of an extra-ordinary session, the Secretariat has had to work even later into the night, even without meal breaks, to ensure the smooth deliberation of the Committee.

This situation cannot continue. The working method of the Committee needs to be reviewed

so that it can continue to meet the challenges responsibly. And the World Heritage Centre needs to be strengthened with more staff and financial resources. In this connection, I wish to remind the representatives of the States Parties, that a Draft Resolution on the strengthening of the World Heritage Centre has been submitted to the General Assembly. I hope that you will all agree that the importance of the Centre's work merits every support we can provide.

Lastly, I would like to express, on behalf of the World Heritage Committee, our sincere gratitude to the Royal Government of Morocco for its generosity in hosting the forthcoming session of the Committee in Marrakesh. I hope that the session will be attended by as many States Parties as possible – both as members and as observers.

Mr President,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In concluding my report, I would like to say that this past year as Chair of the World Heritage Committee, has strengthened the conviction that I had gained during my years of diplomatic service covering all five continents of the world. That is the conviction that it is not money that makes the world turn around, but pride and dignity. Pride over one's inherited and acquired possessions, whether individual, communal or national, and the recognition by others of this value, I believe, are both the source of human dignity and the motivating force for creativity. Because we cherish, we protect, and to protect, we share...

Thank you for your attention.

**ANNEX II**

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF  
STATES  
PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Paris, 28 - 29 October 1999**

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- **Considering** that the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, referred to here under as the 1972 Convention, is a general framework for international co-operation,
  - **Underlining** the importance of finding the correct balance between the various activities linked to the implementation of the Convention, in particular nominations of properties on the List, reporting on the state of conservation, training of specialists, and improving public awareness to safeguard the heritage of humankind,
  - **Noting** that the representative nature of the World Heritage List has been the subject of numerous debates by the World Heritage Committee since 1979,
  - **Recognizing** that since the adoption of the Global Strategy by the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in December 1994 with a view to improving the representativity of the List, this objective has not been attained, despite the remarkable efforts of the Secretariat and States Parties concerned,
  - **Noting** that at present **two-thirds** of the States Parties have fewer than three sites on the List and that their heritage of outstanding universal value is still under-represented or not represented,
1. **Agrees** to give its full support for the implementation of the Convention, in the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List,
  2. **Recognizes** the interest of all the States Parties and the advisory bodies in preserving the authority of the 1972 Convention, by improving, through appropriate means, the representativity of the World Heritage List which must reflect the diversity of all cultures and ecosystems of all regions,
  3. **Endorses** the objectives of the Global Strategy while **reaffirming** the sovereign rights of the States Parties and the sovereign role of the General Assembly,
  4. **Shares** the will expressed by the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session in December 1998 "to move from recommendations to action" and to improve the representativity of the List, and therefore:

### A. Invites all the States Parties to:

- i. Give the highest priority to the *"adoption of a general policy which aims to give the*



*cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes", according to Article 5 of the 1972 Convention,*

- ii. Take measures to redress the imbalance and improve the representativity of the World Heritage List, in order to reinforce the authority of the 1972 Convention,
- iii. Prepare or re-examine their tentative lists in the light of the methodology developed and regional and thematic definitions by focusing on categories of heritage which are still under-represented on the List,
- iv. Rigorously establish the outstanding universal value of properties when preparing the tentative lists,
- v. Give priority to the submission of nominations resulting from regional consultations in the categories under-represented that highlight notably the interaction between human beings and their environment and human beings in society, expressing the diversity and richness of living or past cultures.

**B. Invites the States Parties that already have a substantial number of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List to:**

- i. Apply paragraph 6 (vii) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention:
  - a. by spacing voluntarily their nominations according to conditions that they will define, and/or
  - b. by proposing only properties falling into categories still under-represented, and/or
  - c. by linking each of their nominations with a nomination presented by a State Party whose heritage is under-represented, or
  - d. by deciding, on a voluntary basis, to suspend the presentation of new nominations, and

to inform the Committee of the measures taken,

- ii. Initiate and encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation with States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented in the List within the framework of the preparation of tentative lists, nominations and training programmes,

- iii. Give priority to the re-examination of their tentative lists within the framework of regional consultations and to the preparation of periodic reports.

**C. Invites the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List to:**

- i. Give priority to the preparation of tentative lists and nominations,
- ii. Initiate and consolidate at regional level, partnerships based on the exchange of technical expertise,
- iii. Encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation so as to increase their expertise and the technical capacities of institutions in charge of the protection, safeguard and management of their heritage,
- iv. Participate, as much as possible, in the meetings of the World Heritage Committee.

**D. Invites the advisory bodies to:**

- i. Pursue their collaboration with the Secretariat for the preparation and co-ordination of regional consultations,
- ii. Pursue their programmes of thematic studies and the classification of the themes into sub-themes, on the basis of the tentative lists prepared by States Parties and the recommendations of the regional experts meetings,
- iii. Observe the greatest scientific rigour during the evaluation of the proposals for inscription, so that the decisions of the Committee can reflect more systematically the positive results of the implementation of the Global Strategy,
- iv. Develop mechanisms that would give experts of the regions under-represented on the List the necessary training to prepare and evaluate nominations and ensure the state of conservation of properties.

**E. Invites the World Heritage Committee to:**

- i. Continue its actions undertaken within the framework of the Global Strategy,
- ii. Provide the necessary resources from the World Heritage Fund to support the efforts of the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List, in order to increase the number of their nominations,
- iii. Adopt a regional and multi-year Action Plan for the implementation of the Global Strategy, as a follow-up to the Action Plan adopted in 1999,

- iv. Evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Global Strategy Action Plan with the participation of all States Parties and define, should the need arise, adjustment measures to fulfil its objectives.

**F. Invites the Secretariat of the Convention to:**

- i. Pursue its collaboration with the advisory bodies in the framework of regional consultations,
- ii. Support in particular the efforts of States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List in the preparation of their tentative lists and nominations,
- iii. Ensure that the human resources allocated to the implementation of the Action Plan are consistent with its objectives,
- iv. Submit to the General Assembly a progress report on the implementation of the regional and multi-year Action Plan.

**G. Invites the international community and more particularly the donor agencies to:**

- i. Support, in co-operation with the advisory bodies and the Secretariat, the protection of cultural and natural heritage and the implementation of the 1972 Convention,
- ii. Give priority to the actions directed towards the implementation of the Global Strategy, undertaken in States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List.

**The General Assembly invites all States Parties, the advisory bodies and the Secretariat to transmit this resolution to the concerned agencies.**

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

**TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION  
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II  
28-29 October 1999**

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

- **Considering** that the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, referred to here under as the 1972 Convention, is a general framework for international co-operation,
- **Underlining** the importance of finding the correct balance between the various activities linked to the implementation of the Convention, in particular nominations of properties on the List, reporting on the state of conservation, training of specialists, and improving public awareness to safeguard the heritage of humankind,
- **Noting** that the representative nature of the World Heritage List has been the subject of numerous debates by the World Heritage Committee since 1979,
- **Recognizing** that since the adoption of the Global Strategy by the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in December 1994 with a view to improving the representativity of the List, this objective has not been attained, despite the remarkable efforts of the Secretariat and States Parties concerned,

- **Noting** that at present **two-thirds** of the States Parties have fewer than three sites on the List and that their heritage of outstanding universal value is still under-represented or not represented,
1. **Agrees** to give its full support for the implementation of the Convention, in the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List,
  2. **Recognizes** the interest of all the States Parties and the advisory bodies in preserving the authority of the 1972 Convention, by improving, through appropriate means, the representativity of the World Heritage List which must reflect the diversity of all cultures and ecosystems of all regions,
  3. **Endorses** the objectives of the Global Strategy while **reaffirming** the sovereign rights of the States Parties and the sovereign role of the General Assembly,
  4. **Shares** the will expressed by the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session in December 1998 "to move from recommendations to action" and to improve the representativity of the List, and therefore:

**A. Invites all the States Parties to:**

- i. Give the highest priority to the *"adoption of a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes"*, according to Article 5 of the 1972 Convention,
- ii. Take measures to redress the imbalance and improve the representativity of the World Heritage List, in order to reinforce the authority of the 1972 Convention,
- iii. Prepare or re-examine their tentative lists in the light of the

methodology developed and regional and thematic definitions by focusing on categories of heritage which are still under-represented on the List,

- iv. Rigorously establish the outstanding universal value of properties when preparing the tentative lists,
- v. Give priority to the submission of nominations resulting from regional consultations in the categories under-represented that highlight notably the interaction between human beings and their environment and human beings in society, expressing the diversity and richness of living or past cultures.

**B. Invites the States Parties that already have a substantial number of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List to:**

- i. Apply paragraph 6 (vii) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention:
  - a. by spacing voluntarily their nominations according to conditions that they will define, and/or
  - b. by proposing only properties falling into categories still under-represented, and/or
  - c. by linking each of their nominations with a nomination presented by a State Party whose heritage is under-represented, or
  - d. by deciding, on a voluntary basis, to suspend the presentation of new nominations, and

to inform the Committee of the measures taken,

- ii. Initiate and encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation with States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented in the List within the framework of the preparation of tentative lists, nominations and training programmes,

- iii. Give priority to the re-examination of their tentative lists within the framework of regional consultations and to the preparation of periodic reports.

**C. Invites the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List to:**

- i. Give priority to the preparation of tentative lists and nominations,
- ii. Initiate and consolidate at regional level, partnerships based on the exchange of technical expertise,
- iii. Encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation so as to increase their expertise and the technical capacities of institutions in charge of the protection, safeguard and management of their heritage,
- iv. Participate, as much as possible, in the meetings of the World Heritage Committee.

**D. Invites the advisory bodies to:**

- i. Pursue their collaboration with the Secretariat for the preparation and co-ordination of regional consultations,
- ii. Pursue their programmes of thematic studies and the classification of the themes into sub-themes, on the basis of the tentative lists prepared by States Parties and the recommendations of the regional experts meetings,
- iii. Observe the greatest scientific rigour during the evaluation of the proposals for inscription, so that the decisions of the Committee can reflect more systematically the positive results of the implementation of the Global Strategy,
- iv. Develop mechanisms that would give experts of the regions under-represented on the List the necessary training to prepare and evaluate nominations and ensure the state of conservation of properties.

**E. Invites the World Heritage Committee to:**

- i. Continue its actions undertaken within the framework of the Global Strategy,
- ii. Provide the necessary resources from the World Heritage Fund to support the efforts of the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List, in order to increase the number of their nominations,
- iii. Adopt a regional and multi-year Action Plan for the implementation of the Global Strategy, as a follow-up to the Action Plan adopted in 1999,
- iv. Evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Global Strategy Action Plan with the participation of all States Parties and define, should the need arise, adjustment measures to fulfil its objectives.

**F. Invites the Secretariat of the Convention to:**

- i. Pursue its collaboration with the advisory bodies in the framework of regional consultations,
- ii. Support in particular the efforts of States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List in the preparation of their tentative lists and nominations,
- iii. Ensure that the human resources allocated to the implementation of the Action Plan are consistent with its objectives,
- iv. Submit to the General Assembly a progress report on the implementation of the regional and multi-year Action Plan.

**G. Invites the international community and more particularly the donor agencies to:**

- i. Support, in co-operation with the advisory bodies and the Secretariat, the protection of cultural and natural heritage and the implementation of



the 1972 Convention,

- ii. Give priority to the actions directed towards the implementation of the Global Strategy, undertaken in States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List.

**The General Assembly invites all States Parties, the advisory bodies and the Secretariat to transmit this resolution to the concerned agencies.**

# World Heritage

# 23 COM

**Distribution limited**

**WHC-99/CONF.209/8Add  
Paris, 10 November 1999  
Original: French**

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

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

**WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE**

**Twenty-third session  
Marrakesh, Morocco  
29 November - 4 December 1999**

**Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda: Report on the implementation of the regional activities described in the Global Strategy Action Plan adopted by the Committee at its twenty-second session.**

## SUMMARY

This addendum was prepared after the twelfth session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention which was held at UNESCO Headquarters on 28 and 29 October 1999, and which adopted a resolution on «The ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List» which appears as [Annex II](#) to the report of the General Assembly presented in Document WHC- 99/CONF.209/7. The resolution identifies the partners involved in the process of the implementation of the Global Strategy and invites them to take action. The General Assembly also took note of a resolution prepared by the twenty-third session of the Bureau, to the Director-General of UNESCO.

**Decision required:** The Committee may wish to approve the means by which the different partners shall report upon the actions they have undertaken in following up on the two afore-mentioned resolutions.

1. The discussions of the General Assembly that preceded the adoption by consensus of the Resolution on «The ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List» are reproduced in paragraphs 40 to 48 of the Document [WHC-99/CONF.209/7](#) and the adopted resolution in [Annex II](#).

2. Paragraph 42: «*France's opinion that a strategy must be developed with three main components: (i) definition of the objectives, (ii) establishment of action plans with timetables, and (iii) an evaluation procedure, found an echo amongst the speakers who affirmed the need to move from recommendations to action*» requires a review of the means for collecting information on the actions to be undertaken by the partners mentioned in the resolution so as to permit a preliminary evaluation of the implementation of the Global Strategy at the thirteenth General Assembly of States Parties to be held in 2001.

Consequently, the Committee might examine, amend and/or approve the following procedure that was established on the basis of the resolution adopted.

**A. All States Parties** may be called upon to report each year to the Committee on:

- (i) significant activities having an impact on *«the adoption of a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes»* in accordance with Article 5 of the 1972 Convention;
- (ii) the preparation or re-examination of: *«their tentative lists in the light of the methodology developed and regional and thematic definitions by focusing on categories of heritage which are still under-represented on the List»*;
- (iii) the preparation of nominations for inscription: *«resulting from regional consultations in the categories under-represented that highlight notably the interaction between human beings and their environment and human beings in society, expressing the diversity and richness of living or past cultures»*.

**B. Those States Parties already having a substantial number of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List** could be called upon to make a report to the Committee each year on:

- (i) the measures undertaken, on a voluntary basis, to improve the representativity of the List;
- (ii) bilateral co-operative activities that they have encouraged for the benefit of: *« those States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List in the framework of the preparation of tentative lists, nominations for inscription and training programmes »*;
- (iii) the re-examination of their tentative lists *« within framework of regional meetings and the preparation of periodic reports »*.

**C. States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List** may be called upon to make a report, each year, to the Committee on:

- (i) at the national level, the measures they have undertaken to give *« priority to the preparation of tentative lists and nominations for inscription»*;
- (ii) at the regional level, on *« partnerships based on the exchange of technical expertise»*;
- (iii) at the international level, on *«bilateral and multilateral co-operation to increase their expertise and the technical capacities of the institutions responsible for the protection, safeguarding and management of their heritage»*;

(iv) the efforts and assistance that have enabled them to participate in the meetings of the World Heritage Committee.

#### **D. Advisory Bodies**

In accordance with Chapter IX.21.6 of the Report of the twenty- second session of the Committee in 1998 which *«urged the advisory bodies to pursue further work on breaking down the themes into sub-themes, taking into consideration the recommendations of relevant expert meetings. Particular attention should be given to secure the highest level of scientific and technical consensus. The advisory bodies are asked to report on progress made and suggest any concrete decisions to be taken by future sessions of the Committee»*. This was reiterated in the text of the resolution, thus the Advisory Bodies could be called upon to report upon:

- (i) *«their thematic study programmes and the classification of the themes into sub-themes using the tentative lists prepared by the States Parties and the recommendations of the regional expert meetings»*; and
- (ii) *«the mechanisms to provide the experts of the under- represented regions on the List with the necessary training to prepare and evaluate the nominations for inscription and ensure the state of conservation of the properties»*.

#### **E. The Committee could:**

- (i) request the Secretariat to integrate the above-mentioned information into the regional action plans to be examined at the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions of the Committee.
- (ii) request the Secretariat to prepare a model for the evaluation of the actions undertaken notably by the States Parties, the advisory bodies, and the Secretariat, as well as the activities approved in the framework of Document WHC- 99/CONF.209/8, and to submit it to the twenty-fourth session of the Committee.

#### **F. The Secretariat of the Convention could be called upon to:**

- (i) *«continue its collaboration with the advisory bodies in the framework of the regional consultations»*;
- (ii) request, by circular letter, States Parties, to provide information on the actions they have taken at the national level;

(iii) *«ensure that the human resources designated to carry out the Action Plan are coherent with the objectives to be achieved»;*

(iv) disseminate to donor agencies the text of the adopted resolution so that they give *« priority to actions undertaken in the States Parties where heritage is still under-represented on the List, for the implementation of the Global Strategy»;*

(v) keep the Committee and/or the Bureau informed on the report *« on the state of progress of the regional and pluri-annual Action Plan »* which will be submitted to the thirteenth General Assembly of States Parties.

3. The General Assembly also adopted by consensus the following resolution, which was presented by its President:

**"The General Assembly of States Parties:**

*Underlining the importance of an equitable representation of the World Heritage Committee and the need to increase the number of its members,*

*Taking into consideration the intervention of the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee on this subject,*

***Requests the World Heritage Committee:***

- a. *to set up a working group to study this question and to submit proposals to the thirteenth General Assembly of States Parties,*
- b. *to request the inscription of an item on the agenda of the thirty-first General Conference concerning this issue."*

4. The Committee might decide that this reflection be taken up in the framework of the deliberations of the Strategic Working Group, ref. Document WHC-99/CONF.209/9.

---

wg-replist/conf8add.htm  
25 January 2000

[Home](#)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization  
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



## Centre du Patrimoine Mondial World Heritage Centre

7, place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris 07SP

1, rue Miolis  
75732 Paris cedex 15

Tel: +33 (0)1 45 68 10 00  
Fax: +33 (0)1 45 67 16 90

Date: 13 December 1999

Ref: WHC/74/129eng

**Subject: Follow-up to the Resolutions adopted by the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I have the pleasure to transmit to you the Report of the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties, and to inform you that the Report of the twenty-third session of the World Heritage Committee states that:

*V.1 Mr. Isidore Monsai (Benin), Reporteur of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention presented the report (WHC-99.CONF.209/7) of thi session.*

*V.2 In qualifying the session as "historic", he reported on the convergence of views relating to the actions proposed in the framework of the Global Strategy and in particular he emphasized the two substantial resolutions unanimously adopted by the States Parties, namely the resolution on "the ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List" and the one relating to*



*an equitable representation within the Committee.*

*V.3 The Document WHC-99/CONF.209/8Add, submitted proposals referring to the implementation of the two resolutions that demand close examination by the Committee. Referring in particular to the first resolution, he emphasized that in the opinion of many of the delegates attending the General Assembly, its application should be implicit to a true political will.*

*V.4 He invited all the partners involved in the implementation of the Global Strategy to arm themselves with this will and thanked the Secretariat for their excellent work and their determination in the spearhead process.."*

Moreover:

*"VI.15 The Director of the Centre referred to Document WHC-99/CONF.209/8Add that presents the follow-up of the two resolutions adopted by the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties (October 1999): (a) "Ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List", and (b) "The equitable representation in the Committee". He proposed that the Centre address a letter to all the representatives of States Parties in Paris as well as to ICOMOS inviting them to a meeting to be held at UNESCO Headquarters in mid-January 2000 to constitute two working groups which would define their mandates, their working methods and their development. These groups will submit their reports to the twenty-fourth session of the Bureau in June 2000. The delegates of Belgium, Finland, Greece, Italy and the Observer of France, supported this proposal which was adopted. The Delegate of Greece underlined the legal issues to be discussed by the working group that will deal with equitable representation of the Committee and suggested that its Chair have legal qualifications".*

In accordance with the decisions of the Committee, I am therefore inviting you to a meeting which will be held on **21 January 2000 in Room XII from 10h00 to 13h00.**

The purpose of this meeting is to constitute two working groups in accordance with the general mandate defined by the Committee, it being understood that each group will subsequently define their terms of reference, their working methods and possible further development.

I am looking forward to your participation at this meeting at which a general discussion is expected to take place among the States Parties to enable the working groups to prepare recommendations to be submitted to the twenty-fourth session of the Bureau to be held at UNESCO Headquarters from **26 June to 1**

**July 2000.**

Please accept, Madam/Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mounir Bouchenaki', written over a horizontal line.

Mounir Bouchenaki  
Director  
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

**Enclosures:** [Report of the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties](#)  
[Document WHC-99/CONF.209/8Add](#)

## **RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT OF THE MEETING OF 21 JANUARY 2000**

### **(I. Monsi, Benin)**

\* \* \* \* \*

1. In accordance with the decision of the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-third session (29 November – 4 December 1999), the World Heritage Centre invited the Permanent Delegations of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention and ICOMOS to a meeting held on 21 January 2000, as decided by the Committee. The aim of the meeting was to constitute two working groups on the "Representativity of the World Heritage List" and "Equitable Representation within the Committee". Each group should define its mandate, its working methods and present its report to the twenty-fourth session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee in June 2000. Forty-six (46) States Parties and ICOMOS participated in this meeting.

2. In the opening session, Mr Mounir Bouchenaki, Director of the World Heritage Centre, first of all presented to the participants the content and the spirit of the Blue Note DG/Note/001 of 13 January 2000 relating to the World Heritage Centre. In this respect, he recalled that this Note is in line with the reforms taking place in the Organization and the clearly expressed will, many times reiterated by the Director-General to attach all units to the programme sectors, while indicating that the Centre should conserve its specificity. Mr Bouchenaki said that it was only the interest and concern for rationalisation and efficiency that motivated the decision of the Director-General to attach this Unit to the Culture Sector, as is stated in the Note. He also informed that the tasks for which the staff of the Centre was responsible would not be modified and no change in this respect would occur. Mr Bouchenaki recalled that the former Director-General had entrusted the Direction of the Centre under his direct authority "and, by delegation under that of the ADG/CLT or, in his absence, the ADG/SC". In terminating his preliminary remarks, Mr

Bouchenaki reassured the participants that the Centre would continue to ensure, as in the past, the Secretariat of the 1972 Convention.

3. In introducing the subject of the meeting, the Director of the Centre recalled that a working group on "The Representativity of the World Heritage List" and one on the "Equitable Representation within the Committee" had to be constituted. These two groups, which are open to all States Parties, should elect their Chairpersons and Rapporteurs.

4. At the proposal of Australia, and supported by other States Parties, it was thus decided, taking into account the success of the twelfth General Assembly (28-29 October 1999), to entrust the chairmanship of the meeting to H.E. Mr L.J. Hanrath, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of The Netherlands, who chaired that Assembly and the Rapporteur of the same Assembly, Mr Isidore Monsi (Benin), was also requested to prepare the minutes of the meeting.

5. Taking the floor, the Ambassador of The Netherlands, on behalf of the Rapporteur and himself, thanked the States Parties for their confidence. He then proposed that the two groups, that would be open to all States Parties, would comprise a dozen (12) members, two members from each electoral group. He also suggested that for practical reasons, each electoral group should consult in the meeting room to designate its members for the two working groups.

6. Following consultations, the electoral groups communicated the names of the States that would represent them in the two groups; the members of each working group then named their Chairperson and Rapporteur.

7. At the outcome of all these proceedings, the composition of the two working groups is set out below:

a. Working Group on the "Representativity of the World Heritage List":

**Chairperson:** H.E. Mr Olabiyi B.J. Yai, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Benin.

**Rapporteur:** H.E. Mr R.M. Peek, Permanent Delegate of Australia to UNESCO

**Members:** Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Romania, South Africa and Tunisia.

b. Working Group on the "Equitable Representation within the Committee"

**Chairperson:** H.E. Mr Jean Musitelli, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of France to UNESCO.

**Rapporteur:** Mr David Masek, Deputy Permanent Delegate of the Czech Republic.

**Members:** Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Philippines and Zimbabwe.

8. The two open-ended working groups should define their mandates, working methods and timetable in order to transmit their recommendations to the Director of the Centre by the end of April 2000 for their examination by the twenty-fourth session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee (June 2000).

9. The Director of the Centre said that he would designate a representative of the World Heritage Centre to each of these two groups. The advisory bodies of the Convention would also assist at these meetings.

This meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and a constructive spirit.

\* \* \* \* \*

[Home](#)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization  
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



## Centre du Patrimoine Mondial World Heritage Centre

7, place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris 07SP

1, rue Miolis  
75732 Paris cedex 15

Tel: +33 (0)1 45 68 10 00  
Fax: +33 (0)1 45 67 16 90

28 January 2000

Ref: WHC/74/168-B

**SUBJECT : MEETING HELD ON THE 21ST JANUARY 2000 ON  
FOLLOW UP OF THE APPROVED RESOLUTIONS BY THE  
TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES TO  
THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION**

Dear Madam, Dear Sir,

I am pleased to transmit to you in [annex I](#) the report prepared by Mr I. Monsi (Benin), Rapporteur of the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties.

I take this opportunity to thank you once again for your interest in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping letters and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

Mounir Bouchenaki  
Director  
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

**To:** States Parties Delegate to the  
World Heritage Convention (1972)

In French



DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE  
DE L'AUSTRALIE  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT  
DELEGATION  
TO UNESCO

Paris, 27 January 2000

## **FIRST MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP ON A REPRESENTATIVE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

On behalf of the Chairman of the Working Group, H.E. Mr O. Joseph Yai, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Benin, I have the honour to advise that the first meeting of the Working Group on a Representative World Heritage List will be held at 1000 hrs. on Wednesday 9 February 2000 in Room M8.25 at the Miollis Building (8th floor).

The Chairman has suggested that the draft agenda for the meeting should be the following:-

- Adoption of the Agenda
- Terms of Reference for the Working Group
- Working methods, including time-table
- General discussion
- Miscellaneous.

**Terms of Reference:**



It will be important from the outset to define the scope of our work. A useful starting point would be the relevant parts of the [resolution](#) adopted by the Conference of States parties in 1999 pertaining to "ways and means to ensure a more representative World Heritage List". The relevant documents are [WHC-99/CONF.206/7](#) and [WHC-99/CONF.209/8 Add.](#)

### **Working Methods:**

The Chairman would like to propose the following tentative schedule of meetings for the Working Group:

Wednesday 9 February

Wednesday 23 February

Wednesday 8 March

Wednesday 22 March

Wednesday 5 April.

All meetings would begin at 1000 hrs. If one or more of these dates is not suitable for members of the Working Group, it would be helpful to determine this at the meeting on 9 February and to agree on an alternative date. If meetings in addition to those mentioned above are required, these could be scheduled subsequently, although members will recall the requirement to complete the report of the Working Group no later than 30 April 2000.

Members will also recall that interpretation facilities will not be available for the Working Group meetings and the Group will therefore operate in French/English.

Members will recall that WHC Member States which are not members of the Working Group and the Advisory Bodies are invited to attend meetings of the Working Group as observers. To communicate with Member States and Advisory Bodies, an internet site is being established for the Working Group within the WHC web site. Details of accessing the site, which will also be used to update information on the Working Group's work will be advised at the meeting on 9 February.

## **General Discussion:**

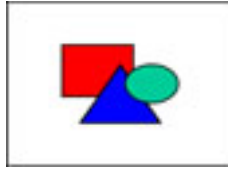
While much of the work of our first meeting will, of necessity, be of an organisational nature, it will be important to initiate a discussion of the substantive issues involved. It would therefore be most helpful if delegations attending the meeting were in a position to engage in an exchange of views on the subject. This will greatly facilitate the development of our work programme for subsequent meetings.

R.M. Peek  
Rapporteur

Members of the Working Group on a  
Representative World Heritage List

cc: Advisory Bodies

[En Anglais](#)



DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE  
DE L'AUSTRALIE  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT  
DELEGATION  
TO UNESCO

Paris, le 27 janvier 2000

**PREMIERE REUNION DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL  
SUR UNE LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL  
REPRESENTATIVE**

Au nom du Président du Groupe de travail, S. Exc. Monsieur O. Joseph Yai, Ambassadeur, Délégué permanent du Bénin, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la première réunion du Groupe de travail sur une Liste du patrimoine mondial représentative aura lieu le mercredi 9 février 2000, salle M.8.25, à Miollis (8<sup>e</sup> étage).

Le Président a suggéré que l'ordre du jour provisoire de la réunion soit le suivant :

- Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- Termes de référence du Groupe de travail
- Méthodes de travail, y compris calendrier
- Discussion générale
- Questions diverses.

## **Termes de référence :**

Il sera important de définir dès le départ l'objectif de nos travaux. Un point de départ utile pourrait être les parties pertinentes de la [résolution](#) adoptée en 1999 par l'Assemblée générale des Etats parties concernant « les moyens d'obtenir une Liste du patrimoine mondial représentative ». Les documents s'y référant sont [WHC-99/CONF.206/7](#) et [WHC-99/CONF.209/8Add.](#)

## **Méthodes de travail :**

Le Président propose les dates suivantes pour les prochaines réunions du Groupe de travail :

Mercredi 9 février

Mercredi 23 février

Mercredi 8 mars

Mercredi 22 mars

Mercredi 5 avril.

Toutes les réunions commenceront à 10h.00. Au cas où une de ces dates ne conviendrait pas aux membres du Groupe de travail, il serait souhaitable de le faire savoir à la réunion du 9 février et de choisir d'autres dates. Si des réunions supplémentaires s'avèrent nécessaires, elles seront programmées ultérieurement. Toutefois, il convient de se rappeler que le rapport du Groupe de travail doit être fini au plus tard le 30 avril 2000.

L'attention des membres du Groupe de travail est également attirée sur le fait que l'interprétation ne pourra pas être assurée pour ses réunions et qu'ils devront travailler en anglais/français.

Les Etats parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial qui ne sont pas membres du Groupe de travail ainsi que les Organismes consultatifs sont invités à participer comme observateurs aux réunions du Groupe de travail. Afin de communiquer avec les Etats parties et les organismes consultatifs, un site internet sera établi pour le Groupe de travail au sein du site web de WHC. Les détails concernant ce site qui servira pour rendre compte des travaux du Groupe de travail, seront fournis lors de la réunion du 9 février.

## **Discussion générale :**

Même si la première réunion du Groupe de travail portera, par nécessité, essentiellement sur les aspects relatifs à l'organisation des travaux, il sera important d'entamer une discussion sur les questions de fond. Il serait donc souhaitable que les délégations qui participeront à cette réunion soient à même d'engager un échange de vues sur ces sujets, ce qui faciliterait beaucoup le programme de travail des prochaines réunions.

R.M. Peek  
Rapporteur

Aux membres du Groupe de travail sur une  
Liste du patrimoine mondial représentative

cc: Organismes consultatifs

# Proposals for achieving a more representative sample of the cultural heritage on the World Heritage List

[Note This is a revised and updated version of a paper prepared for the Consultative Body established by the World Heritage Committee at its meeting in December 1997.]

## 1 The problem

It is generally recognized that the cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List do not truly reflect the cultural and geographical diversity of human achievement from the advent of *Homo sapiens sapiens*. This is manifested in two ways:

- A bias in favour of certain regions, notably Europe (including the Mediterranean basin and the European colonial cultures of the New World), the great prehispanic civilizations of Latin America, and certain Asian cultures, in particular those of China and India. The cultural heritages of vast regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa, central Asia, the Caribbean, and Oceania, scarcely figure on the List.
- Certain types of cultural property are disproportionately represented on the List: European and "European colonial" historic towns, Christian places of worship and monasteries, and archaeological sites (especially those of ancient Greece and Rome).

Recent developments within the World Heritage Committee, including the adoption of the Global Strategy, have resulted in the extension of the Convention to new areas and themes, in particular cultural landscapes, the industrial heritage, and the heritage of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, a study of the nominated properties in recent years has shown that neither of the problems identified above has been significantly affected by these developments.

This short paper offers some proposals for improving what is recognized by all the parties concerned as reflecting adversely on the World Heritage Convention.

## 2 The geographical imbalance

In January 2000 there were 480 cultural and 22 mixed properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. Of these, 190 were from the territories of nine States Parties - China, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Mexico, Spain, and the United Kingdom - as shown in [Table I](#): these represent 37.8% of the total, which are situated on the territories of 118 States Parties (this proportion has risen slightly from 36.5% in 1997).

Looking at the six European countries (France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom) alone, it will be seen that at the present time the 134 inscribed properties constitute 26.7% of the cultural/mixed site total.

### **3 The thematic imbalance**

The historic towns and town centres at present on the List represent *c* 25% of the total of inscribed cultural/mixed properties (this figure is based on the titles of inscribed properties, but there are other properties which might be considered to be historic centres <sup>1</sup>). The geographical distribution is very skewed, with *c* 60% in Europe, *c* 25% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remainder spread over the Arab States, Asia, North America, and Africa.

Christian sites and monuments of all denominations (Roman Catholic, Greek and Russian Orthodox, Armenian, etc) and of all forms (cathedrals, abbeys, monasteries, churches, etc) are heavily represented on the List. There are nearly 80 at the present time, the overwhelming majority of them in Europe. This contrasts with the handful of monuments of other great world religions, such as Buddhism, Islam, or Hinduism.

The total number of archaeological sites is *c* 140. Of these, over 40 are from the classical Mediterranean civilizations (Egypt, Greece, Rome), and there is an equivalent number of prehistoric sites from all regions.

By contrast, the industrial heritage is poorly represented, with no more than a dozen properties that may be considered to represent human technological achievement (ironworks, salt-mine, canal, mines, railways, etc). Not surprisingly, perhaps, these are so far exclusively located almost exclusively in Europe and European colonial settlements in the Americas. ICOMOS is working closely with TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) to identify major industrial monuments and sites that might be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. Comparative studies have been completed on historic bridges, historic canals, historic railways, and "company towns," and others are in progress on historic non-ferrous mining sites and monuments, coal mines, and sites associated with the food industry.

The twentieth century heritage is also still very poorly represented, by one town (Brasilia), the architecture of Antoni Gaudí and Lluís Domènech i Montaner in Barcelona, a group of significant

*Bauhaus* buildings in Dessau and Weimar, and the Forest Cemetery (Skogskyrkogården) in Stockholm. (Although constructed in the twentieth century, Auschwitz concentration camp and the Hiroshima Peace Memorial were inscribed on the List for reasons other than their direct cultural significance.) ICOMOS is working with DoCoMoMo (the International Committee for the Documentation and Conservation of Monuments of the Modern Movement) in identifying the most significant monuments and sites of that significant cultural movement. ICOMOS has organized several regional meetings on the wider architectural heritage of the twentieth century in the past five years.

The concept of the cultural landscape has only recently been introduced into the ambit of the World Heritage Convention. ICOMOS has played a leading role in evolving definitions and policies for the recognition and protection of cultural landscapes, through a number of meetings at national and regional level since 1993, and continues to make a major contribution in this important field of activity.

#### **4 Proposals for correcting the imbalance**

##### *a Limitation of new nominations from States Parties already well represented on the List*

In paragraph 6(vii) of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* the Committee "invites States Parties to consider whether their cultural heritage is already well represented on the List and if so to slow down voluntarily their rate of submission of further nominations." An examination of Table I suggests that in several cases States Parties are not respecting this injunction.

The Committee should as a matter of urgency once again draw the attention of States Parties to this paragraph. It may wish to proceed further, by seeking agreement to the implementation of a maximum of two new or deferred nominations annually for each State Party with more than ten properties inscribed on the List.

##### *b Limitation of the total number of new nominations accepted for consideration by the Committee each year*

Whilst ICOMOS does not favour the application of a *numerus clausus* to the World Heritage List, in view of the enlargement of its scope in recent years, the Committee may wish to consider imposing a limit on the number of new nominations that it will consider each year. This will be of benefit in that, if it is set at a reasonable level, it will allow the Advisory Bodies adequate time to carry out evaluations of nominated properties of the quality expected of them by the Committee. At the present time the resources of both organizations (ICOMOS and IUCN) are stretched to the maximum, and the number of new nominations received each year continues to rise remorselessly: in 2000 ICOMOS is required to



evaluation 63 new or deferred nominations, and other deferred nominations may be expected to come forward during the course of the year.

This proposal would also assist the Committee in its ever-growing workload, and permit it to allocate more of its time to other activities of equal, if not greater, importance to the implementation of the Convention, such as reports on the state of conservation of sites and monuments already inscribed on the List, educational and promotional work, and the intellectual development of the Convention by means of comparative and other studies.

*c Modification of the timetable for meetings of the Committee and Bureau*

The increased number of new nominations and the much greater attention being given to state of conservation reports on properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List is subjecting the meetings of the Bureau and the Committee to enormous strain. ICOMOS wishes to put forward again a proposal made two years ago to relieve this pressure (which will become even greater once the system of periodic reporting on a regional basis comes into full effect).

It is suggested that consideration might be given to abandoning the present practice of submitting all new nominations to the Bureau at its meeting in June. This would allow more time for the discussion of matters pertaining to state of conservation, finance, and general development of the Convention. The main presentations of new nominations would be made to the full meeting of the Committee in December (at which only urgent state of conservation reports would be considered). Such a change of procedure would be to the advantage of States Parties, in that the Advisory Bodies would have a longer period for the evaluation of nominations. There would follow a longer period for discussions to take place between the Advisory Bodies and States Parties in cases of referral, which is very short under the present arrangements and which may prejudice eventual inscription in some cases.

*d Enhanced implementation of the Global Strategy*

A series of regional meetings has been held since 1995, aimed at encouraging States Parties in under-represented regions to prepare nominations. This is beginning to produce results, but the process is a slow one, since there is a need to provide assistance to the authorities and to the professionals directly responsible for the protection and conservation of monuments and sites in these countries in implementing the procedures involved, as well as in appreciating the expanded concept of the Convention embodied in the Global Strategy.

The policy of "twinning," whereby a State Party already well represented on the List and with experience in the mechanics and objectives of the Convention could provide assistance to one or more under-represented States Parties, with the involvement of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, should be actively promoted. There is already a number of successful models for this type of supportive action, notably between States Parties in Africa and Scandinavia.

*e Scrutiny of well represented categories of property*

It is generally recognized that certain categories of cultural property are well represented on the List. These include historic towns and town centres in Europe, Iberian colonial towns in the Americas, Greek and Roman archaeological sites and monuments, prehistoric rock-art sites, and Christian monuments. ICOMOS has in recent years carried out comparative studies of, *inter alia*, Iberian colonial towns in the Americas, rock-art sites, fossil hominid sites, and Roman theatres and amphitheatres. These have already proved their usefulness in recent evaluations. Similar studies should be carried out for other categories, to be identified by the Committee in collaboration with the Advisory Body. The specific criteria for evaluating different categories of cultural property that these studies produce would be available for the Committee and the Advisory Bodies in the preparation and evaluation of nominations. They would also be of value to States Parties, to assist them in judging whether or not to nominate properties in these categories.

Such a procedure would complement work being done by ICOMOS in fields already identified as being under-represented, and also that resulting from the enhanced implementation of the Global Strategy, which will involve a substantial element of comparative study of this kind.

<sup>1</sup> The categories used in this analysis are provisional, based on an unofficial working classification developed by ICOMOS for internal use. As a result the figures quoted, which are approximations, should only be treated as indicative, since they are susceptible to slightly differing interpretations of the nature of certain properties.

ICOMOS, Paris

February 2000

C:\whgen\imbalance.doc

**TABLE I Analysis of Current and Potential Inscriptions from "most represented" States Parties**

This table relates to the nine States Parties with more than ten inscriptions  
(cultural properties and mixed sites) on the List at the end of 1999

---

<i>State Party</i>	<i>Year of Ratification</i>	<i>No of properties inscribed</i>				<i>New nominations</i>	<i>No of properties on World heritage List December 1999</i>	<i>Potential no of properties on World Heritage List December 2000</i>
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
China	1985	2	3	2	2	4	20	24
France	1975	1	2	2	1	-	25	25
Germany	1976	3	-	1	2	3	21	24
Greece	1981	1	-	-	2	1	16	17
India	1977	-	-	-	1	-	17	17
Italy	1978	4	10	3	1	2	30	32
Mexico	1984	2	1	2	2	-	19	19
Spain	1982	2	3	2	2	5	28	33
UK	1984	-	1	1	1	2	14	16

---

**THIS DOCUMENT HAS NOT BEEN CLEARED BY MEMBERS OF THE WORKING GROUP. IT REPRESENTS NO MORE THAN A BRIEF SUMMATION OF THE ISSUES DISCUSSED, AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE RAPPORTEUR**

## **Rapporteur's Notes**

### **Working Group I: Representativity of the World Heritage List: First Meeting, 9 February 2000**

The Working Group met from 1000-1230 with some 25 Member States, including of the members of the working group, and one advisory body (ICOMOS) attending. A letter from IUCN was also before the Group.

## **Agenda**

The agenda as proposed by the Chairman in the letter of invitation was adopted with a minor adjustment in the order of items.

## **Working methods, including timetable**

Several participants expressed the view that the timetable and proposed duration of meetings put forward by the Chairman in the letter of invitation would not facilitate the participation of experts from capitals. From their perspective it was important to have expert input on what was a complex issue. Suggestions were made that the group meet for one or two days at a time and less frequently than suggested by the Chair, with intersessional contact by electronic means.

A number of participants supported the approach by the Chair, noting that expert input could be provided to the group by fax and internet, and that governments could draw on expert opinion in capitals. It was noted that even with meetings of one or two days duration capital-based representation would only be feasible for countries relatively close to Paris. Others commented that, for them, the issues involved were essentially ones of process and political will rather than issues requiring expert input at a technical level.

**As a result of this discussion it was agreed that the next meeting of the group would be on 29 February at 1000 and that the meeting would run all day. The meeting following this would be on Tuesday 21 March, also for a full day. A further meeting in April, to be scheduled at a later date, would be necessary to finalise the group's report to the Bureau.**

The Chair, and others, urged participants to contribute specific ideas with a practical focus intersessionally using fax or the internet to distribute material. The Chair noted that the Rapporteur and he stood ready to engage in informal contact between meetings if individual participants so desired.

## **Terms of Reference**

It was noted that the resolution adopted by the Assembly of States Parties (Annex II WHC-99/CONF.206/7), together with the Committee decision from Marrakesh (WHC-99/CONF.209/8 Add) should form the basic terms of reference for the working group. The Chair emphasised that the ultimate goal of the Working Group was to come up with an action plan based on the resolution.

## **General Discussion**

A number of participants commented that the issue of a representative list had been discussed many times before and that various measures of a voluntary nature had been proposed. The measures set out in the 1972 Convention relating to achieving a representative list were also noted. It was now time to move to implementation of measures which would improve the representativity of the List. However this could only be done if there was good will and solidarity from all parties. Member States needed to recognise the problem and accept their responsibility to agree practical measures to address it. The Chair emphasised that the present imbalance was damaging to the Convention as a whole, not just those States that were under-represented.

On several occasions the view was expressed that proposals put forward by the group needed to be of the kind that would be likely to be acceptable to the Committee and the Assembly of States Parties. While several participants emphasised that the measures proposed should be positive rather than restrictive, it was also noted that the problem could not be resolved solely by increasing inscriptions from under represented regions and categories. Another participant suggested that, rather than use the negative/positive terminology, the Working Group should approach the issue from the point of view of viable/nonviable

measures.

It was noted, without disagreement being expressed, that it would not be desirable to attempt to change the Convention itself (for example, by seeking to recast the definition of "universal values"). There was some support for the view that modification of the Operational Guidelines might be contemplated if this was required.

The importance of avoiding duplication with other work presently under way (or which had already been done) and similarly, of drawing on this work where relevant was noted. One example given was the current work being done on the concept of Geoparks.

### **The Scope of the Problem and Resource Issues**

Several participants underlined the need to define the problem: which regions/countries (or cultures, biosystems or civilisations) were under-represented; how should under-representation be defined; and what was the cause of under-representation (for example, legal issues, lack of resources). Having ascertained the problem measures to address it could be developed.

Several participants commented on the need to find more resources with which the Centre could contribute to addressing the problem of under-representation. One participant noted that the Centre was at present so overwhelmed with processing applications for inscription that it had no time to assist in the development of proposals for under-represented categories. Another expressed the view that there might not be a need to seek additional funds. These might be found by reallocation within the WHCentre budget and by the use of extrabudgetary contributions such as the large grant recently made available to the Centre by the UN Foundation.

**The Chair said he would ask the Secretariat to provide a briefing on budgetary and resource issues in the context of the Group's mandate at the next meeting.**

### **Moratorium**

The issue of a moratorium on inscription came up on several occasions. Most participants felt that this would not be acceptable as a compulsory measure. Although several noted that previous calls for voluntary restraint had not been effective. Nonetheless there was a widely held view that a significant slowdown of proposals from over-represented categories was most desirable. Some participants added that it would be essential to use such a breathing space to best effect, for example, through use of the resources freed up to assist under-represented areas in

developing proposals for inscription. One participant suggested that an alternative approach to a moratorium might be to develop performance monitoring with regard to new inscription proposals in over-represented categories. This monitoring should be the subject of periodic reporting. In other situations he had noted that explicit scrutiny by peer groups had had a beneficial effect.

## **Process Issues**

The representative of ICOMOS commented that in the last few years the increase in the volume of proposed sites for inscription had been overwhelming, placing a heavy load on the advisory bodies, and on the Committee itself. This trend was clearly going to continue if nothing was done. One result of this upsurge in interest was that the quantity of proposals was having a damaging effect on the quality of consideration both by the advisory bodies and the Committee. His attempt at the Committee meeting in Kyoto to draw attention to this important problem, and to encourage member states to address it in a substantive way, had had little impact. Several participants strongly supported these views.

It was noted that the Member States had little or no control over the priority given to examination of proposals by the advisory bodies and over inclusion of proposed inscriptions on the Committee/Bureau agenda. Several participants expressed the view that until Member States exercised their proper function as managers of the Convention this problem would continue. In the present circumstances the Committee was reluctant to discard months of work by the advisory bodies and tended to be little more than a rubber stamp. One participant suggested that the group should work towards agreement on how Member States should effectively be involved in controlling the sites to be given priority in advisory body examination and in the control of the flow of new proposals to the Bureau/Committee.

In terms of process, the representative of an advisory body suggested that, with the increase in proposals, perhaps the Bureau should, in future, focus on State of Conservation reports and the Committee on Proposals for new inscriptions.

## **Preparations for Next Meeting**

The Chair strongly urged participants to come to the next meeting with concrete proposals addressing various sections of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties pertaining to ways and means to ensure a more representative World Heritage list.

The next meeting of the Working Group will be held from 1000-1300 and 1500-1800 on Tuesday 29 February 2000 in Salle XIII (Bonvin)

## **Website**

The website address for the Working Group is:

<http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/>



**CE DOCUMENT N'A PAS RECU L'AGREMENT DES MEMBRES DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL. IL NE CONSTITUE QU'UN BREF RESUME DES QUESTIONS DISCUTEES, SELON L'INTERPRETATION DU RAPPORTEUR**

**Notes du Rapporteur**

**Groupe de travail I sur la Représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial, première réunion, 9 février 2000**

Le groupe de travail s'est réuni de 10h 00 à 12h 30 et a rassemblé quelque 25 Etats membres, dont les membres du groupe de travail, ainsi qu'un représentant d'un organe consultatif (l'ICOMOS). Le groupe a également reçu une lettre de l'UICN.

**Ordre du jour**

L'ordre du jour a été adopté tel que proposé par le Président dans la lettre d'invitation, avec un aménagement mineur de l'ordre des points à débattre.

**Méthodes de travail et calendrier**

Plusieurs participants ont exprimé le point de vue que le calendrier et la durée proposée des réunions soumis par le Président dans la lettre d'invitation ne faciliteraient pas la participation d'experts de différentes capitales. Selon eux, il était important de bénéficier de l'apport d'experts pour cette question complexe. Il a été suggéré que le groupe se réunisse un jour ou deux à la fois et moins fréquemment que ne l'avait proposé le Président, en gardant le contact par des moyens électroniques entre les sessions.

Un certain nombre de participants se sont ralliés aux vues du Président, en faisant remarquer que les experts pourraient fournir leur apport au groupe par fax et Internet et que les gouvernements pourraient prendre conseil auprès des experts dans les capitales. Il a été noté que même pour des réunions d'un jour ou deux, la représentation basée dans les capitales ne pourrait être assurée que pour les pays situés relativement près de Paris. D'autres participants ont indiqué que, selon eux,

les questions en jeu étaient essentiellement des questions de traitement des rapports et de volonté politique plutôt que des questions nécessitant l'avis d'experts à un niveau technique.

**A l'issue de cette discussion, il a été convenu que la prochaine réunion du groupe se tiendrait le 29 février à 10h 00 et qu'elle durerait toute la journée. La réunion suivante se tiendrait le mardi 21 mars, également toute la journée. Une autre réunion en avril, à fixer ultérieurement, serait nécessaire pour finaliser le rapport du groupe au Bureau.**

Le Président, ainsi que d'autres intervenants, ont vivement engagé les participants à communiquer différentes idées axées sur des aspects pratiques, entre les sessions, en diffusant les informations par fax ou par Internet. Le Président a noté que le Rapporteur et lui-même étaient prêts à engager des contacts informels entre les réunions si certains participants le désiraient.

## **Mandat**

Il a été noté que la résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Etats parties (Annexe II, WHC-99/CONF.206/7), ainsi que la décision du Comité à Marrakech (WHC-99/CONF.209/8 Add) constitueraient le mandat de base du groupe de travail. Le Président a souligné que le but essentiel du groupe de travail était de présenter un plan d'action basé sur la résolution.

## **Discussion générale**

Un certain nombre de participants ont indiqué que la question d'une Liste représentative avait déjà été débattue à maintes reprises et que l'on avait proposé diverses mesures spontanées. Les mesures présentées dans la Convention de 1972 et portant sur la manière d'obtenir une Liste représentative ont également été notées. Il fallait maintenant s'attacher à la mise en œuvre de mesures qui amélioreraient la représentativité de la Liste. Cela ne pourrait toutefois se faire que si tous les Etats parties faisaient preuve de bonne volonté et de solidarité. Les Etats membres devaient reconnaître le problème et accepter leur responsabilité de convenir de mesures pratiques pour le traiter. Le Président a souligné que le déséquilibre actuel était préjudiciable à la Convention dans son ensemble et non pas seulement aux Etats parties sous-représentés.

Il a été observé à plusieurs reprises que les propositions présentées par le groupe devaient être de nature à pouvoir être acceptées par le Comité et l'Assemblée des Etats parties. Alors que certains participants ont souligné que les mesures proposées devaient être positives plutôt que restrictives, il a également été noté

que le problème ne pouvait être résolu uniquement en augmentant le nombre d'inscriptions de régions et de catégories sous-représentées. Un autre participant a suggéré, plutôt que d'utiliser une terminologie positif/négatif, d'envisager la question du point de vue des mesures viables ou non viables.

Il a été noté, sans manifestations de désaccord, qu'il ne serait pas souhaitable de modifier la Convention elle-même (par exemple pour reformuler la définition de "valeurs universelles"). Certains se sont ralliés à la suggestion d'envisager de modifier les Orientations si nécessaire.

L'importance d'éviter une répétition inutile d'autres travaux actuellement en cours (ou déjà réalisés) et, de même, de s'inspirer de ces travaux, a été soulignée. Le travail en cours sur le concept de parc géologique a ainsi été cité en exemple.

### **Ampleur du problème et questions des ressources**

Plusieurs participants ont souligné la nécessité de définir le problème : qu'elles étaient les régions/pays (ou cultures, systèmes biologiques ou civilisations) sous-représentés ; comment définir la sous-représentation ; et qu'elle était la cause de la sous-représentation (par exemple les questions juridiques, le manque de ressources). Après avoir cerné le problème, on pourrait mettre au point des mesures pour le traiter.

Plusieurs participants ont fait allusion à la nécessité de trouver des ressources complémentaires pour permettre au Centre de traiter le problème de la sous-représentation. Un participant a indiqué que le Centre était actuellement tellement débordé par le traitement des demandes d'inscription qu'il n'avait pas le temps d'aider à la mise au point de propositions concernant les catégories sous-représentées. Un autre intervenant a estimé qu'il ne serait peut-être pas nécessaire de rechercher des fonds complémentaires ; on pourrait peut-être les trouver en effectuant une nouvelle répartition des fonds du budget du Centre du patrimoine mondial et en utilisant des contributions extrabudgétaires telles que l'importante subvention accordée récemment par la Fondation des Nations Unies. Le Président a déclaré qu'il demanderait au Secrétariat de fournir un exposé sur les questions budgétaires et des ressources à la prochaine réunion, dans le cadre du mandat du groupe.

### **Moratoire**

La question d'un moratoire sur l'inscription a été soulevée à plusieurs reprises. La plupart des participants ont estimé que cela ne serait pas souhaitable en tant que mesure obligatoire. Bien que plusieurs intervenants aient noté que les précédents

appels en faveur d'une restriction spontanée n'aient pas été suivis d'effets, un grand nombre ont estimé qu'un ralentissement significatif des propositions d'inscription émanant des catégories sur-représentées serait extrêmement souhaitable. Certains participants ont ajouté qu'il serait essentiel d'utiliser au mieux le temps ainsi mis à disposition, en utilisant par exemple les ressources dégagées pour aider les régions sous-représentées à mettre au point leurs propositions d'inscription. Un participant a suggéré comme autre solution à un moratoire, de mettre au point un suivi des performances concernant les nouvelles propositions d'inscription dans les catégories sur-représentées. Ce suivi ferait l'objet d'une soumission périodique de rapports. Il avait noté, en d'autres occasions, qu'un examen formel par des groupes de pairs avait eu un effet positif.

### **Questions de traitement des dossiers**

Le représentant de l'ICOMOS a observé que ces dernières années, l'augmentation du nombre de sites proposés pour inscription avait été écrasante, ce qui avait causé un très net accroissement de travail aux organes consultatifs ainsi qu'au Comité lui-même. Il était évident que cette tendance ne ferait que s'accroître si rien n'était fait. L'un des résultats de ce regain d'intérêt était que la quantité de propositions avait un effet négatif sur la qualité de l'examen accordé par les organes consultatifs comme par le Comité. Il avait lui-même essayé, sans grand résultat, d'attirer l'attention du Comité à sa réunion de Kyoto sur cet important problème et d'inciter les Etats membres à le traiter en profondeur. Plusieurs participants ont fermement soutenu son point de vue.

Il a été noté que les Etats membres n'avaient que peu ou pas de contrôle sur la priorité accordée à l'examen des propositions d'inscription par les organes consultatifs, non plus que sur l'inclusion des propositions d'inscription à l'ordre du jour du Comité/Bureau. Plusieurs participants ont estimé que ce problème durerait jusqu'à ce que les Etats membres exercent leurs fonctions requises en tant que gérants de la Convention. Dans les circonstances actuelles, le Comité était peu disposé à ignorer le travail de plusieurs mois des organes consultatifs et il avait tendance à être à peine plus qu'un simple tampon de caoutchouc. Un participant a suggéré que le groupe devait travailler afin de convenir de la manière dont les Etats membres devraient effectivement participer au contrôle des sites prioritaires pour examen par les organes consultatifs, ainsi qu'au contrôle du volume des nouvelles propositions à soumettre au Bureau/Comité.

En termes de traitement des dossiers, le représentant d'un organe consultatif a suggéré qu'étant donné l'augmentation du nombre de propositions d'inscription, le Bureau devrait peut-être concentrer son étude sur les Rapports sur l'état de conservation, tandis que le Comité étudierait les nouvelles propositions d'inscription.

## **Préparatifs pour la prochaine réunion**

Le Président a vivement engagé les participants à venir à la prochaine réunion avec des propositions concrètes concernant les différentes sections de la résolution adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Etats parties et portant sur les différents moyens d'assurer une Liste du patrimoine mondial plus représentative.

La prochaine réunion du groupe de travail se tiendra de 10h à 13h 00 et de 15h à 18h 00 le mardi 29 février 2000 dans la salle XIII (Bonvin).

## **Site Web**

L'adresse du site Web du groupe de travail est :

<http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/>

H. E. Mr. O. Joseph YAI  
Ambassadeur  
Délégué permanent  
Délégation Permanente de le Bénin  
Auprés de l'UNESCO  
Maison de L'UNESCO  
1, rue Miollis  
75732 Paris Cedex 15

Ref: rnh

28 February 2000

Dear Ambassador,

### **First Meeting of the Working Group on a Representative World Heritage List**

After consultation with M. Isidore Monsi, Conseiller, of the Benin Delegation it was noted that IUCN would not be able to participate in the above meeting. I regret that IUCN will not be able to attend but we felt that IUCN's input could be far more beneficial at a later stage.

Following consultation with M. Monsi, it was decided that IUCN should send a brief outline of its views on activities to-date on a representative World Heritage List.

#### **I. The Global Strategy Action Plan**

1. The current numerical imbalance of cultural and natural sites on the list, while significant and being continually discussed at World Heritage fora is of less concern to IUCN than the challenge of effective management and protection of World Heritage sites. The large number of sites in danger bears witness to this.
2. IUCN considers that acceleration of site nominations in recent years constitutes a "ticking time bomb". The ever escalating trends are not being matched by any increase in the capacity of the World Heritage Centre or the Advisory Bodies. An inevitable consequence will be a fall in standards for World Heritage. This issue needs to be squarely addressed in the Global Strategy.

3. IUCN feels that the Global Strategy document at the moment reads more as an aggregation of regional strategies rather than a comprehensive global strategy. Accordingly, IUCN feels the document would benefit from inclusion of a global synthesis section which would precede the regional sections. Such a synthesis section should distil and clearly identify key global and thematic priorities. For example, this could highlight under-represented regions such as the Pacific and Africa and under-represented natural biomes such as grasslands and deserts.
4. The current Global Strategy has a very heavy emphasis on meetings and IUCN feels that any meetings carried out under the World Heritage umbrella need to be focused and lead to results. For this, there needs to be effective evaluation mechanisms built into these meetings to assess their long and short-term impacts.

**I. Report on the decision of the General Assembly of States Parties concerning the "Ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List" (tabled at World Heritage Committee meeting; Marrakech, 1999).**

With regard to the above report, IUCN would like to draw the attention of the Working Group to the following:

1. IUCN sees the thrust of the General Assembly resolution and debate as very positive in the approach to under-represented heritage balanced against the increasing demands placed on the Committee, the Bureau, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies by a rising number of new nominations. And of course, the pressure on all the Convention structures in terms of the State of Conservation of properties on the List.
2. IUCN notes the invitation to the Advisory Bodies to:
  - Pursue programmes of thematic studies and classification of themes;
  - Observe the greatest scientific rigor while evaluating nominations; and
  - Develop mechanisms to deliver training to experts in underrepresented regions to prepare nominations.

IUCN believes that it is contributing under all these headings. On the first through global studies on fossil sites, wetland and marine areas, forests, geological sites (see [attached list of IUCN global study working papers](#)). Others planned, as resources permit, will cover biodiversity, mountains, grasslands and deserts. The IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas is also planning a major event to further advance the identification of marine areas of World Heritage potential in 2000.

On the second point of scientific rigor, IUCN believes it is consistently rigorous in its evaluations. Indeed, IUCN has sometimes been criticised for being too strict. IUCN believes that being strict is essential to respect the aims of the Convention to focus on properties of "outstanding universal value".

On the third point of guiding experts in preparing nominations, IUCN works regularly with protected natural area professionals through a range of regional and thematic working sessions to facilitate the identification of potential sites and explain the nomination process.

I hope that this organisational meeting goes well and look forward to seeing an action plan for the future work of the working group. Please note that IUCN will have difficulty attending the series of meetings as currently proposed and would prefer to attend only those meetings essential to natural heritage.

Yours sincerely

David Sheppard

Head,  
Programme on Protected Areas



## SUMMARY OF IUCN's GLOBAL STRATEGY WORK

In 1996, IUCN initiated a series of global overviews on various subjects that would eventually constitute a global strategy for natural World Heritage sites. These overviews are designed to review the current state of the World Heritage natural site "system" as it has evolved since the Convention came into force in 1975. The compilation of these overviews is meant to provide a global perspective on the natural World Heritage site coverage of the various biomes of the world (forests, marine, wetlands, mountains, grasslands, etc.) as well as geological features, biodiversity and management issues. Close cooperation was required with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) where the main database on protected areas and biodiversity is held.

Working papers prepared to date are:

1. *Earth's Geological History A Contextual Framework For Assessment of World Heritage Fossil Site Nominations* - Prepared By Assoc. Prof. Roderick T. Wells of Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia;
2. [\*A Global Overview of Wetland And Marine Protected Areas on The World Heritage List\*](#) - Prepared By Jim Thorsell, Renée Ferster Levy and Todd Sigaty;
3. [\*A Global Overview of Forest Protected Areas on The World Heritage List\*](#) - Prepared By Jim Thorsell and Todd Sigaty;
4. [\*Human Use of World Heritage Natural Sites - A Global Overview\*](#) - Prepared By Jim Thorsell and Todd Sigaty
5. *A Framework for Assessing Geological Features and Landforms of Global Importance (in prep).*
6. *A Global Overview of Protected Areas on The World Heritage List of Particular Importance for Biodiversity (in prep).*

In French



DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE  
DE L'AUSTRALIE  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT  
DELEGATION  
TO UNESCO

Paris, 24 February 2000

Dear Colleague,

The Chairman of the Working Group on a Representative World Heritage List would like to remind you that the next meeting of the group will be held from 1000-1300 and 1500-1800 on Tuesday, 29 February 2000 in Salle XIII, Bonvin.

The Chairman has suggested that the draft agenda for the meeting should be the following:

- Adoption of the agenda
- Information presented by the Secretariat
- Discussion on possible measures to achieve a more representative World Heritage List based on the framework outlined in sections A, B, C and D of the Resolution adopted by States parties at the 12th General Assembly, October 1999
- Other matters
- Confirmation of date of the next meeting.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that all documentation required for the meeting can be found on the website: <<http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/>>. A copy of the list of documents is attached.

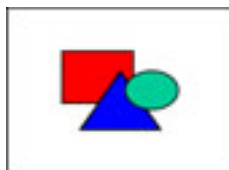
Yours sincerely,

R.M. Peek  
Rapporteur

Members of the Working Group on a  
Representative World Heritage List

cc: Advisory Bodies

[En Anglais](#)



DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE  
DE L'AUSTRALIE  
AUPRÈS DE L'UNESCO

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT  
DELEGATION  
TO UNESCO

Paris, le 24 février 2000

Cher (e) Collègue,

Le Président du groupe de travail sur la Représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial aimerait vous rappeler que la prochaine réunion du groupe aura lieu le mardi 29 février 2000 de 10h à 13h et de 15h à 18h à la salle XIII (Bonvin).

Le Président suggère le projet d'ordre du jour ci-après pour cette réunion:

- Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- Information par le Secrétariat
- Discussion sur les mesures possibles à prendre pour assurer une liste du patrimoine mondial plus représentative, ce en tenant compte du cadre défini par les sections A, B, C, et D de la Résolution adoptée par la 12ème Assemblée générale des Etats parties au mois d'octobre 1999.
- Divers
- Confirmation de la date de la prochaine réunion.

Je voudrais attirer votre attention sur le fait que toute la documentation requise pour la réunion est accessible sur le réseau Internet: <<http://www.unesco.org/whc/wg-replist/>>. Une copie de la liste des documents se trouve en annexe.

Bien à vous,

R.M. Peek  
Rapporteur

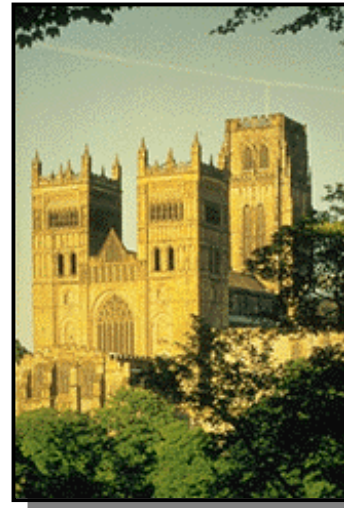
Aux membres du groupe de travail sur  
la Représentativité de la Liste du patrimoine mondial



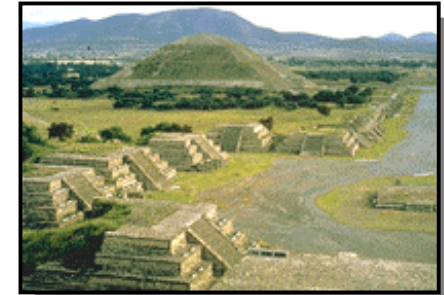
*Historic Monuments of  
Shirakawa-go and Gokayama*



*Archeological Site  
of Leptis Magna*



*Durham Castle and Cathedral*



*Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan*

# GLOBAL STRATEGY



*Rice Terraces of the  
Philippines Cordilleras*



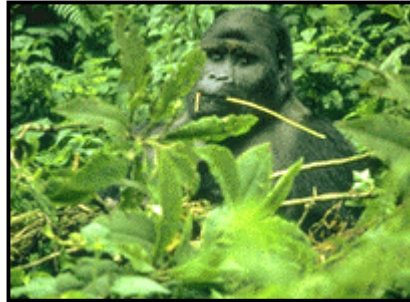
*Cliff of Bandigara  
(Land of the Dogons)*



*Vilnius Historic Centre*



*Iguazu National Park*



*Kahuzi-Biega National Park*



*Mount Huangshan*

# GLOBAL STRATEGY



*Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary*



*East Rennell*



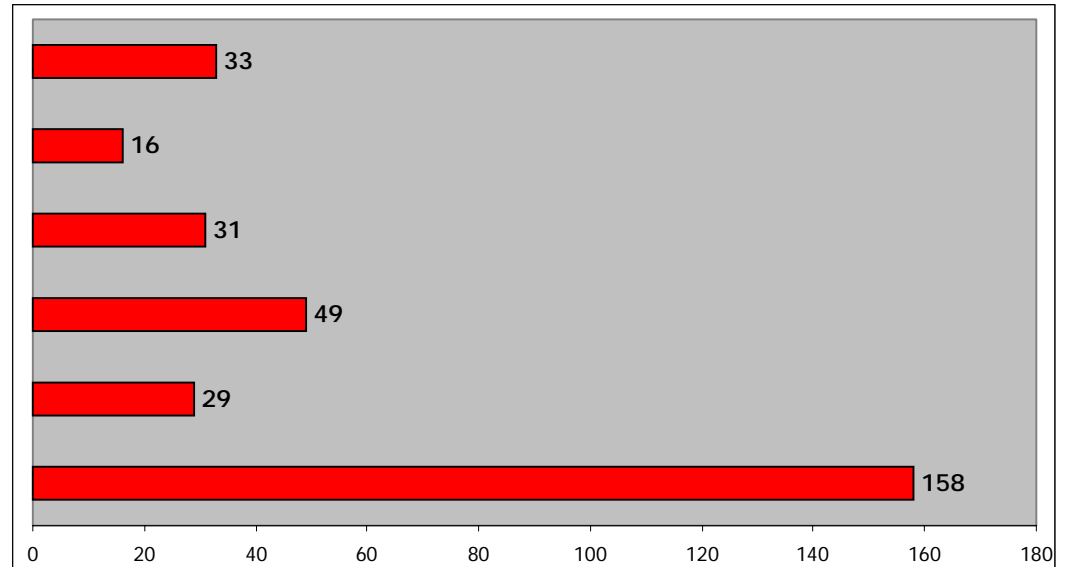
*Pyrenees - Mont Perdu*



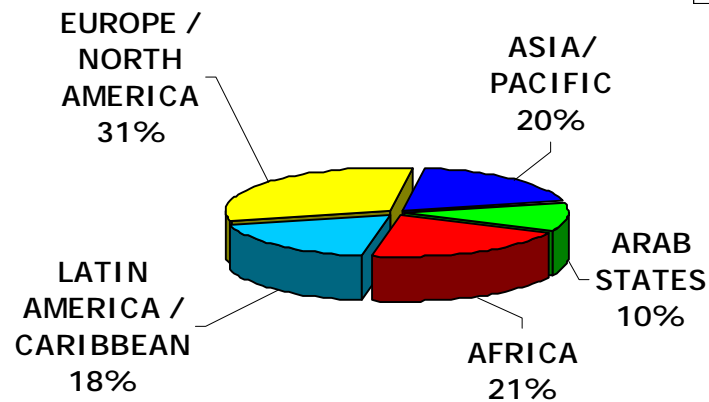
# Representativity of World Heritage List

## JANUARY 2000

Africa  
Arab States  
Asia-Pacific  
Europe-North America  
Latin America-Caribbean  
TOTAL



Number of States Parties



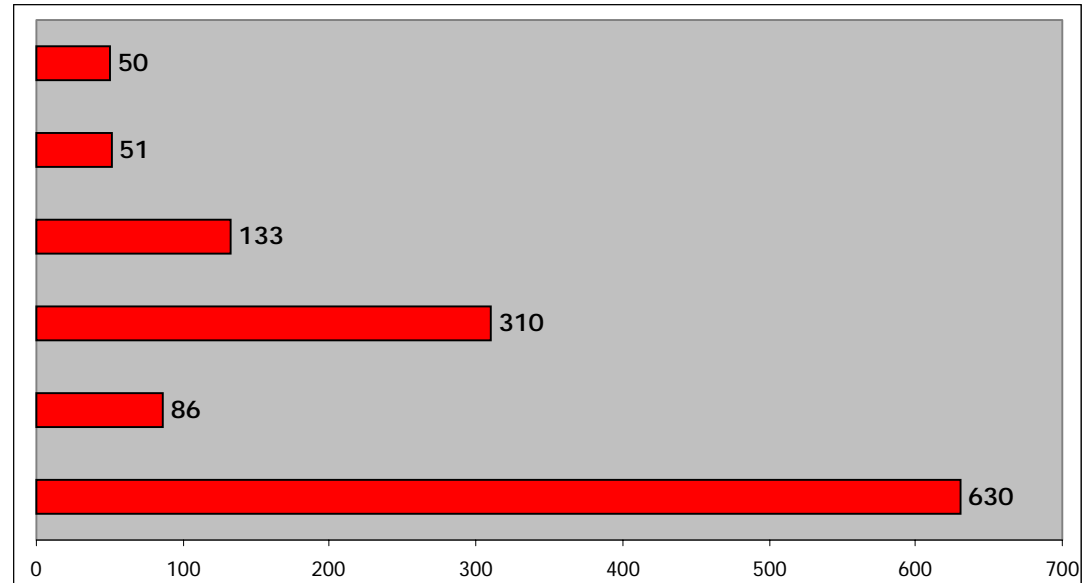




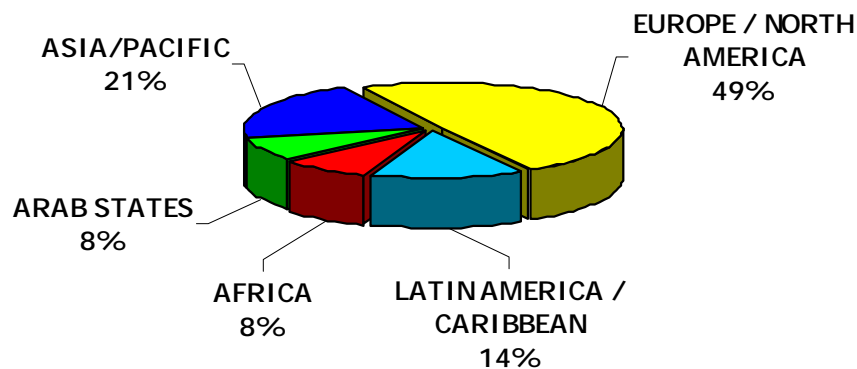
# Representativity of World Heritage List

## JANUARY 2000

Africa  
Arab States  
Asia-Pacific  
Europe-North America  
Latin America-Caribbean  
TOTAL



Number of Sites Inscribed

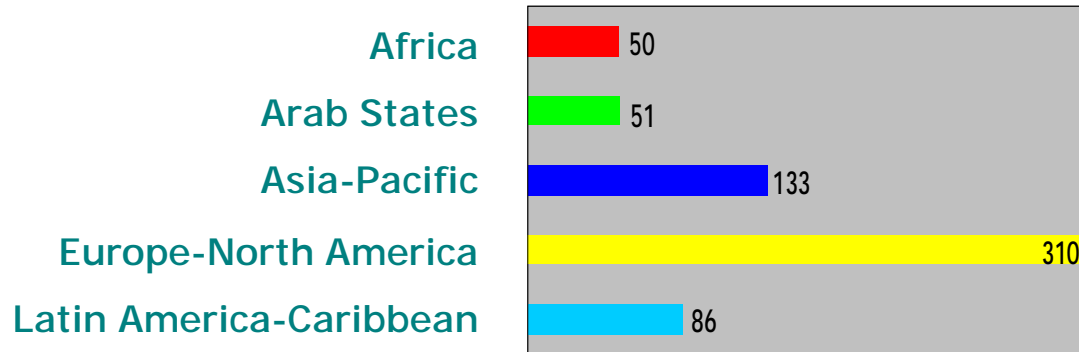




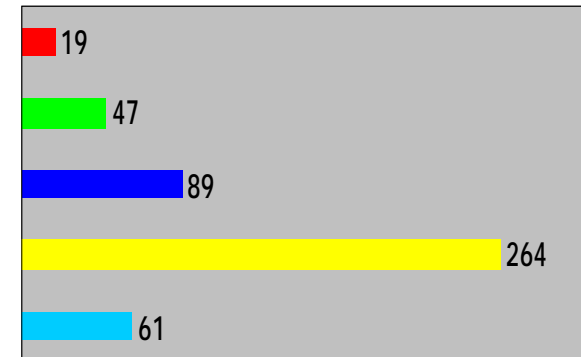
# Representativity of World Heritage List

## JANUARY 2000

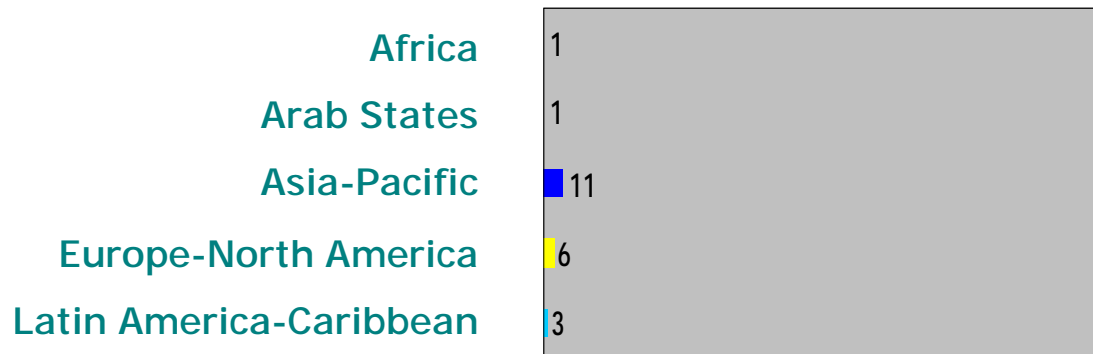
### INSCRIBED PROPERTIES



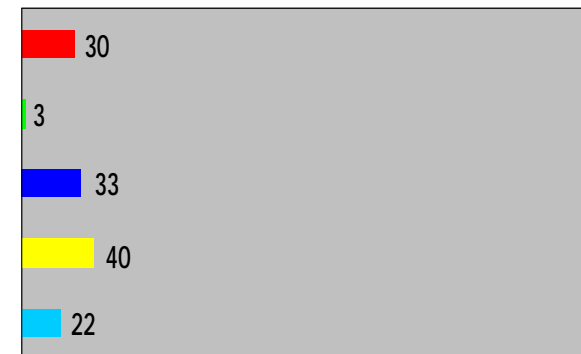
### CULTURAL PROPERTIES



### MIXED PROPERTIES



### NATURAL PROPERTIES





Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Quotes from the Report of the XIIth General Assembly:

### ADG Culture:

*" List should not be associated with limited categories of properties mainly situated in States with a solid conservation record to the exclusion of those States which devote important resources to health, education..."*



## Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

# RESOLUTION ADOPTED

### Chairman General Assembly:

*" We need to tackle problems not just with words but also with politically will"*

### He requested at the closure of the meeting:

*" States parties to take into account at a **national level** the commitments they had just made "*

### Chairman World Heritage Committee:

*" Even dust, if gathered together, can be transformed into a mountain "*

Japanese proverb



## Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

# RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Purpose of working group:

Develop a Strategy with three major components:

- Definition of objectives
- Establishment of action plans with timetables
- Evaluation procedure



## Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

# RESOLUTION ADOPTED

A. **All States Parties** to report each year to the Committee:

- on significant activities to integrate the protection of cultural and natural heritage (**art. 5 of the Convention**);
- on the preparation or re-examination of **tentative lists** by focusing on under-represented heritage notably on human beings and their environment, human beings and their society;
- on the preparation of nominations resulting from **regional consultations**.



## Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

# RESOLUTION ADOPTED

- B. States Parties with a substantial representation of sites on the WH List to report each year to the Committee on actions taken, on a voluntary basis, to:**
- **space** voluntarily their future nominations; and/or
  - **propose** only properties in the **under-represented** categories; and/or
  - **link** their nominations **with** those of another Party with **under-represented** heritage; or
  - decide to **suspend** the presentation of new nominations;



Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED

**and report** on actions to:

- promote **bilateral cooperative** activities to assist State Parties whose heritage is under-represented;
- **re-examine** their tentative lists within the framework of regional meetings.





## Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

# RESOLUTION ADOPTED

- C. **States Parties with under-represented heritage to report** each year to the Committee on achievements to:
- **prioritise** nominations and tentative lists;
  - initiate **regional partnerships** based on exchange of technical expertise;
  - encourage **bilateral and multilateral co-operation** to increase their expertise;
  - **ensure their participation** in WH Committee meetings.



## Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

# RESOLUTION ADOPTED

- D. **The Advisory bodies to report** each year to the Committee on actions to:
- pursue programmes of **thematic studies** and classification of themes into **sub-themes** using the tentative lists and the recommendations of regional expert meetings;
  - develop mechanisms to deliver **training** to experts of under-represented regions to evaluate nominations properly.



## Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

# RESOLUTION ADOPTED

### **E. The Committee could request the Secretariat of the Convention:**

- **to integrate all information gathered in future regional action plans;**
- **evaluate the implementation of Global Strategy by all parties concerned;**
- **continue its collaboration with the Advisory Body;**
- **request, by circular letter, to provide information on actions taken at national level;**



## Ways and Means to Ensure a Representative World Heritage List

# RESOLUTION ADOPTED

- **support** States Parties with under-represented heritage **in preparing tentative lists** and nominations;
- ensure the consistency of the **human resources** allocated to the implementation of the Action Plan;
- disseminate to **Donors Agencies** the text of the adopted resolution;
- **inform the Committee Bureau** on the progress achieved in order to submit a report to the XIIIth General Assembly.

# World Heritage

# 12 GA

**Distribution limited**

**WHC-99/CONF.206/5**

**Paris, 12 July 1999**

**Original: French**

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

**TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD  
CULTURAL  
AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II  
28 - 29 October 1999**

**Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda for the General Assembly: : Ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List**

## **SUMMARY**

At its twenty-second session, the World Heritage Committee inscribed this item on the provisional agenda of the twenty- third session of the Bureau. This document informs the General Assembly of the implications of the Global Strategy and the evolution of its issues. It was examined and approved by the Bureau at its twenty-third session (Paris, 5-10 July 1999).

**Action requested:** The General Assembly shall examine and approve the draft resolution adopted by the Bureau, in pages 10 to 13 of this document.

## **I. Introduction to the Global Strategy for a representative World Heritage List**

**1.1** Since the adoption of the *World Heritage Convention* in 1972, innumerable discussions have been conducted as to the means of ensuring the representative nature of the World Heritage List. Since 1979 and progressively afterwards, disparities and imbalances have been underlined and notably the large number of inscriptions of cultural properties compared to the proportionally smaller number of natural properties, and a predominance of western European monumental architecture in comparison to non-monumental architectural heritage of other regions. The need to strengthen the protection of past and continuing interactions between humans and the environment has also been stressed. Since 1979, **the Committee** has evoked the need to improve the representative nature of the List. It has sought to strengthen the evaluation criteria for assessing the outstanding universal value by means of comparative studies of cultural heritage and has recommended to States Parties to establish tentative lists of cultural properties. At the same time, the List grew substantially and the imbalances previously referred to above have become more evident.

The advisory bodies participated in this discussion. In 1982, the **IUCN** World Commission for Protected Areas (WCPA) established a tentative inventory for natural properties of World Heritage value. Nine meetings were thus organised on the specific themes and regions up to 1987. From 1987 to 1993, **ICOMOS** in co-operation with the States Parties, contributed to the development of a Global Study which was based upon different comparative factors such as culture, themes, type, style, epoch, etc... This study, based on historic and aesthetic classifications that have little relation to the diversity of cultural heritage or living cultures, was qualified as functional typology. The Committee considered it necessary to find other means to guarantee that the List reflect the cultural, intellectual, religious and sociological diversity of humankind at a time when the notion of heritage was itself undergoing a much wider interpretation.

### **Expert Meeting on the « Global Strategy » and thematic studies for a representative World Heritage List, 1994**

**1.2** In June 1994, the expert meeting organised by the World Heritage Centre and

ICOMOS, established a methodology to remedy the existing disparities of the List and to suggest new modifications to the criteria for *cultural* heritage. The expert group defined a non-typological approach, to be called Global Strategy, and proposed the adoption of a thematic methodology to redress the geographical, temporal, and spiritual imbalances of the List. The expert group also identified the following areas or themes whose investigation in their broad anthropological context would have high potential to complete gaps in the representivity of the List:

#### HUMAN CO-EXISTENCE WITH THE LAND

- Movement of peoples (nomadism, migrations)
- Settlements
- Modes of subsistence
- Technological evolution

#### HUMAN BEINGS IN SOCIETY

- Human interaction
- Cultural co-existence
- Spirituality and creative expression

The **Committee** adopted the report of the expert group at its eighteenth session in December 1994, as well as the recommendations in favour of new revisions of the criteria for inscription of cultural properties. It also extended the scope of the Global Strategy from cultural heritage to include natural and mixed properties.

### **1.3 The inclusion of cultural landscapes in the World Heritage List**

Concurrent with the development of the Global Strategy, but also with a view to a less restrictive definition of heritage, the World Heritage **Committee** defined the notion of cultural landscapes. At its sixteenth session in 1992, it adopted three categories of World Heritage cultural landscapes and modified the cultural criteria justifying the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List, so as to ensure the recognition of « the combined works of nature and man » of « outstanding universal value » defined in Article 1 of the *Convention*. Cultural landscapes are inscribed on the List on the basis of cultural heritage criteria. Eight regional thematic meetings were organized between 1993 and 1999 concerning the application of the three categories in different regions and cultures of the world.

## **II. Implementation of the Global Strategy from 1994 to 1998**

## **2.1 Definition and objectives**

The Global Strategy is a framework and methodology for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*. It relies on regional and thematic definitions of categories of heritage which have outstanding universal value, to ensure a more balanced and representative World Heritage List. It encourages countries to become States Parties to the *Convention*, to prepare tentative lists and to harmonise them, and to prepare nominations of properties from categories and regions currently under-represented on the World Heritage List.

## **2.2 Regional and thematic implementation of the Global Strategy**

Every year since 1995, the **Committee** has approved the organization by the World Heritage Centre of regional and thematic Global Strategy meetings and studies. A list of background documents concerning these Global Strategy meetings can be found in Information Document **WHC- 99/CONF.206/INF.5**. Most of the documents listed are available in English and French and may be consulted on the Centre's Web site: [www.unesco.org/whc/](http://www.unesco.org/whc/). Copies of all the listed documents in Information Document WHC- 99/CONF.206/INF.5 are also available at the Centre upon request.

## **2.3 Expert Meeting, La Vanoise National Park, 1996**

An expert meeting on the evaluation of the general principles and criteria for nominations of *natural* World Heritage properties was held at the Parc National de la Vanoise in France, in March 1996. The group of experts noted the difficulties in defining « outstanding universal value » and emphasized the need to evaluate World Heritage value in a regional context. The group of experts recognized the relevance and usefulness of the Global Strategy approach to identify properties of World Heritage value and underlined the need to carry out a series of thematic studies on natural heritage. With regard to the balance of the List, the experts noted that it was not a question of numbers, but of the representivity of biogeographical regions or events in the history of evolution. The experts indicated that there is a nature-culture continuum and that the inclusion of cultural landscapes solely under the category of cultural heritage was not coherent with the reality of this continuum.

## **2.4 World Heritage Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Heritage Expert Meeting, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 24-28 March 1998**

The **Committee** decided that there should be a more in- depth debate, and a « truly joint meeting of cultural and natural heritage experts » was organised in



Amsterdam from 24 to 28 March 1998, to examine:

- a. the application of the « conditions of integrity » versus the « test of authenticity »,
- b. the question of a unified or harmonised set of criteria, and
- c. the notion of outstanding universal value and its application in different regional and cultural contexts.

At this World Heritage Global Strategy Natural and Cultural Expert Meeting organised by the World Heritage Centre, in association with the Dutch Government, the experts stressed that the *Convention* should be seen as a holistic document uniting cultural and natural heritage, and to this end, proposed a unified set of evaluation criteria with integrity and authenticity provisions for the inclusion of properties on the World Heritage List. The experts also strongly urged that the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* should ensure recognition and protection of outstanding interactions between people and the « natural » environment.

## **2.5 Contribution of the advisory bodies - Thematic studies on natural and cultural heritage**

**2.5.1** IUCN's approach to the Global Strategy is the continuation on a phased basis and as funds are available, of an ongoing series of working papers covering all the earth's biomes as well as key topical issues. These global thematic studies constitute a working tool for the identification of categories of properties not yet represented in the World Heritage List.

**2.5.2** Since 1982, ICOMOS has used thematic and comparative studies to ensure a balanced and representative World Heritage List, and has classified these studies as *pre-emptive* and *reactive*. The *pre-emptive* studies are prepared in response to a perceived and anticipated demand. *Reactive* studies are those reports commissioned by ICOMOS when new nominations are received for which no comparative studies or in-depth analyses exist within the ICOMOS Bureau or its International Scientific Committees. Between 1994 and 1999, ICOMOS prepared twenty comparative studies.

## **III. Background to the present document**

**3.1** In 1998, the implementation of the Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List (which was adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in 1994) was debated at the meeting of the Consultative Body to the World Heritage Committee, and at the twenty-second

sessions of the Bureau and the World Heritage Committee.

**3.2** The main focus of the discussion of the **Consultative Body**, encouraged by the progress achieved in the application of the Strategy in Africa and in the Pacific, was on the means of accelerating the implementation of the Global Strategy. Recommendations of the Consultative Body concerning a balanced List and the Global Strategy were discussed by the **Bureau**, and stressed:

*(i) communication methods to the States Parties of the objectives and thematic and regional approach of the Global Strategy; (ii) objectives to be set with regard to the regions and the sub-themes currently under-represented in the World Heritage List, and (iii) the means to share and increase available resources to States Parties in order to ensure the long-term sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties.* The Bureau requested the World Heritage Centre:

*« . . . to prepare, in close co-operation with the Advisory Bodies, a prioritised action plan for the future implementation of the Global Strategy for a representative and balanced World Heritage List, to be submitted for the approval of the twenty- second session of the World Heritage Committee. »*

**3.3** Document **WHC-98/CONF.203/12** « *Progress Report, Synthesis and Action Plan on the Global Strategy for a representative and credible World Heritage List* » which was presented to the twenty-second session of the World Heritage Committee in December 1998, included regional action plans for Africa, Asia, Pacific, Europe and North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared in the light of evaluations of activities undertaken in each of these regions from 1994 to 1998. The Committee approved a general action plan and activities by region for 1999. In its report the Committee took note of the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Global Strategy and in particular:

*« (i) continuing imbalances of new categories defined in the Operational Guidelines and still under-represented on the List, such as Cultural Landscapes, Routes and Itineraries. It deplored the absence of natural sites in the Amazon Basin, the low representation of heritage of Arctic and Sub-arctic regions, as well as the lack of implementation of the natural part of the World Heritage Convention in the Arab States. On the other hand, it noted the continuing increase in the number of categories of sites already represented. It underlined that little consideration had been given to paragraph 6 (vii) of the Operational Guidelines which "invites States Parties to consider whether their cultural heritage is already well represented on the List, and if so to slow down voluntarily their rate of future nominations.*

*(ii) constraints faced by many States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List, and which have inadequate legal protection and management mechanisms, as well as insufficient human and financial resources for the preservation and conservation of their heritage. Many of these States Parties cannot present "Preparatory Assistance" requests because of their arrears to the World Heritage Fund. The Secretariat also voiced the concern expressed at African Regional and Sub-Regional Experts meetings regarding the level of "Preparatory Assistance" which is limited to US\$ 15.000 and is deemed insufficient for the preparation of nominations files. »*

**3.4** Furthermore, in the framework of discussions on the « Follow up to the work of the Consultative Body of the World Heritage Committee », **the Committee** was kept informed of the progress made in the reflection upon the following points: (a) the application of cultural criteria (i) and (vi); (b) the test of authenticity; (c) the imbalance of the World Heritage List; (d) the implementation of the Global Strategy. In its report,

*« On the question of the balance of the List, the Committee emphasized that it was less useful to simply refer to the numbers of properties on the List than to assess the expressions of cultural and natural diversity and of cultural and natural themes from different regions represented on the List. Whilst some delegates noted that there are obstacles to achieving representation on the List in some regions and countries (for example, because of lack of awareness of the Convention or of technical and financial capacity etc.) others referred to the high numbers of nominations being presented to the World Heritage Committee each year. A number of delegates noted that the decision by the Committee concerning nominations are sometimes disconnected from the implementation of the Global Strategy as had been seen by the high number of European sites the Committee had inscribed on the World Heritage List at its twenty-second session. It was also noted that the interests of national authorities might differ from the objectives of the Global Strategy in relation to the inclusion of properties on the List. Currently the work of the Convention is highly respected in many countries, but the pressures on the entire system are substantive.*

*In this context, the need was stressed to move from recommendations to action and to assess the issue from a political perspective, basically founded on two aspects: the urgency of meeting the legitimate expectations of a substantial number of countries to be assisted in presenting applications for their sites, and the need for some countries to self- contain their ambitions. The Delegate of France expressed concern about the useful discussions concerning the balance of the List and the decisions taken by the Committee, emphasizing that the credibility of the latter was at stake. He insisted upon the importance of avoiding the perpetration of this imbalance. The Delegate of Finland proposed a moratorium*

*on inscriptions, in order for the Committee and the World Heritage Centre to focus more on preparing applications for countries that are underrepresented on the List. »*

The **Committee** adopted the following decisions:

*« 1) The Committee thanked the Delegate of Italy (who had chaired the Consultative Body in 1998) and all the members of the Consultative Body for their productive work on the technical issues and paid tribute to the work of the Global Strategy Expert Meeting held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in March 1998.*

*2) The Committee stressed the urgent need to establish a representative World Heritage List and considered it imperative to ensure more participation of those States Parties whose heritage is currently underrepresented on the World Heritage List. The Committee requested the Centre and the advisory bodies to actively consult with these States Parties to encourage and support their active participation in the implementation of the Global Strategy for a credible and representative World Heritage List through the concrete regional actions described in the Global Strategy Action Plan adopted by the Committee at its twenty-second session.*

*3) Given the purposes of the World Heritage Convention, the policy of the Committee regarding nominations should have two parts (i) the Committee should value all nominations from all States Parties, and (ii) the Committee should strategically expend its resources to increase nomination of sites from parts of the world which are presently not represented or underrepresented.*

*4) The Committee asked that when the Bureau examines new nominations at its future sessions, it take into account the debate of the twenty-second session of the Committee on the establishment of a representative World Heritage List.*

*5) The Committee requested the Centre to work with the advisory bodies to further develop the revision of Section I of the Operational Guidelines and submit them to the twenty-third session of the Bureau. The Bureau should submit for adoption its recommendations to the twenty-third session of the World Heritage Committee.*

*6) The Committee urged the advisory bodies to pursue further work on breaking down the themes into sub- themes, taking into consideration the recommendations of relevant expert meetings. Particular attention should be given to secure the highest level of scientific and technical consensus. The advisory bodies are asked to report on progress made and suggest any concrete decisions to be taken by future sessions of the Committee.*

*7) The Committee requested that the Centre, in collaboration with the advisory bodies present a progress report on the implementation of the regional actions described in the Global Strategy Action Plan adopted by the Committee at its twenty-second session to the twenty-third session of the Committee.*

*8) The Committee requested that an agenda item on « Ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List » be presented to the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention in 1999. The twenty-third session of the Bureau is asked to prepare the agenda item for the General Assembly. »*

#### **IV. Increasing number of proposals for inscription**

During the biennial meeting of the World Heritage Centre and the advisory bodies in February 1999, ICOMOS and IUCN, alarmed by the high and increasing number of proposals for inscription to be examined during 1999 by the Bureau and the Committee, considered that this situation could only deteriorate and that it constituted a major challenge to the viability of the World Heritage Convention. They considered that the question should be tabled at the twelfth General Assembly of States Parties. IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM submitted their analyses of the situation and proposed corrective measures that could be integrated into a draft resolution.

They considered that the present rhythm of new nominations:

- i. constitutes a threat to the credibility of the World Heritage List. ICCROM, for its part, esteemed that this would be a real threat if the quality of the evaluations was not maintained;
- ii. requires that the advisory bodies be able to obtain additional financial and human resources;

- iii. implies, due to lack of time, a reduction in the activities that the advisory bodies devote to conservation reports, preparation of strategies and thematic studies, the evaluation of international assistance requests and the strengthening of existing capacities;
- iv. raises the problem of time management for Bureau and Committee sessions, unless the sessions are extended;

They also noted:

- i. the mediocre quality of the nomination dossiers;
- ii. the imbalance between the number of proposals of cultural and natural nominations;
- iii. that a certain number of countries already well- represented on the World Heritage List have submitted numerous proposals for 1999.

They recommended that the General Assembly request:

- i. the World Heritage Centre: to postpone until the following year all proposals for inscription which are not in conformity with the **Operational Guidelines**;
- ii. the World Heritage Committee: to identify, on the basis of the global and comparative studies, the categories of properties under-represented in the List, with regard to new inscriptions;
- iii. the States Parties: to take into account paragraph 6 (vii) of the **Guidelines**, according to which « *The Committee invites States Parties to consider whether their cultural heritage is already well-represented on the List, and if so, to slow down voluntarily their rate of submission of further nominations.* »
- iv. ICCROM recommended the establishment of a quota system on a regional basis with a pre-determined number of nominations to be examined each year.

At the request of the advisory bodies, the Centre has prepared *Table I*, which shows the number of nominations proposed and inscribed by category, since 1978. *Table II* indicates the distribution of World Heritage properties in States Parties. These tables which will be distributed to the General Assembly under reference

WHC-99/CONF.206/INF.6 I (a, b, c) and 6 II. It should be noted that Table II indicates that, to this date, **two-thirds** of the States Parties have less than three properties on the List and that their heritage of outstanding universal value is thus under-represented. Furthermore, fifty percent of the sites inscribed on the List have been inscribed by twenty States Parties who continue to submit new proposals for inscription. It should be noted that a number of countries in 1999 (Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America) decided to provide funding to support the nomination processes and to strengthen the capacities of the under-represented regions such as Africa.

## **V. Examination of the Document WHC-99/CONF.206/5 by the Bureau at its twenty-third session**

In deciding, during its twenty-second session in December 1998 to inscribe this item on the agenda, the Committee wished to inform as many States Parties as possible of the aims of the Global Strategy's implications and the evolution of the issues. It also requested the Bureau to examine this working document during its twenty-third session.

At the opening session of the Bureau, the Chairperson communicated to the members and the observers as well as the advisory bodies copy of the note prepared by Belgium. In this note the Belgian Delegation considered it appropriate that the draft resolution prepared by the Secretariat be endorsed by the States Parties, and suggested the establishment of a working group to elaborate a consensual and pragmatic text which would involve all the States Parties. This working group was established and met five times under the chairmanship of the Rapporteur. Twelve States Parties participated in that group: Benin, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Republic of Korea (members of the Bureau), Canada, Finland, France, Zimbabwe (members of the Committee), Belgium and the United Kingdom (observers), and the Secretary General of ICOMOS. The working group made modifications to the draft resolution which had been prepared by the Secretariat whilst respecting its structure.

During the examination of item 10 of the Bureau's agenda, 'Preparation of the Twelfth General Assembly of States Parties', the draft resolution prepared by the informal working group was discussed by the Bureau. Paragraph B i) d) that suggested a 'moratorium of a pre-determined duration' was subject for debate. Italy, Greece, Romania and Thailand, whilst supporting the general philosophy of the text, expressed reserves and felt that the measure proposed was restrictive and not conducive to improving the representativity of the List. Moreover, the Delegation of Greece expressed its reserve regarding the entire draft resolution and felt that it required further elaboration before its submission to the General Assembly of States Parties. These delegations also raised a procedural point and

queried whether a text that had not been examined and adopted by the Committee could be transmitted to the General Assembly. During the debate, the Delegations of Australia, Benin, Japan, Morocco, the United States of America and Zimbabwe, who are all members of the Committee, and the United Kingdom (observer) each underlined the voluntary character of the dispositions that figure in Article B i). The Chairperson confirmed that the Bureau had been mandated to examine the working document relating to agenda item 8 of the General Assembly of States Parties on **Ways and means to ensure a representative World Heritage List** and **judged that it should include a draft resolution**. He did, however, emphasize that the text that will be submitted to the General Assembly should be the subject of a consensus and reflect the wish expressed in Kyoto to **move forward from recommendations to actions**. In his concern to satisfy those States who had expressed reserves and which reflected the preoccupations which would be raised by the General Assembly of States Parties, the Delegate of Morocco proposed that the wording of item d) being the subject of debate, be modified. He suggested that the word **moratorium** be replaced by the word **suspension**. The draft resolution prepared by the informal working group was adopted with the following revision to item d), which was accepted by the Italian Delegation: **decides, on a voluntary basis a suspension of new nominations for inscription** for pre-determined duration. The final text of the draft resolution adopted by the Bureau is annexed to the adopted report of the twenty-third session of the Bureau, and is attached to this document.

The Delegate of Canada then recalled that the debate to improve the representativity of the List was on-going since 1992, and that a very clear message should be given to States Parties. She requested that the draft resolution be transmitted to all States. She recalled that Canada has, on a voluntary basis, spread out the preparation of its nominations for inscription and had only submitted one at a time over the last five years. She also drew the Bureau's attention to point c) of paragraph B, that could be implemented in the framework of bilateral co-operation and should not be submitted to bureaucratic constraints.

### **Action required**

The General Assembly shall examine and approve the attached draft resolution.

**10 July 1999**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION  
OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (PARIS,**



**5- 10 JULY 1999)**

**PREPARED BY THE INFORMAL WORKING GROUP CHAIRED BY THE RAPPORTEUR (HUNGARY) AND COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU (BENIN, ITALY, JAPAN, MOROCCO, REPUBLIC OF KOREA), THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE (CANADA, FINLAND, FRANCE, ZIMBABWE), THE FOLLOWING OBSERVERS (BELGIUM AND UNITED KINGDOM) AND THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF ICOMOS**

## **THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

- **Considering** that the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, referred to here under as the 1972 Convention, is a general framework for international co-operation,
  - **Underlining** the importance of finding the correct balance between the various activities linked to the implementation of the Convention, in particular nominations of properties on the List, reporting on the state of conservation, training of specialists, and improving public awareness to safeguard the heritage of humankind,
  - **Noting** that the representative nature of the World Heritage List has been the subject of numerous debates by the World Heritage Committee since 1979,
  - **Recognizing** that since the adoption of the Global Strategy by the World Heritage Committee at its eighteenth session in December 1994 with a view to improving the representativity of the List, this objective has not been attained, despite the remarkable efforts of the Secretariat and States Parties concerned,
  - **Noting** that at present **two-thirds** of the States Parties have fewer than three sites on the List and that their heritage of outstanding universal value is still under-represented or not represented,
1. **Agrees** to give its full support for the implementation of the Convention, in the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List,
  2. **Recognizes** the interest of all the States Parties and the advisory bodies in

preserving the authority of the 1972 Convention, by improving, through appropriate means, the representativity of the World Heritage List which must reflect the diversity of all cultures and ecosystems of all regions,

3. **Endorses** the objectives of the Global Strategy while **reaffirming** the sovereign rights of the States Parties and the sovereign role of the General Assembly,
4. **Shares** the will expressed by the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-second session in December 1998 "to move from recommendations to action" and to improve the representativity of the List, and therefore:

**A. Invites all the States Parties to:**

- i. Give the highest priority to the "*adoption of a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes*", according to Article 5 of the 1972 Convention,
- ii. Take measures to redress the imbalance and improve the representativity of the World Heritage List, in order to reinforce the authority of the 1972 Convention,
- iii. Prepare or re-examine their tentative lists in the light of the methodology developed and regional and thematic definitions by focusing on categories of heritage which are still under-represented on the List,
- iv. Rigorously establish the outstanding universal value of properties when preparing the tentative lists,
- v. Give priority to the submission of nominations resulting from regional consultations in the categories under-represented that highlight notably the interaction between human beings and their environment and human beings in society, expressing the diversity and richness of living or past cultures.

**B. Invites the States Parties that already have a substantial number of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List to:**

- i. Apply paragraph 6 (vii) of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention:

- a. by spacing voluntarily their nominations according to conditions that they will define, and/or
- b. by proposing only properties falling into categories still under-represented, and/or
- c. by linking each of their nominations with a nomination presented by a State Party whose heritage is under-represented, or
- d. by deciding, on a voluntary basis, to suspend the presentation of new nominations, and

to inform the Committee of the measures taken,

- ii. Initiate and encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation with States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented in the List within the framework of the preparation of tentative lists, nominations and training programmes,
- iii. Give priority to the re-examination of their tentative lists within the framework of regional consultations and to the preparation of periodic reports.

**C. Invites the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List to:**

- i. Give priority to the preparation of tentative lists and nominations,
- ii. Initiate and consolidate at regional level, partnerships based on the exchange of technical expertise,
- iii. Encourage bilateral and multilateral co-operation so as to increase their expertise and the technical capacities of institutions in charge of the protection, safeguard and management of their heritage,
- iv. Participate, as much as possible, in the meetings of the World Heritage Committee.

**D. Invites the advisory bodies to:**

- i. Pursue their collaboration with the Secretariat for the preparation and co-ordination of regional consultations,
- ii. Pursue their programmes of thematic studies and the classification of the themes into sub-themes, on the basis of the tentative lists prepared by States Parties and the recommendations of the regional experts meetings,
- iii. Observe the greatest scientific rigour during the evaluation of the proposals for inscription, so that the decisions of the Committee can reflect more systematically the positive results of the implementation of the Global Strategy,
- iv. Develop mechanisms that would give experts of the regions under-represented on the List the necessary training to prepare and evaluate nominations and ensure the state of conservation of properties.

**E. Invites the World Heritage Committee to:**

- i. Continue its actions undertaken within the framework of the Global Strategy,
- ii. Provide the necessary resources from the World Heritage Fund to support the efforts of the States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List, in order to increase the number of their nominations,
- iii. Adopt a regional and multi-year Action Plan for the implementation of the Global Strategy, as a follow-up to the Action Plan adopted in 1999,
- iv. Evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Global Strategy Action Plan with the participation of all States Parties and define, should the need arise, adjustment measures to fulfil its objectives.

**F. Invites the Secretariat of the Convention to:**

- i. Pursue its collaboration with the advisory bodies in the framework of regional consultations,
- ii. Support in particular the efforts of States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List in the preparation of their tentative lists and nominations,
- iii. Ensure that the human resources allocated to the implementation of the

Action Plan are consistent with its objectives,

- iv. Submit to the General Assembly a progress report on the implementation of the regional and multi-year Action Plan.

**G. Invites the international community and more particularly the donor agencies to:**

- i. Support, in co-operation with the advisory bodies and the Secretariat, the protection of cultural and natural heritage and the implementation of the 1972 Convention,
- ii. Give priority to the actions directed towards the implementation of the Global Strategy, undertaken in States Parties whose heritage is still under-represented on the List.

**The General Assembly invites all States Parties, the advisory bodies and the Secretariat to transmit this resolution to the concerned agencies.**

Distribution limited

WHC-99/CONF.206/INF.6 I

Paris, 20 July 1999

Original : English/French

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

**TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION  
CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL  
AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II  
28 - 29 October 1999**

Number of nominations proposed and inscribed by category (1978 – 1998)

These tables (a,b,c) were submitted to the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-third session (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 5 – 10 July 1999).

## Number of Nominations Proposed and Inscribed, 1978-1998

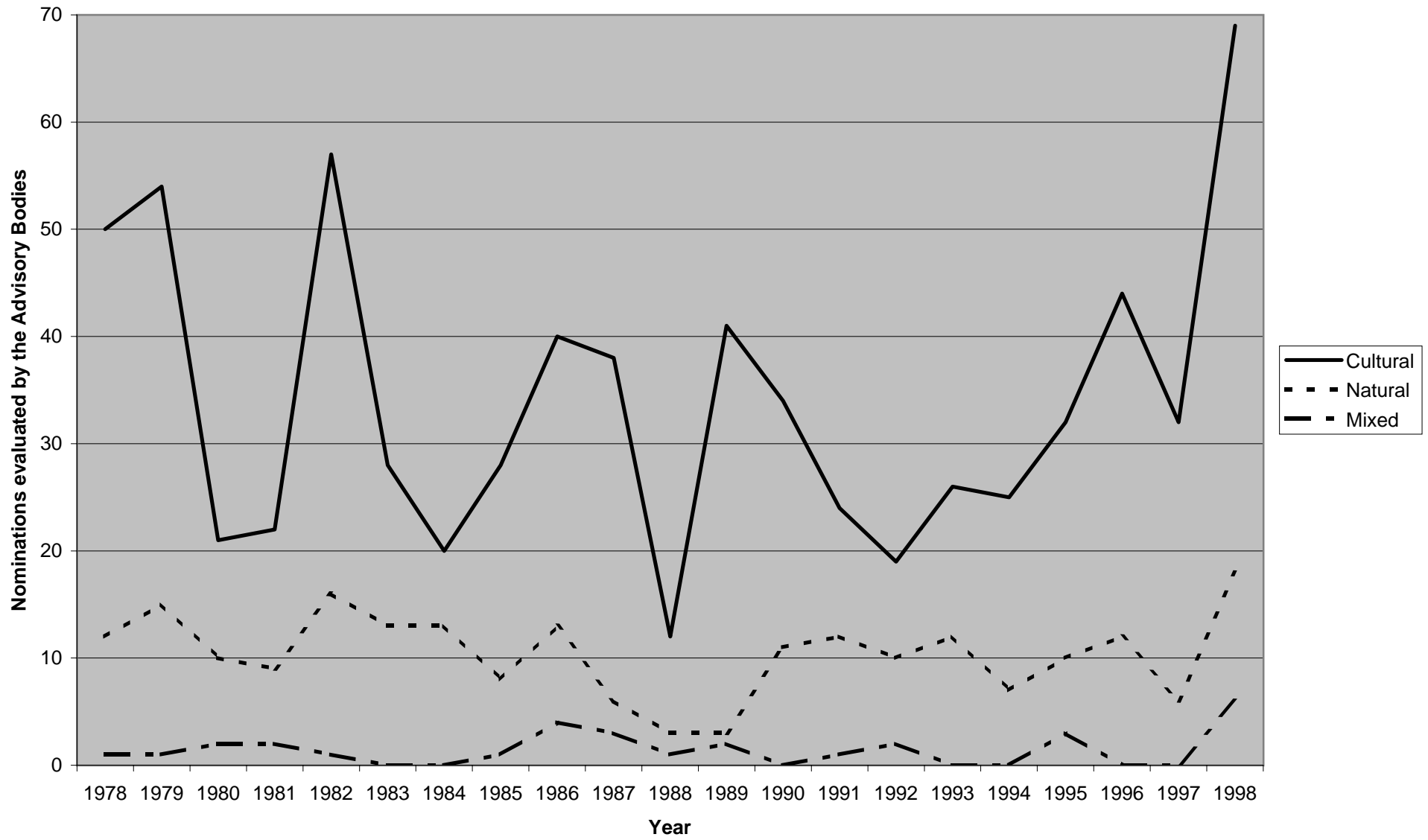
Year	Proposed 1978-1998				Inscribed 1978-1998			
	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total
1978	50	12	1	63	8	4	0	12
1979	54	15	1	70	34	9	2	45
1980	21	10	2	33	22	5	0	27
1981	22	9	2	33	16	9	2	27
1982	57	16	1	74	17	5	2	24
1983	28	13	0	41	18	9	1	28
1984	20	13	0	33	16	7	0	23
1985	28	8	1	37	25	4	1	30
1986	40	13	4	57	23	6	0	29
1987	38	6	3	47	32	7	2	41
1988	12	3	1	16	19	5	3	27
1989	41	3	2	46	4	2	1	7
1990	34	11	0	45	11	2	3	16
1991	24	12	1	37	16	6	0	22
1992	19	10	2	31	16	4	0	20
1993	26	12	0	38	29	4	0	33
1994	25	7	0	32	21	8	0	29
1995	32	10	3	45	23	6	0	29
1996	44	12	0	56	30	5	2	37
1997	32	6	0	38	38	7	1	46
1998	69	18	6	93	27	3	0	30
	716	219	30	965	445	117	20	582

### By Region

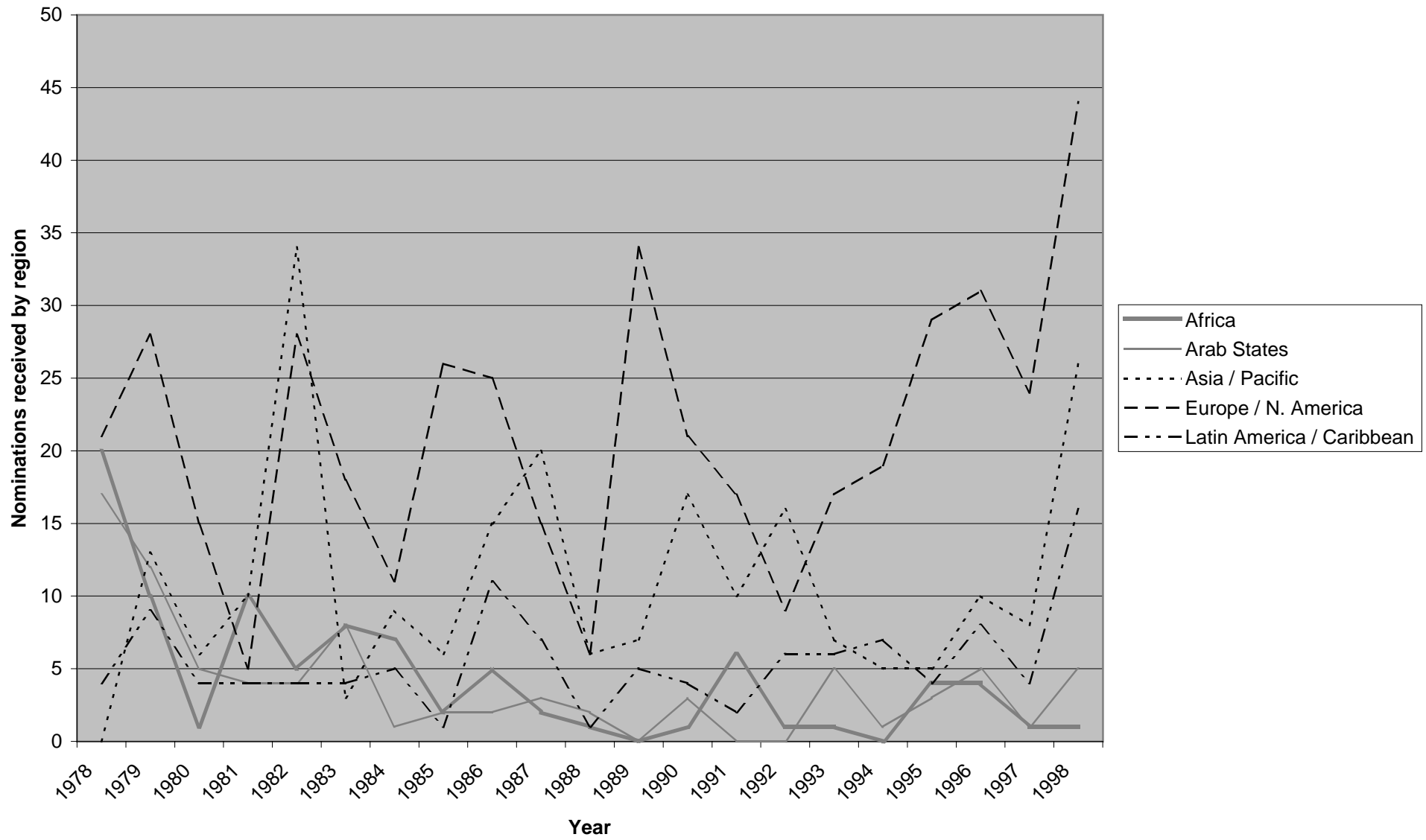
Africa	33	47	1	81	16	29	1	46
Arab States	82	8	1	91	47	3	1	51
Asia / Pacific	161	58	15	234	82	31	10	123
Europe / North America	361	74	8	443	246	37	5	288
Latin America / Caribbean	79	32	5	116	54	17	3	74
Totals	716	219	30	965	445	117	20	582

Because of the changing timetable of the nomination process (12 months in 1978; 18 months in 1998), Nomination and inscription figures are not strictly comparable. While all nominations received in 1978 were reviewed by the Committee in 1978, all nominations received in 1998 will be reviewed by the Committee in 1999.

A cause du changement de calendrier de procédure de soumission des propositions d'inscription (12 mois en 1978; 18 mois en 1998), les chiffres des propositions d'inscription et des inscriptions ne sont pas strictement comparables. Alors que toutes les propositions d'inscription reçues en 1978 ont été examinées par le Comité en 1978, toutes les propositions d'inscription reçues en 1998 ne seront examinées par le Comité qu'en 1999.







Distribution limited

WHC-99/CONF.206/INF.6 II

Paris, 20 July 1999

Original : English/French

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

**TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION  
CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL  
AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II  
28 - 29 October 1999**

Distribution of the World Heritage Properties in States Parties

These tables were submitted to the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee at its twenty-third session (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, 5 – 10 July 1999).

## Distribution of World Heritage Properties in States Parties

\* States Parties with properties being examined in 1999

‡ For the purpose of this list, the 9 transboundary sites have been counted twice.

### 42 States Parties with No World Heritage Properties (26.9 % of States Parties)

Africa	Arab States	Asia/Pacific	Europe/North America	Latin America/ Caribbean
Angola	Bahrain	Afghanistan	Andorra	Antigua & Barbuda
Botswana	Qatar	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	Azerbaijan	Grenada
Burkina Faso	Saudi Arabia	Fiji	Bosnia & Herzegovina*	Guyana
Burundi	Sudan	Kazakhstan	Iceland	Jamaica
Cape Verde		Kyrgystan	Monaco	Nicaragua
Congo		Malaysia	San Marino	St. Kitts & Nevis*
Gabon		Maldives		St. Lucia
Gambia		Mongolia*		Suriname*
Mauritius		Myanmar		
Nigeria*		Papua New Guinea		
South Africa*		Tajikistan		
Togo		Turkmenistan*		
<b>States Parties: 12 (37.5%)</b>	<b>4 (25.0%)</b>	<b>12 (38.7%)</b>	<b>6 (12.5%)</b>	<b>8 (27.5%)</b>

### 64 States Parties with 1-3 World Heritage Properties (41% of States Parties)

Group total: 120 properties (20.3 % of the WH List)

Africa	Arab States	Asia/Pacific	Europe/North America	Latin America/ Caribbean
Benin	Iraq	Bangladesh	Albania	Argentina*
Cameroon	Jordan	Cambodia	Armenia	Belize
Central African Republic	Mauritania	Iran	Belarus*	Chile
Côte d'Ivoire	Oman	Iraq	Belgium*	Costa Rica*
Ghana	Yemen	Lao People's Dem Rep.	Cyprus	Cuba*
Guinea		New Zealand	Denmark	Dominica
Kenya		Philippines*	Estonia	Dominican Republic
Madagascar		Solomon Islands	Georgia	Ecuador*
Malawi		Uzbekistan*	Holy See	El Salvador
Mali		Viet Nam*	Ireland	Guatemala
Mozambique			Latvia	Haiti
Niger			Lithuania	Honduras

Senegal  
Seychelles  
Uganda  
Zambia

Luxembourg  
Macedonia, FYR  
Malta\*  
Slovenia  
Switzerland\*  
Ukraine  
Yugoslavia

Paraguay  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

<b>States Parties: 16 (50%)</b>	<b>5 (31.5%)</b>	<b>9 (29%)</b>	<b>19 (39.6%)</b>	<b>15 (51.7%)</b>
<b>Number of properties in region: ‡</b>				
27 properties	11 properties	20 properties	36 properties	26 properties

### 30 States Parties with 4-8 World Heritage Properties ( 19.2 %)

**Group total: 155 properties (26.2% of the WH List)**

Africa	Arab States	Asia/Pacific	Europe/North America	Latin America/ Caribbean
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	Algeria	Indonesia*	Austria*	Bolivia
Ethiopia	Egypt	Nepal	Croatia	Colombia
United Rep. of Tanzania	Lebanon	Pakistan	Czech Republic*	Panama
Zimbabwe	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Rep. of Korea	Finland*	
	Morocco	Sri Lanka	Hungary*	
	Syrian Arab Republic	Thailand	Netherlands*	
	Tunisia		Norway	
			Poland*	
			Romania*	
			Slovakia*	
<b>States Parties: 4 (12.5%)</b>	<b>7 (43.75%)</b>	<b>6 (19.3%)</b>	<b>10 (20.8%)</b>	<b>3 (10.3%)</b>
<b>Number of properties in region: ‡</b>				
21 properties	40 properties	31 properties	50 properties	13 properties

**11 States Parties with 9-14 World Heritage Properties ( 7 %)**

**Group total: 114 properties ( 19.2% of the WH List)**

Africa	Arab States	Asia/Pacific	Europe/North America	Latin America/ Caribbean
		Australia*	Bulgaria	Brazil*
		Japan*	Canada*	Peru*
			Greece*	
			Portugal*	
			Russian Federation*	
			Sweden*	
			Turkey	
<b>States Parties: 0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 (6.4%)</b>	<b>7 (14.5%)</b>	<b>2 (6.8%)</b>
<b>Number of properties in region: ‡</b>				
0 properties	0 properties	22 properties	74 properties	18 properties

**9 States Parties with over 15 World Heritage Properties (5.7%)**

**Group total: 203 properties (34.3% of the WH List)**

Africa	Arab States	Asia/Pacific	Europe/North America	Latin America/ Caribbean
		China*	France*	Mexico*
		India*	Germany*	
			Italy*	
			Spain*	
			United Kingdom*	
			United States of America	
<b>States Parties: 0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 (6.4%)</b>	<b>6 (12.5%)</b>	<b>1 (3.4%)</b>
<b>Number of properties in region: ‡</b>				
0	0	42 properties (36.8%)	142 properties	19 properties
<b>Total number of States Parties in each region:</b>				
<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total Number of properties in each region: ‡</b>				
48 properties	51 properties	114 properties	302 properties	76 properties
<b>Average number of properties per State Party ‡</b>				
1.5 properties	3.2 properties	3.7 properties	6.3 properties	2.6 properties

# WORLD HERITAGE FUND

## Budget approuvé pour 2000

	Chapitres et éléments	Budget Approuvé 2000
	<b>Chapitre I - Mise en œuvre de la Convention</b>	
	Participation aux réunions statutaires	60 000
	Groupe de travail de planification stratégique du patrimoine mondial	10 000
	Groupe de travail sur la révision des orientations	15 000
	Développement d'un système de gestion de l'information	114 000
	Evaluation de l'assistance internationale	40 000
	Coordination avec les autres conventions, programmes etc.	25 000
	<b>Sous-total Chapitre I</b>	<b>264 000</b>
	<b>Chapitre II - Etablissement de la liste du patrimoine mondial</b>	
	Stratégie globale	278 000
	<i>Afrique</i>	40 000
	<i>Etats arabes</i>	8 000
	<i>Asie</i>	50 000
	<i>Pacifique</i>	50 000
	<i>Europe &amp; Amérique du Nord</i>	10 000
	<i>Europe de l'Est et Centrale</i>	20 000
	<i>Amérique latine &amp; Caraïbes</i>	45 000
	<i>Etudes thématiques:</i>	
	<i>ICOMOS*</i>	40 000
	<i>UICN**</i>	15 000
	<b>Chapitre II - Etablissement de la liste du patrimoine mondial (suite)</b>	
	Services consultatifs:	
	<i>ICOMOS*</i>	495 000
	<i>UICN</i>	355 000
	<i>Autres</i>	20 000
	Sous-total services consultatifs	870 000
	<b>Sous-total Chapitre II</b>	<b>1 148 000</b>

	<b>Chapitres et éléments</b>	<b>Budget Approuvé 2000</b>
	<b>Chapitre III - Mise en œuvre technique de la Convention</b>	
	Assistance préparatoire (Global) Assistance préparatoire (Afrique) Assistance préparatoire (Etats arabes) Assistance préparatoire (Asie & Pacifique) Assistance préparatoire (Europe) Assistance préparatoire (Amérique latine & Caraïbes)	
	Sous-total	325 000
	Coopération technique (Global) Coopération technique (Afrique) Coopération technique (Etats arabes) Coopération technique (Asie & Pacifique) Coopération technique (Europe) Coopération technique (Amérique latine & Caraïbes)	
	Sous-total	1 245 000
	Formation(Global) Formation (Afrique) Formation (Etats arabes) Formation (Asie & Pacifique) Formation (Europe) Formation (Amérique latine & Caraïbes)	
	Sous-total	980 000
	<i>Dont ICCROM</i>	<i>192 635</i>
	<i>Dont UICN</i>	<i>30 000</i>
	<i>Africa 2009</i>	<i>80 000</i>
	Appui à des actions de promotion dans les sites	80 000
	<b>Sous-total chapitre III</b>	<b>2 630 000</b>

	<b>Chapitres et éléments</b>	<b>Budget Approuvé 2000</b>
	<b>Chapitre IV - Suivi de l'état de conservation des sites</b>	262 500
	Suivi réactif	
	<i>dont ICOMOS</i>	60 000
	<i>dont IUCN</i>	56 500
	<i>dont ICSU (suivi du Parc national de Kakadu)</i>	61 000
	Soutien aux Etats parties pour la soumission de rapports périodiques:	
	Mise au point méthodologique et préparation des données	22 500
	Coordination technique de la soumission	35 000
	Afrique	77 000
	Etats Arabes	100 000
	Asie et Pacifique	55 000
	Europe et Amérique du Nord	15 000
	Amérique Latine et Caraïbes	35 000
	Sous-total soutien au suivi	337 000
	<b>Sous-total chapitre IV</b>	<b>622 000</b>
	<b>Chapitre V - Documentation, Information et Education</b>	
	Documentation	38 000
	Matériel d'information	140 000
	Internet et WHIN	70 000
	Médias et éditeurs	8 000
	Education	80 000
	<b>Sous-total Chapitre V</b>	<b>336 000</b>
	<b>BUDGET TOTAL ANNUEL DU FPM</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>
	<b>Fonds de réserve d'urgence</b>	<b>600 000</b>
	Activités de promotion et services liés	<b>156 000</b>
	<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>5 756 000</b>



# International Assistance Budget 2000

Status of Approved Requests as of

23/02/2000

Region (double-click buttons to	Preparatory Assistance					Available
	Allocated	Approved Natural	Approved Cultural	Approved General or Mixed	Approved Total	
Global	0					0
Africa	169,633	30,000	139,633		169,633	0
Arab States	34,500	15,000		19,500	34,500	0
Asia and the Pacific	96,362		66,362	30,000	96,362	0
Europe	0					0
Am. and the Carib.	24,505	9,505		15,000	24,505	0
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>54,505</b>	<b>205,995</b>	<b>64,500</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Region (double-click buttons to	Technical Cooperation					Available
	Allocated	Approved Natural \$415,000	Approved Cultural \$830,000	Approved General or Mixed	Approved Total	
Global	686,889			20,000	20,000	666,889
Africa	160,300	80,000	80,300	0	160,300	0
Arab States	115,000		115,000		115,000	0
Asia and the Pacific	70,108	40,208	10,000	19,900	70,108	0
Europe	120,208		120,208		120,208	0
Am. and the Carib.	92,495	2,495	90,000		92,495	0
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>1,245,000</b>	<b>122,703</b>	<b>415,508</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>578,111</b>	<b>666,889</b>

Region (double-click buttons to	Training					Available
	Allocated	Approved Natural \$490,000	Approved Cultural \$490,000	Approved General or Mixed	Approved Total	
Global	416,920	30,000	39,125	0	69,125	347,795
Africa	130,000	50,000	80,000		130,000	0
Arab States	75,000		75,000		75,000	0
Asia and the Pacific	209,440	20,000	140,000	49,440	209,440	0
Europe	38,840		38,840		38,840	0
Am. and the Carib.	109,800	80,000	29,800	0	109,800	0
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>980,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>402,765</b>	<b>49,440</b>	<b>632,205</b>	<b>347,795</b>

Region (double-click buttons to	Promotional Assistance					Available
	Allocated	Approved Natural	Approved Cultural	Approved General or Mixed	Approved Total	
Global						
Africa						
Arab States			5,000	5,000	10,000	
Asia and the Pacific			10,000	10,000	20,000	
Europe						
Am. and the Carib.			5,000		5,000	
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>80,000</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>Totals Chapter III</b>	<b>2,630,000</b>	<b>432,208</b>	<b>1,241,732</b>	<b>168,840</b>	<b>1,570,316</b>	<b>1,059,684</b>

Region (double-click buttons to	Emergency Assistance					Available
	Allocated	Approved Natural	Approved Cultural	Approved General or Mixed	Approved Total	
Global						
Africa		75,000			75,000	
Arab States						
Asia and the Pacific			50,000		50,000	
Europe				0	0	
Am. and the Carib.			147,464		147,464	
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>197,464</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>272,464</b>	<b>327,536</b>

# Status of Implementation of the Approved International Assistance Requests for 2000

as of 23 February 2000

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
<b>Preparatory Assistance</b>						<b>386,840</b>	<b>325,000</b>	<b>129,628</b>	<b>195,372</b>
<b>Africa</b>						<b>193,133</b>	<b>169,633</b>	<b>110,128</b>	<b>59,505</b>
251	Botswana	Preparation of Nomination for Tsolido to the World Heritage List	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	19,904	19,904	19,904	0
252	Gambia	Preparation of nominations for James Island, Albreda and Juffureh, Fort Bullen and the Six Guns Bastion at Banjul, related to the Slave Trade to the World Heritage List	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
253	Guinea	Relance de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial en République de Guinée	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	19,000	11,000
297	Kenya	Preparation for nomination file for "Great Rift Valley Lakes System": Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha National Parks and Lake Bogoria National Reserve	<i>Natural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
254	Kenya	Lamu: Preparation of a nomination file	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	15,924	15,924	15,924	0
341	Madagascar	Préparation d'un dossier d'inscription pour la Colline Royale d'Ambohimanga	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	12/01/2000	18,800	18,300	18,300	0
255	Togo	Etablissement d'une liste indicative de biens culturels et naturels	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	18,505	18,505	0	18,505
257	United Republic of Tanzania	Preparation of a nomination to the World Heritage List for the Kondoa Irangi Rock Art Paintings	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	7,000	7,000	0
<b>Arab States</b>						<b>49,500</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>15,000</b>

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
299	Egypt	Revision of the nomination file of St Catherine Area, south Sinai as Mixed Cultural/Cultural Landscape and Natural World Heritage Site	<i>Mixed</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	19,500	19,500	19,500	0
319	Morocco	Preparatory Assistance for Parc Naturel de Talasemtane (Chafchaun)	<i>Natural</i>			15,000	0	0	0
296	Morocco	Preparation of Nomination File for Aghbar - Toubkal National Park for World Heritage List	<i>Natural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>						<b>119,702</b>	<b>96,362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,362</b>
300	China	Expert meeting for the harmonization of nominations of historic towns within the same geo-cultural area in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces of China	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
333	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Preparation of a Tentative List of Potential Cultural World Heritage sites in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Koguryo Tombs group nomination	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
301	India	Preparation of the tentative list format and nomination dossier of Padmanabhapuram Palace, Tamil Nadu, India	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	15,000	16,362	0	16,362
340	Kazakhstan	Preparation of the nomination of Ahmed Jasawi architectural complex and archaeological site of the medieval town of Yasi-Turkestan	<i>Cultural</i>			16,500	0	0	0
263	Papua New Guinea	Site demarcation and preparation of nomination for Bobongara, Huon Peninsula	<i>Mixed</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,202	30,000	0	30,000
334	Regional	Desk analysis of regulatory frameworks of under-represented Asian States Parties (LDCs/LICs)	<i>Cultural</i>			8,000		0	
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						<b>24,505</b>	<b>24,505</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,505</b>
366	Chile	Preparation of a nomination for Torres del Paine National Park	<i>Natural</i>	Chairperson	15/02/2000	9,505	9,505	0	9,505
267	Guatemala	Preparatory Assistance for the elaboration of a Tentative List of Cultural and Natural properties	<i>Mixed</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	15,000	15,000	0	15,000

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
<b>Technical Cooperation</b>						<b>738,169</b>	<b>578,111</b>	<b>158,886</b>	<b>419,225</b>
<b>Africa</b>						<b>189,226</b>	<b>160,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160,300</b>
269	Côte d'Ivoire	Technical Cooperation support for Participative management for sustainable Development of Comoe National Park	<i>Natural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	59,500	50,000	0	50,000
258	Ghana	Creation of a Documentation Centre for Forts & Castles of Ghana	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
259	United Republic of Tanzania	Purchase of radio equipment for World Heritage sites	<i>Mixed</i>			19,426	0	0	0
270	United Republic of Tanzania	Cooperation for development of natural heritage sites in the United Republic of Tanzania (Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro and Serengeti National Parks)	<i>Natural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
261	Zimbabwe	Purchase of equipment for Khami Ruins National Monument	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	50,300	50,300	0	50,300
<b>Arab States</b>						<b>150,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,000</b>
298	Egypt	Rehabilitation Programme for Islamic Cairo	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	100,000	80,000	0	80,000
315	Lebanon	Restoration works in the site of Ouadi Quadisha and the Forest of the Cedars of God.	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	50,000	35,000	0	35,000
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>						<b>87,953</b>	<b>70,108</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>60,108</b>
359	Bangladesh	Up-dating technology for survey, analysis and excavation, and data-management for the conservation of the two WH cultural sites in Bangladesh.	<i>Cultural</i>			18,295	0	0	0
339	Japan	Support to selected participants from Asia Pacific States Parties for attending the Kaoshima International Conference on World Natural Heritage (KICWNH), May 2000	<i>Natural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	25,700	25,700	10,000	15,700
348	Mongolia	Preparation of a nomination of the Khovsgol Lake Tsataan Shamanistic Landscape	<i>Mixed</i>	Chairperson	11/02/2000	19,900	19,900	0	19,900

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
320	Pakistan	Archaeological, soil and design research and the preparation of a planting plan for the Shalamar Gardens, for preparing a restoration plan.	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
350	Viet Nam	Workshop for Strengthening the Capacity of Ha Long Bay Management Authority proposal	<i>Natural</i>	Chairperson	03/02/2000	14,058	14,508	0	14,508
<b>Europe and North America</b>						<b>168,276</b>	<b>120,208</b>	<b>58,886</b>	<b>61,322</b>
317	Georgia	Study and Development of the Mtskheta Heritage and Tourist Master Plan	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	04/12/1999	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
303	Latvia	Restoration of the Interior of the Reutern House, Old Riga	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	04/12/1999	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
302	Latvia	Regional Seminar on Authenticity and Reconstruction Work	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	04/12/1999	25,000	25,000	25,000	0
330	Lithuania	Vilnius Old Town Revitalisation Programme (Lithuania)	<i>Cultural</i>			10,000	0	0	0
329	Poland	Experts Meetings for the Strategic Governmental Programme for Auschwitz	<i>Cultural</i>			15,000	0	0	0
304	Turkey	Completion of the documentation of the buildings and monuments within the city walls of Istanbul	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	58,276	35,208	8,886	26,322
<b>Global</b>						<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>
343	ICCROM	Preparation and publication of the "Management Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes"	<i>Mixed</i>	Chairperson	20/01/2000	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						<b>122,714</b>	<b>92,495</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>2,495</b>
372	Chile	Preparation of a nomination for Torres del Paine National Park	<i>Natural</i>	Chairperson	15/02/2000	2,495	2,495	0	2,495
272	Colombia	Technical Co-operation request for the Integral Conservation of the Cloister of San Pedro Claver in Cartagena de Indias	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	60,092	60,000	60,000	0
363	Costa Rica	Biodiversity protection of Cocos Island World Heritage site	<i>Natural</i>			20,000	0	0	0
273	Cuba	Consolidation and rehabilitation of the third cloister of the Convent of Santa Clara, Havana	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	30,000	0

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
274	Guatemala	Technical Co-operation for clean-up and preventive measures in Antigua Guatemala	<i>Cultural</i>			10,127	0	0	0
<b>Training</b>						<b>1,276,717</b>	<b>632,205</b>	<b>157,765</b>	<b>474,440</b>
<b>Africa</b>						<b>380,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130,000</b>
275	Gabon	Capacity-building seminar on nature protection and the identification of natural sites for nomination in the World Heritage List	<i>Natural</i>	Chairperson	21/12/1999	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
322	ICCROM/CRA Terre	Africa 2009, Conservation of Immoveable Cultural Heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	80,000	80,000	0	80,000
347	Namibia	Capacity building and institutional development ( Southern Africa)	<i>Cultural</i>			125,000	0	0	0
352	Uganda	Capacity building and institutional development (Eastern Africa)	<i>Cultural</i>			125,000	0	0	0
276	United Republic of Tanzania	Three fellowships for African specialists in Protected Area/Wildlife Management for the Academic Year 2000 - 2001	<i>Natural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
<b>Arab States</b>						<b>108,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,000</b>
306	Syrian Arab Republic	Seminar on the cultural tourism, the sustainable development and the management of the World Heritage Sites	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	58,000	35,000	0	35,000
307	Tunisia	International symposium on the World Heritage site of Carthage	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	50,000	40,000	0	40,000
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>						<b>411,495</b>	<b>209,440</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>189,440</b>
362	Central Asian Republics	TRAINING FOR NOMINATION OF NATURAL AND MIXED PROPERTIES AS WORLD HERITAGE IN CENTRAL ASIA	<i>Mixed</i>	Bureau	08/07/1999	29,440	29,440	0	29,440
374	China	Training Programme for site managers of World Heritage Cities in China--Consolidation of the International Conference for Mayors of Historic Cities in China and the European Union	<i>Cultural</i>			2,000		0	

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
308	China	Training Course on Using GIS for the Preservation and Management of Historic and Cultural Sites in China	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
351	Kazakhstan	Regional training workshop on the conservation of earth structures	<i>Mixed</i>			0	0	0	0
309	Lao People's Democratic Republic	On-site training in Archaeological Survey and Documentation	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	83,055	30,000	0	30,000
271	Nepal	IUCN/WCPA South Asia Workshop on Protected Areas	<i>Natural</i>	Chairperson	21/12/1999	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
349	New Zealand	The Third Meeting of the regional Network Management of World Heritage in Southeast Asia, Pacific, Australia and New Zealand	<i>Mixed</i>	Chairperson	25/01/2000	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
361	PACIFIC	Capacity building and institutional development	<i>Mixed</i>			125,000	0	0	0
337	Regional	Global Strategy meeting in South-East Asia	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
310	Republic of Korea	Participation of LDC/LIC representatives in Conference on World Heritage Fortress Cities in Suwon	<i>Cultural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	25,000	20,000	0	20,000
336	Uzbekistan	Training Workshop in the Preparation of World Heritage Nomination Files on Urban Heritage Sites, Taskhent, Samarkand, and Shakhriyabz	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	47,000	30,000	0	30,000
<b>Europe and North America</b>						<b>53,840</b>	<b>38,840</b>	<b>33,840</b>	<b>5,000</b>
355	France	Stage international sur la sauvegarde du patrimoine architectural et de son environnement à Paris et à Lyon, sites inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	28/01/2000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
246	Hungary	Integrated Urban Conservation Training Workshop and Seminar for Central European Historic City Managers	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	33,840	33,840	33,840	0
356	Norway	International Course on Wood Conservation Technology 2000 (ICWCT)	<i>Cultural</i>			15,000	0	0	0
<b>Global</b>						<b>88,825</b>	<b>69,125</b>	<b>69,125</b>	<b>0</b>
250	ICCROM	ARC Laboratory Handbook	<i>Mixed</i>			19,700	0	0	0



Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
358	ICCROM	Regional Training Workshop for Urban Conservation in Luang Prabang	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	39,125	39,125	39,125	0
345	IUCN	Contributions to services of IUCN to support the Implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for Training Specialists in Natural Heritage	<i>Natural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						<b>234,557</b>	<b>109,800</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>75,000</b>
277	Brazil	Training course for Managers of World Heritage Sites	<i>Natural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
265	Brazil	Evaluation of regional training programme in heritage preservation (CECRE) at Federal University of Bahia (Brazil)	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	14,800	14,800	14,800	0
360	Caribbean Sub-Region	Capacity building and institutional development (Caribbean)	<i>Mixed</i>			125,000	0	0	0
278	Costa Rica	CATIE XXIIth International Protected Area Course (3 May to 2 June 2000)	<i>Natural</i>	Chairperson	21/12/1999	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
266	Dominica	Assistance to prepare training course on Cultural Heritage for English, French and Dutch speaking Caribbean	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
279	Venezuela	Awareness building workshop at Canaima National Park	<i>Natural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	29,757	30,000	0	30,000
<b>Promotional Assistance</b>						<b>65,002</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,000</b>
<b>Arab States</b>						<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
364	Algeria	Publication of "Croquis of the Old Algiers"	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	09/02/2000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
365	Lebanon	Publication of "the inscriptions and the architecture in the islamic monuments of the city of Tripoli in the Mamluk dynasty"	<i>Mixed</i>	Director	09/02/2000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>						<b>50,002</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>
311	Republic of Korea	Publication of 'Illustrated World Heritage Fortress Cities'	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	10,000	10,000	0	10,000

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
312	Turkey	"International Children Games Festival" for the promotion of the Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	<i>Mixed</i>			5,000	0	0	0
313	Uzbekistan	National Teacher Training Workshop on the UNESCO World Heritage Education Kit in Uzbekistan	<i>Mixed</i>	Director	09/02/2000	5,002	5,000	0	5,000
314	Viet Nam	Dissemination of World Heritage Education Kit in Viet Nam and organisation of Training Workshop for trainers and teachers in the field of World Heritage management and education	<i>Mixed</i>	Director	10/02/2000	30,000	5,000	0	5,000
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>
321	El Salvador	"Image and Communication" for the archaeological site of Joya de Ceren	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	09/02/2000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
<b>Emergency Assistance</b>						<b>333,639</b>	<b>272,464</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>268,048</b>
<b>Africa</b>						<b>75,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,000</b>
280	Niger	Action plan for the implementation of Urgent rehabilitation programme for Air and Tenere Natural Reserve of Niger	<i>Natural</i>	Bureau	03/12/1999	75,000	75,000	0	75,000
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>						<b>100,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>45,584</b>
335	Viet Nam	Emergency assistance for Hoi An and Hue following the flood damage in November 1999	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	100,000	50,000	4,416	45,584
<b>Europe and North America</b>						<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
367	Lithuania	Emergency assistance for the protection of the Curonian Spit	<i>Mixed</i>			50	0	0	0
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						<b>158,589</b>	<b>147,464</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147,464</b>
282	Guatemala	Emergency Assistance of the rehabilitation of the archaeological site of Quirigua	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	18,500	27,248	0	27,248
281	Guatemala	Clean-up and preventive measures in Antigua Guatemala	<i>Cultural</i>	Chairperson	17/12/1999	10,089	20,216	0	20,216

<b>Req No</b>	<b>State Party</b>	<b>Title of project</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Date of approval</b>	<b>Amount Requested</b>	<b>Amount approved*</b>	<b>Amount Implemented</b>	<b>Balance available</b>
<b>284</b>	Mexico	Emergency measures to repair and consolidate the Monastery of Tochimilco, Puebla, damaged by an earthquake in south-central Mexico	<i>Cultural</i>	Committee	03/12/1999	100,000	100,000	0	100,000
<b>369</b>	Peru	Emergency Assistance for the archaeological site Chavin de Huantar aimed at the preparation of an Emergency Plan	<i>Cultural</i>			30,000	0	0	0

# Japan Fund-in-Trust Budget 2000

Status of Approved requests as of

23/02/2000

Region (double-click buttons to	Preparatory Assistance					Available
	Allocated	Approved Natural	Approved Cultural	Approved General or Mixed	Approved Total	
Global	78,476					78,476
Africa	55,692	29,942	25,750		55,692	0
Arab States	15,000		15,000		15,000	0
Asia and the Pacific	109,819		109,819		109,819	0
Europe	0			0	0	0
Latin Am. and the Carib.	6,500		6,500	0	6,500	0
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>265,487</b>	<b>29,942</b>	<b>157,069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,011</b>	<b>78,476</b>

Region (double-click buttons to	Technical Cooperation					Available
	Allocated	Approved Natural	Approved Cultural	Approved General or Mixed	Approved Total	
Global	0					0
Africa	0					0
Arab States	0					0
Asia and the Pacific	0					0
Europe	0					0
Latin Am. and the Carib.	0					0
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>0</b>					

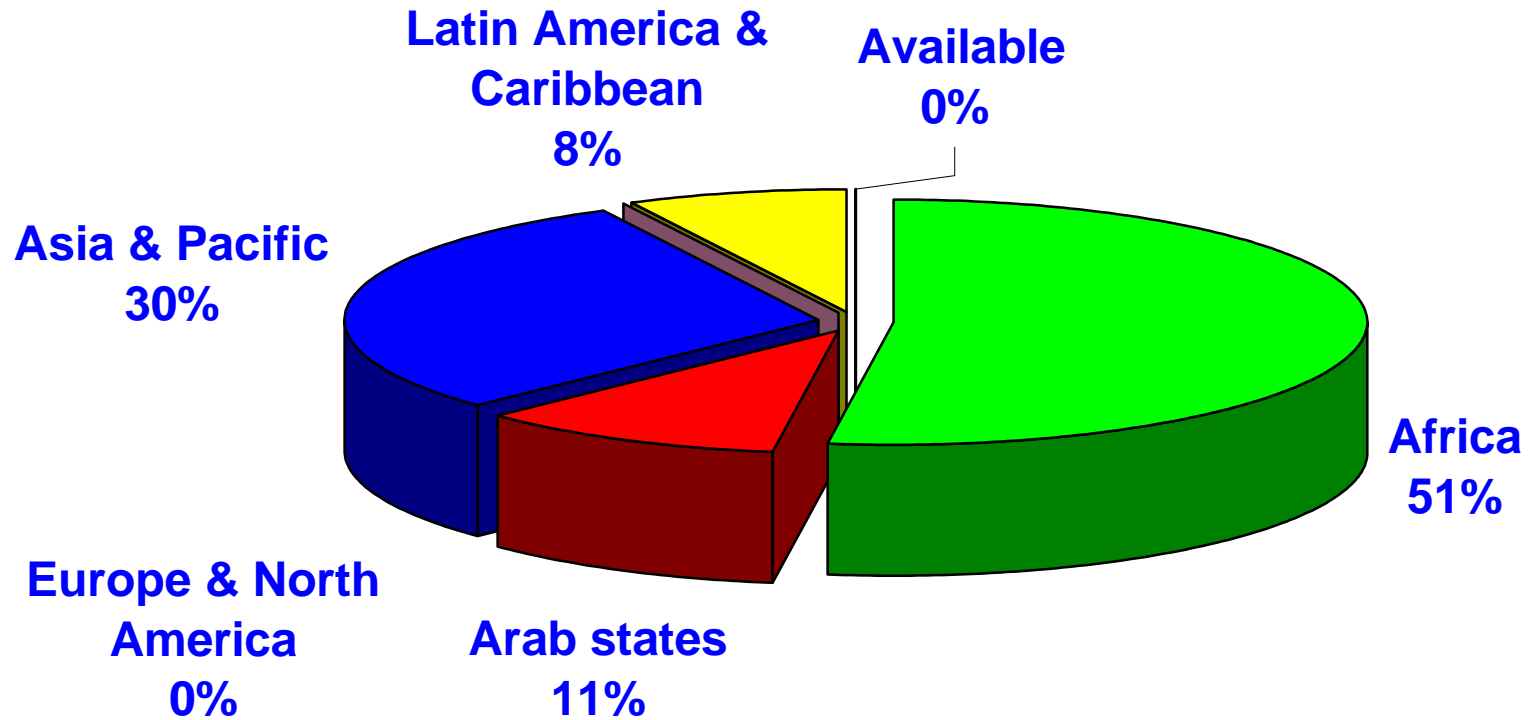
Region (double-click buttons to	Training					Available
	Allocated	Approved Natural	Approved Cultural	Approved General or Mixed	Approved Total	
Global	0					0
Africa	0					0
Arab States	0					0
Asia and the Pacific	0					0
Europe	0					0
Latin Am. and the Carib.	0					0
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>0</b>					

# Status of Implementation of the Approved International Assistance Requests for Japan Funds-in-Trust

as of 23 February 2000

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
<b>Preparatory Assistance</b>						<b>306,307</b>	<b>187,011</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,011</b>
<b>Africa</b>						<b>55,692</b>	<b>55,692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,692</b>
342	Uganda	Preparation of nomination dossier for Kasubi Tombs	<i>Natural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	29,942	29,942	0	29,942
343	Zimbabwe	Preparation of a nomination file for Matobo Hills, an associative cultural landscape	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	25,750	25,750	0	25,750
<b>Arab States</b>						<b>52,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>
344	Morocco	Preparation of Nomination File for Aghbar - Toubkal National Park for World Heritage List	<i>Natural</i>	Not Approved		15,000		0	
345	Sudan	Preparing a nomination for the Historic Centre of Napatan Kingdom : the Gebel Barkal and associated sites (El-Kurru, Sanam, Nuri and Zuma).	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	17,000	15,000	0	15,000
346	Yemen	Programme of safeguarding and revitalization of the gardens of the city of Sana'a	<i>Cultural</i>	Not Approved		20,000	0	0	0
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>						<b>173,054</b>	<b>109,819</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,819</b>
347	Fiji	Preparation of nomination of the historic capital of Fiji - Levuka (Ovalau)	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
353	ICCROM	To review the South East Asian Strategy Needs Assessment for Enhanced Management and Conservation of World Heritage List and Tentative List sites in South East Asia	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
356	India	Preparation of group nominations of cultural heritage sites and the reformulation of the Indian Tentative List	<i>Cultural</i>			0	0	0	0

Req No	State Party	Title of project	Category	Approved by	Date of approval	Amount Requested	Amount approved*	Amount Implemented	Balance available
355	Kazakhstan	Preparation of the nomination of Ahmed Jasawi architectural complex and archaeological site of the medieval town of Yasi-Turkestan	<i>Cultural</i>			16,500	0	0	0
357	Malaysia	Reformulation of the nomination dossier for Niah Caves and preparation of the Tentative List Format for Niah Caves	<i>Cultural</i>			3,550	0	0	0
348	Mongolia	Preparation for the nomination dossier of Orkhon Valley Archaeological and Historical Mongol Settlements	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
349	Myanmar	Preparation of a Management Plan for the Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
350	Nepal	Preparation of the nomination form and related documentation and scientific studies for Kapilavastu and Ramagrama, to be nominated as a serial nomination related to Lumbini WH site	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	14,819	14,819	0	14,819
351	Papua New Guinea	Nomination of the Kuk Archaeological Site, Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	33,185	20,000	0	20,000
352	Uzbekistan	Preparation of the nomination of the cultural property Old City of Samarkand (Uzbekistan) on the World Heritage List.	<i>Cultural</i>	Not Approved		30,000	0	0	0
<b>Europe and North America</b>						<b>10,861</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
358	Armenia	Preparation of the nomination dossier "The Monastery of Noravank and the Upper Amaghou Valley"	<i>Mixed</i>			10,861	0	0	0
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						<b>14,700</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,500</b>
359	Brazil	Preparation of a Tentative List for Brazil	<i>Mixed</i>			8,200	0	0	0
354	Guyana	Preparation of nomination of Georgetown (phase II)	<i>Cultural</i>	Director	18/11/1999	6,500	6,500	0	6,500

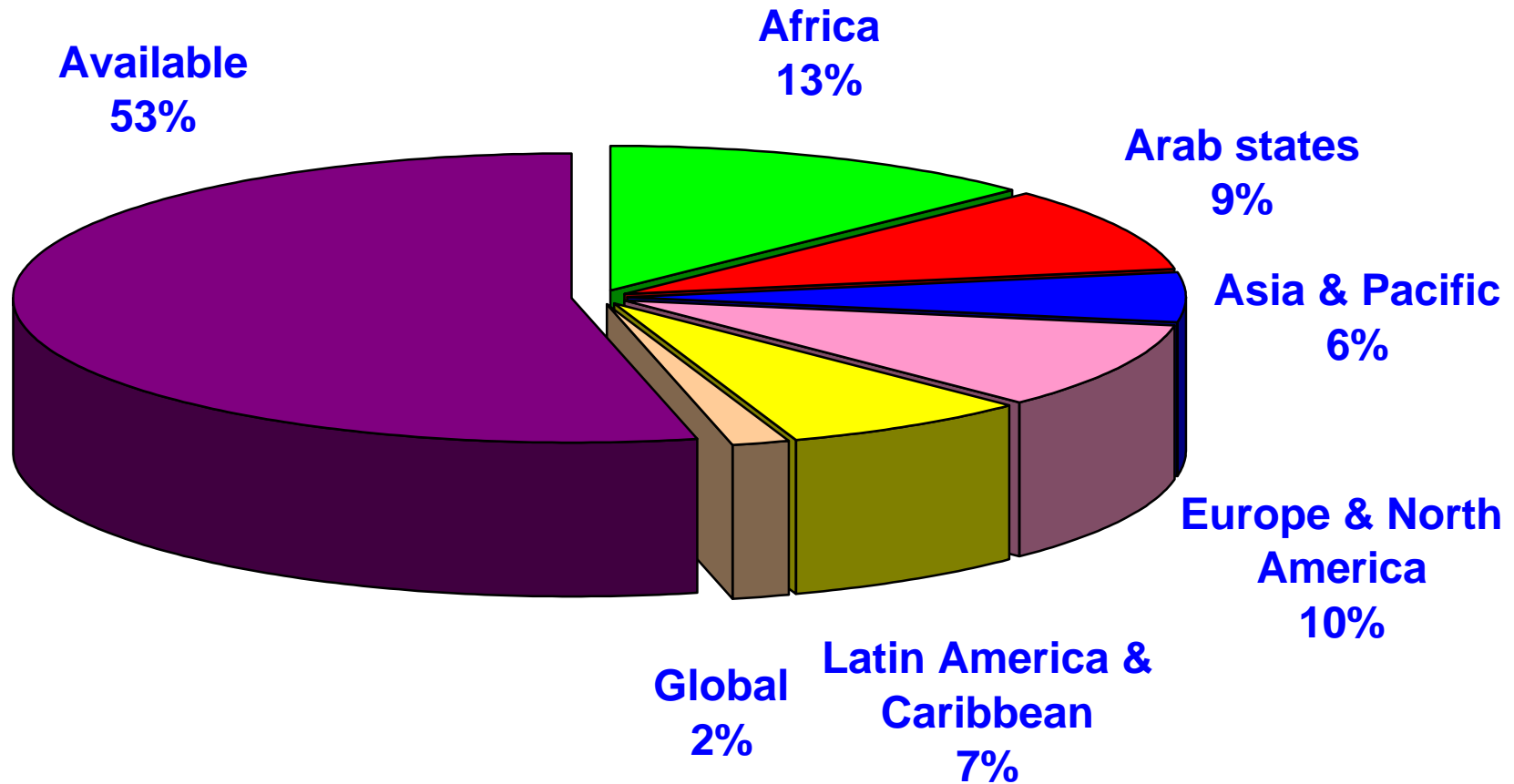


**Preparatory Assistance**

**Budget for 2000 : \$ 325,000**

Approved requests: 100 % (17% Nature, 63 % Culture, 20 % Mixed)

WHF - INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

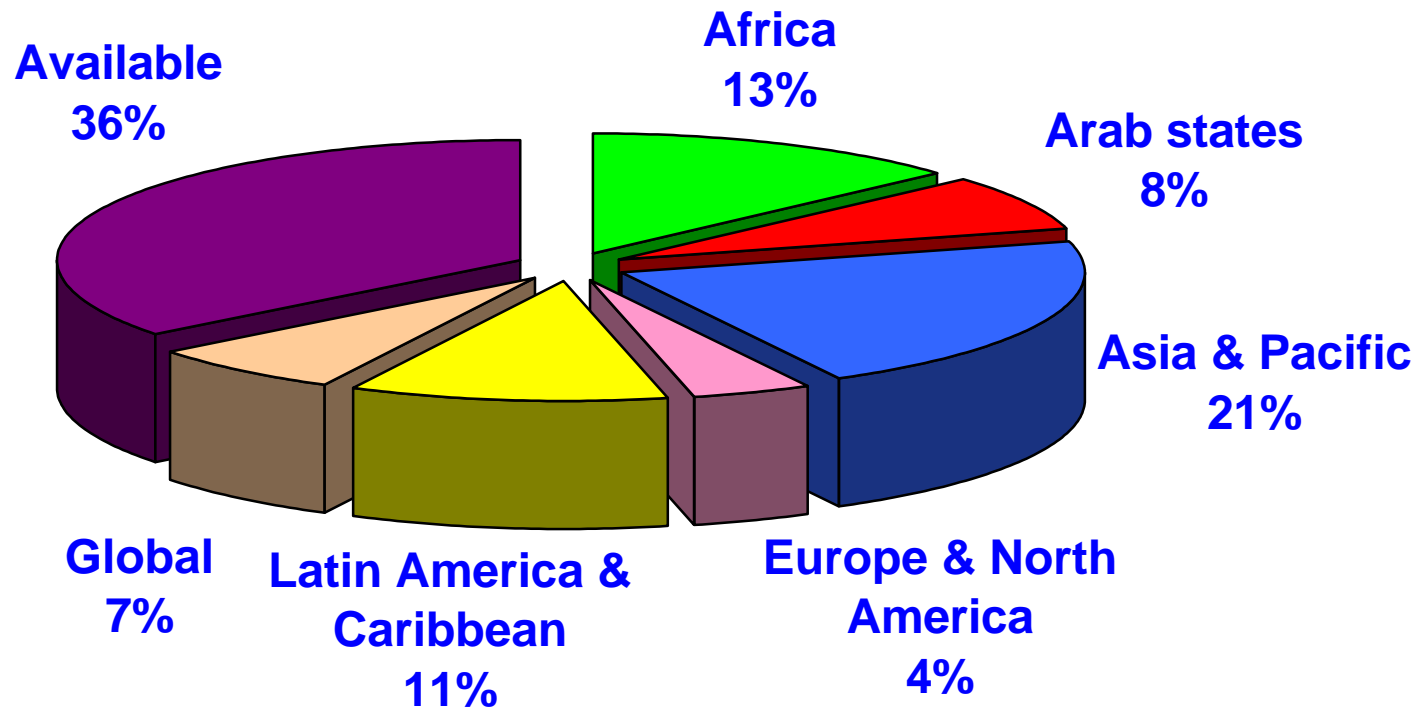


**Technical Cooperation**  
**Budget for 2000 : \$ 1,245,000**

Approved requests: 47 % (10 % Nature, 34 % Culture, 3% Mixed)



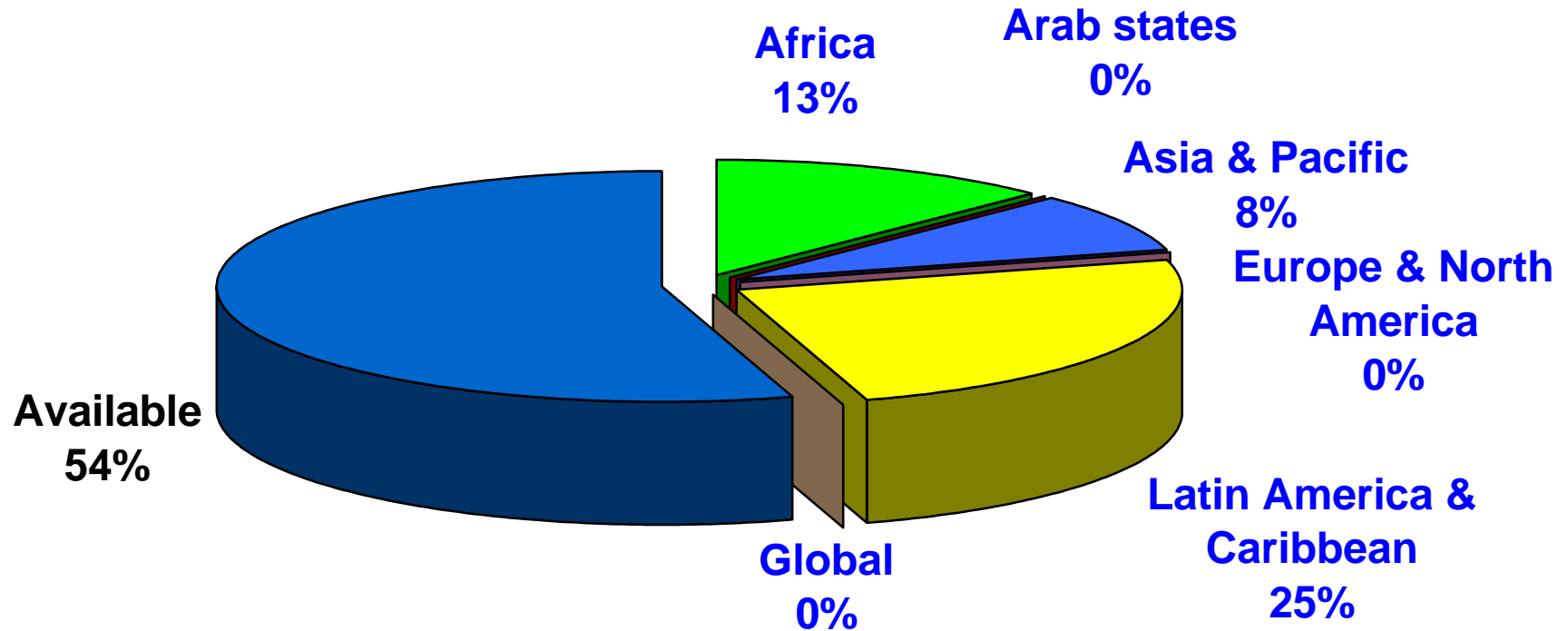
WHF - INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE



**Training**

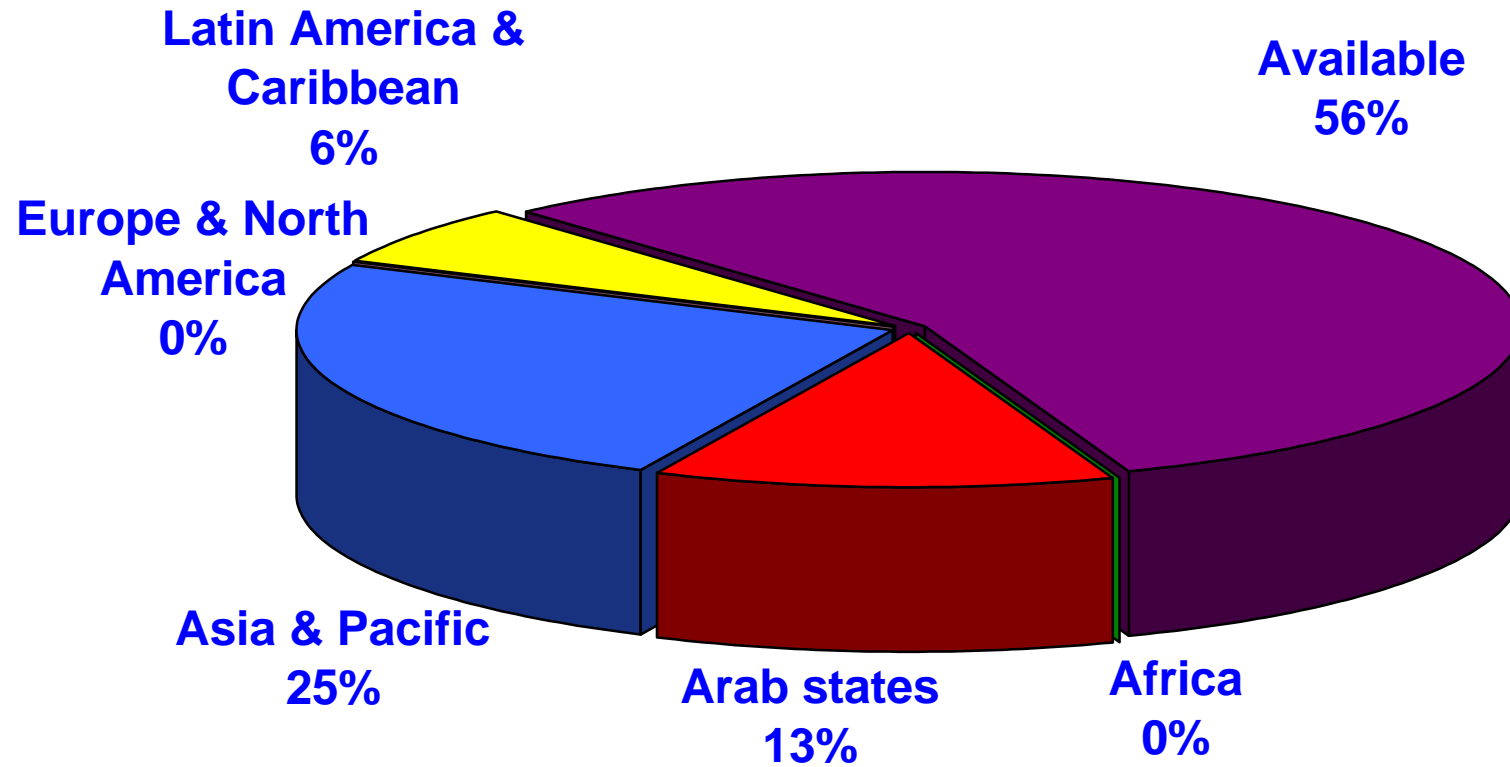
**Budget for 2000 : \$ 980,000**

Approved requests: 64 % (18 % Nature, 41 % Culture, 5 % Mixed)



**Emergency Reserve Fund  
Budget for 2000 : \$ 600,000**

Approved requests: 46% (13% Nature, 33% Culture, 0 % Mixed)



**Promotional Activities**  
**Budget for 2000 : \$ 80,000**

Approved requests: 44% (0 % Nature, 25% Culture, 19 % Mixed)

## Electronic Pre-registration

Bureau members and observers who plan to attend the 24th session of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee, 26 June - 1 July 2000, may pre-register electronically by sending an e-mail message to [wh-register@unesco.org](mailto:wh-register@unesco.org). Please include:

NAME  
TITLE  
ORGANIZATION  
ADDRESS  
TEL  
FAX  
E-MAIL.

This information will speed the registration process on the first day of the Bureau's session and improve the Secretariat's records.

Thank you for your assistance.

[Working Doucments of the Bureau](#)



[FRENCH VERSION](#)

---

<http://www.unesco.org/whc/pre-reg.htm>

**Calendrier**

**Actualités**

**Reservations**

**Identification**

[m.severo@unesco.org](mailto:m.severo@unesco.org) (Admin)  
[Editez votre profil](#)

**Légende**

- Membre
- Communauté PM
- UNESCO
- Webmestre

**Donner Maintenant ▶**

**Publication**



Revue du patrimoine mondial N°46

Actualités

## L'UNESCO regrette la décision concernant un pont qui ferait peser sur la vallée de l'Elbe à Dresde la menace d'un retrait de la Liste du patrimoine mondial



15 novembre 2007

L'UNESCO déplore la décision d'un tribunal allemand autorisant la construction d'un pont qui devrait entraîner le retrait du paysage ...

**Actualités**

**Calendrier**

5 nov. 2007	28 nov. 2007 - 30 nov. 2007
Le palais de Venaria Reale restauré	Médiation Val de Loire – patrimoine mondial, une formation pour les guides
5 nov. 2007	30 nov. 2007 - 1 déc. 2007
La bibliothèque Anna Amalia a réouvert ses portes suite à des travaux de restauration de grande envergure	Réunion d'experts internationaux sur le patrimoine mondial et l'Arctique
4 déc. 2007 - 7 déc. 2007	Sixième rencontre internationale sur la gestion des centres historiques

**16e session**

de l'Assemblée générale des Etats parties à la Convention du patrimoine mondial, Paris, France (2007)

- [Documents](#)

**31e session**

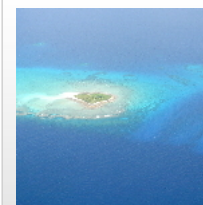
du Comité du patrimoine mondial, Christchurch, Nouvelle-Zélande (2007)

- [Documents](#)
- [Décisions adoptées](#)
- [Nouveaux biens inscrits en 2007](#)



**Visualisez les sites sur un globe 3D**

**Activité**



Programme des petits états insulaires en développement

5 nov. 2007	12 déc. 2007 - 14 déc. 2007
Remise de cinq bourses UNESCO- VOCATIONS PATRIMOINE pour faire face aux nouveaux défis en matière de patrimoine	Inscription au patrimoine mondial des Iles Phénix – Atelier des parties prenantes
26 oct. 2007	1 févr. 2008 - 5 févr. 2008
Neuf nouveaux membres élus au Comité du patrimoine mondial	Terra 2008, 10ème Conférence Internationale sur l'Etude et la Conservation du Patrimoine Bâti en Terre
24 oct. 2007	
16e Assemblée générale des Etats parties à la Convention du Patrimoine mondial	7 mai 2008 - 9 mai 2008 Patrimoine 2008 – Conférence internationale du patrimoine mondial et du développement durable
24 oct. 2007	28 mai 2008 - 31 mai 2008
Membres élus au Comité du patrimoine mondial	11e Symposium international USA/ ICOMOS
<b>plus d'actualités...</b>	20 nov. 2008 - 22 nov. 2008 Denkmal, Salon européen de la restauration, de la conservation des monuments et de la réhabilitation urbaine
	<b>plus d'événements...</b>

