

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION  
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Report of the World Heritage Committee

Thirteenth Session

Paris, 11-15 December 1989

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The thirteenth ordinary session of the World Heritage Committee was held at Unesco Headquarters, Paris from 11-15 December 1989. It was attended by the following members of the Committee: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and the Yemen Arab Republic.

2. The following States Parties to the Convention who were not members of the Committee were represented by observers: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the Holy See, Hungary, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and Zaire. One representative of a State not party to the Convention, Venezuela, also attended the meeting. Also present were observers from the Council of Europe and international non-governmental organizations including the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Union of Architects (IUA).

3. Representatives of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) attended the meeting in an advisory capacity.

II. OPENING SESSION

4. The out-going Chairman of the Committee, Mr. A.C. Da Silva Telles of Brazil, opened the session. The representative of the Director-General, Mr. S. Dumitrescu, Assistant Director-General for the Science Sector of Unesco, welcomed the Committee on behalf of the Director-General of Unesco. He drew attention to the fact that the Convention had been ratified by 111 States Parties, about two-thirds of the Member States of Unesco. He welcomed representatives of States Parties who were attending the sessions of the World Heritage Committee for the first time and congratulated those States Parties who were elected as members of the Committee at the Seventh General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention held on 9 and 13 November 1989. Subsequently, he drew the attention of the Committee to the outcome of the General Assembly of States Parties, particularly the Assembly's proposals for ensuring equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world in the work of the Committee. He highlighted the fact that the activities of the Convention were adequately reflected in the Third Medium-Term Plan of

Unesco, specifically in relation to those activities of the Science and Culture Sectors. He also informed the Committee that, as requested by previous chairpersons, namely Mr. J. D. Collinson of Canada and Mr. A. C. Da Silva Telles of Brazil, the General Conference had agreed to strengthen the Secretariat of the World Heritage Convention by financing six posts under the Regular Programme Budget of Unesco. After outlining the work of the Committee, in relation to the different items of the Provisional Agenda, he concluded his remarks by wishing the Members of the Committee a successful meeting.

### III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

5. The Committee adopted the draft agenda of the session with the inclusion of two agenda items: invitation to additional observers and the date and place of the fourteenth ordinary session of the Committee.

### IV. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN, RAPPORTEUR AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

6. Mr. Azedine Beschouch (Tunisia) was elected Chairman of the Committee by acclamation. Ms. Christina S. Cameron (Canada) was elected as the Rapporteur, and Bulgaria, Colombia, Greece, Senegal and Thailand were elected Vice-Chairmen.

### V. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN SINCE THE TWELFTH SESSION

7. The Secretary for the natural part of the Convention, Mr. Bernd von Droste, reported on the activities undertaken since the twelfth session of the Committee, held during 5-9 December 1988 in Brasilia (Brazil).

8. Mr. von Droste stated that three States Parties had ratified the Convention during 1989 and expressed the wish that further efforts be made to encourage the adherence of new States Parties. The Committee noted the work that the Secretariat had undertaken to coordinate efforts to conserve the world's natural heritage with those of other international funds and conventions, such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-International) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The Committee noted the development of the proposed draft convention on biological diversity, evolving within the scope of Unesco's activities as a member of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP, FAO, Unesco and IUCN), in order to report back to the Committee's future sessions on the implications for the World Heritage Convention. The Committee also noted the promotional activities briefly described by Mr. von Droste. The Committee noted the different types of international assistance projects approved and implemented during 1989, and took special note of the fact that the demand for assistance for training was growing at a faster rate than other types of international assistance provided from the World Heritage Fund. Several delegates congratulated the Secretariat on the work undertaken. The representative from Canada emphasized that other programmes of Unesco needed to have a better understanding of the work of the Convention and the decision-making role of the World Heritage Committee. IUCN informed the Committee of activities which it had undertaken to promote the Convention. For example, at the Fourth South Pacific Nature Conservation and Protected Areas Conference, held in Vanuatu in September 1989, IUCN had presented a report on the Convention and that as a result, several of the South Pacific countries such as Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea had shown their interest in joining the Convention.

### VI. REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR

9. Ms A. Miltiadou of Greece, the former Rapporteur, presented the results of the thirteenth session of the Bureau held in Paris from 27 to 30 June 1989 and highlighted some of the key issues discussed by the Bureau. She drew the attention of the Committee to improvements on the status of conservation of two natural properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, namely Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Tanzania) and Garamba National Park (Zaire) and the threats faced by another natural property, i.e. Mana Pools, Sapi

and Chewore Reserves (Zimbabwe), due to proposed oil exploration programmes. She informed the Committee that the Australian authorities had requested that the representative of IUCN be an expert witness in a national legal proceeding regarding the conservation of the Wet Tropics of Queensland. She emphasized the Bureau's concern on implicating the Committee in a national legal proceeding: if IUCN decided to give such advice, the Bureau had wished to affirm that such advice should not be interpreted as a mandate from the Committee to justify the inscription of the site on the World Heritage List.

10. The Rapporteur, furthermore, informed the Committee that the Bureau had approved funds for three regional or sub-regional training courses on natural heritage conservation in Qatar, Senegal and Tanzania. The Bureau had deferred its decision on a request for the purchase of equipment for the Olduvai Gorge in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Tanzania) pending clarification by ICOMOS and the Secretariat on the relevance of the cultural significance of the Olduvai Gorge to inscribe this natural property on the World Heritage List. Finally, Ms. Miltiadou informed the members of the Committee that the Bureau had examined a total of 25 nominations of which it had recommended that 7 sites be inscribed, one be extended, 9 be not inscribed and 8 others be deferred.

#### **VII. EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION OF DIFFERENT REGIONS AND CULTURES OF THE WORLD**

11. While examining agenda item 4, the Committee took note of the conclusions of the 7th General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention on this question. The Committee welcomed the content of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly which reflected its wish to ensure both a better turnover of Committee members and equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.

12. In accordance with the conclusions of the Bureau at its 13th session and taking account of the above-mentioned resolution, the Committee decided to allocate under the 1990 budget a sum of \$20,000 to cover the costs of the participation at the Bureau and Committee sessions of specialists in cultural and natural heritage conservation representing the States Members of the Committee which appear on the United Nations List of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). For 1990, this measure would apply to two States Members of the Committee: the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen Arab Republic.

13. In the discussions on this question, the Committee stressed the fact that such an allocation should be given exclusively for national experts or managers of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List.

14. Having being mandated by the Committee, the Bureau considered that it would be difficult to apply rigid mechanisms for the election of Committee members so as to ensure an appropriate balance between an equitable representation of the geographical regions and of the cultural areas. The Bureau, in addition, requested the Secretariat to submit proposals for guidelines at its next session which the Committee could submit for consideration to the General Assembly for the next elections.

#### **VIII. MONITORING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF NATURAL WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES**

15. IUCN presented a copy of a draft directory of natural World Heritage sites inscribed to the end of 1988 prepared by the Protected Areas Data Unit (PADU) of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). This directory provided the most up-to-date data available for these sites. In June 1989, States Parties with sites inscribed before 1986 had been asked by IUCN to update the data sheets, but responses had to date been received from only 7 of the 28 countries concerned, covering 19 out of 63 sites. The Committee requested IUCN to follow-up with the States Parties whose responses were still awaited. The Committee suggested that a deadline of 1 March 1990 be fixed in order that PADU could make the information available to IUCN for the Bureau at its 14th session.

16. The Committee heard IUCN's report on the status of conservation of the following thirteen natural properties:

a) **Tai National Park (Côte d'Ivoire)**

The Committee noted an earlier request that the Ivoirian authorities agree to this site's inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger had brought no response. However, the Committee noted that only recently had the Secretariat received a response in the form of a request for preparatory assistance. This preparatory assistance could take the form of a workshop to evaluate the situation and revise a draft of an integrated project to safeguard this site, to be financed jointly by the World Heritage Fund (technical cooperation) and extra-budgetary resources. The Committee encouraged the Secretariat and IUCN to follow-up this matter and report back to the Bureau at its next session.

b) **Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve (Honduras)**

The Committee noted IUCN's concerns about the integrity of this site and asked that IUCN provide further information when the report from the national conservation authority is received.

c) **Niokolo-Koba National Park (Senegal)**

The Committee recalled that there was a project to construct a major highway across the Park which would greatly jeopardize its natural values, and that the Bureau had expressed its preference for an alternative route outside the Park. On 1 August 1989, in accordance with the Bureau's recommendation, the Director-General of Unesco had written to the President of Senegal, His Excellency A. Diouf, informing him of the Bureau's preference for the alternative route. The Secretariat indicated to the Committee that, at a meeting held in Dakar on 14 November 1989, the Senegalese authorities had nevertheless stated their intention to proceed with the construction of the highway across the park.

The World Bank had advised the Secretariat of its involvement in this project with associated bodies, through the preparation of a proposed programme for a Transport Sector Credit of which this project was part. The Bank had concluded, on the basis of the documents provided by Senegal, that the alternative route outside the park had not been sufficiently assessed. The Committee agreed with the Bank's proposal to carry out a more detailed study of the alternative route, which is presently being examined under a Bank appraisal mission in the field.

The Committee requested the Secretariat to contact the Senegalese authorities to recall their responsibility in maintaining the integrity of this World Heritage site, stressing that the Committee offered its full co-operation in seeking a satisfactory solution to this issue which would safeguard the natural World Heritage values. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to contact the World Bank to inform it of the Committee's views.

d) **Mana Pools, Sapi and Chewore Reserves (Zimbabwe)**

The Committee noted with satisfaction the incorporation of environmental safeguards into the agreement signed on 4 December 1989 between the Government of Zimbabwe and Mobil Oil relating to oil exploration in this site. The Committee decided to commend Zimbabwe on the action taken and to urge that it monitor the effects of the exploration closely. The Committee requested the Zimbabwean authorities to inform the Secretariat in the event that oil extraction might proceed later as this could significantly affect the site's integrity.

e) **Ichkeul National Park (Tunisia)**

The Committee decided to encourage Tunisia in its efforts to seek financial resources to undertake activities such as the building of the Tindja sluice and two other drainage canals to ensure maintenance of the integrity of the wetlands critical to the values of this site. At the same time, the Committee agreed that the Tunisian authorities should be congratulated on improvements to the site's management consequent on completion of the visitors' centre, institution of controls on cattle grazing and additional staffing.

f) **Sangay National Park (Ecuador)**

The Committee noted that the Bureau had requested the Secretariat to contact the Ecuadorian authorities over possible excision of land from the park and to propose a request for technical cooperation to support a revised management plan. The Committee decided to ask the Secretariat to continue its efforts in these directions.

g) **Manu National Park (Peru)**

The Committee noted that the possibility still existed for future oil and gas exploration which could prejudice the integrity of this site.

h) **Mount Nimba (Côte d'Ivoire/Guinea)**

The Committee noted the decision of the World Bank not to provide funds to Guinea for proposed iron-ore mining which would prejudice this site. It noted that this decision was made on economic grounds. The Committee requested the Secretariat to contact the authorities of the Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea on this matter to encourage them to take the concerns of the Committee into consideration and preserve the integrity of the site.

i) **Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (India)**

IUCN reported on the invasion of this site in February 1989 by the Bodo tribespeople. IUCN reported that it had been consulting with the Indian authorities, and it had been informed that measures were being taken to resolve this problem. The Committee decided to ask the Secretariat to follow up the situation with the Indian authorities.

j) **Yellowstone National Park (USA)**

The Committee noted with appreciation the availability to other States Parties of the fire management review and the fire recovery plan obtainable from the Director of the U.S. National Park Service.

k) **Wood Buffalo National Park (Canada)**

The Committee noted the report of IUCN and the clarification made by the Canadian delegation on the environmental assessment now proceeding into disease in the park's hybrid buffalo herd and the external threat which may result from proposed industrial development upstream from the park. The Committee noted the commitment of the Canadian delegation to maintain the site's integrity and asked that IUCN continue to contact the Canadian authorities and report back to the Bureau at its next session.

l) **Fiordland National Park (New Zealand)**

The Committee noted developments in relation to possible ownership changes to the hydro-electric scheme existing in this site when it was inscribed. The Committee decided to commend New Zealand on its initiative to give statutory authority to the independent "Guardians" group in its efforts to ensure that any changes in ownership of electricity generation in the park will not threaten its integrity as a World Heritage site.

m) **Everglades National Park (USA)**

The representative of IUCN informed the Committee of a law suit that had been brought to bear against offenders to the integrity of this site. In addition, the representative of the U.S. informed the Committee of additional efforts to protect this site, notably the allocation by the U.S. Government of US\$32 million to purchase over 43,000 ha of wetlands next to the Park which would help mitigate some of the problems related to the quality and quantity of freshwater entering the park. The Committee wished to commend the U.S. authorities for this initiative and for its commitment to maintain the park's integrity.

17. As concerns the Wet Tropics of Queensland, (Australia) the representative of IUCN informed the Committee that the Director-General of IUCN, after hearing the Bureau's concern regarding the participation of an IUCN expert as a witness in a national legal proceeding involving the conservation of a World Heritage site, had informed the Australian authorities that it would not be appropriate for IUCN to appear in the proceedings of a court case in a State Party. The observer of Australia then informed the Committee that following the recent elections in Queensland and the change in the State authority that had followed,

the State Government of Queensland had abandoned its opposition to the World Heritage listing of the Wet Tropics of Queensland and hence the need for an expert witness no longer prevailed.

#### **IX. MONITORING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES**

18. At its 12th session, the Committee had decided that the results of the second phase of the system of monitoring the state of conservation of cultural properties would be presented at its 14th session in 1990. The Committee at its present session, however, took note of the very low number of replies to the questionnaires reported by the Secretariat. It considered that the system underway was both cumbersome and not fully satisfactory, especially in comparison to the system for monitoring natural sites, and that the system did not enable the Committee to assume this important function efficiently. It was suggested that the role given to ICOMOS and ICCROM be reviewed, and more use be made of non-governmental organizations specialized in cultural heritage conservation, not forgetting to use the structures which already exist in the field, as well as the expertise of the members of the Secretariat.

19. The Committee noted that following an earthquake at Tipasa in Algeria, a preliminary mission by a member of the Secretariat had been completed which reported that some damage had occurred. An emergency assistance request had been submitted to the Secretariat which is continuing to cooperate with the managers of the property.

20. The Committee was also informed of the collapse of the roof of one of the temples in Patan in the Valley of Kathmandu. Emergency assistance had been immediately granted to the Nepalese authorities concerned.

21. The delegate from Canada informed the Committee of his concern in learning of the tree felling which had taken place last winter in the Park of Versailles, which, together with the Chateau, is inscribed on the World Heritage List. He drew the Committee's attention to the danger of separating the responsibilities for cultural and natural resource management in the case of a property where a balance between architecture and the surrounding landscapes is essential. ICOMOS shared these concerns and considered that a tree regeneration plan inappropriate to a protected historical park risked destroying one of the most important features characteristic of Versailles over the last hundred years.

22. The same delegate informed the Committee of his concern over the announcement of a universal exhibition in Venice. The fragile structures and the limited space of this town, inscribed together with its lagoon on the World Heritage List in 1987, made Venice extremely vulnerable to the effects of mass events. The Secretariat informed the Committee that the Director-General had already written to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy requesting more details on this project. The Committee decided to launch the following appeal:

The World Heritage Committee, meeting for its 13th session at Unesco headquarters in Paris from 11 to 15 December 1989, expressed its grave concern about the new threats to Venice which is inscribed on the World Heritage List. A universal exhibition, which would attract several hundreds of thousands of visitors in addition to the usual surge of tourists, risks threatening the integrity of this heritage which is unique in the history, art and civilization of humanity. The World Heritage Committee calls upon the Italian authorities so that irreparable damage can be avoided.

#### **X. REVISION OF NOMINATION FORMS AND FORMS FOR REQUESTING INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE**

23. The Committee recalled that the revised versions of forms for nominating sites for inscription on the World Heritage List and for requesting international assistance from the World Heritage Fund had been prepared in accordance with the Operational Guidelines and

had been already examined by the Bureau at its 13th session. The Bureau members had since then provided comments which were incorporated in the documents submitted to the Committee. The Committee adopted these revised documents in principle, requesting the Committee members to send any additional suggestions they may have to the Secretariat in writing so that the forms could be finalized and used for implementing the Convention during 1990.

## XI. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

24. The Committee congratulated the Secretariat on the several activities undertaken in 1989 presented in document SC/89/CONF.004/6 which, in particular, concentrated on the production and diffusion of general information material and the preparation of photographic exhibits, films and publications. As regards activities related to tourism, it was recalled that over-visitation by tourists could endanger certain sites and that adequate information was needed to minimize this risk.

25. The Committee approved the proposals presented by the Secretariat for 1990. In respect of the production of information material, the Committee expressed the wish that the production and sale of video-cassettes presenting World Heritage sites be envisaged. A study on the possibilities of the production of such cassettes and their commercialization, through private networks, will be carried out by the Secretariat in co-operation with the Office of Public Information (OPI) of Unesco and the results will be presented to the Bureau at its next session. In the event that it is possible to distribute these cassettes, the network of museums will, to the extent possible, be requested to contribute to their distribution.

26. Several members of the Committee were of the opinion that the question of the publication of a specific newsletter for the Convention needed a detailed study. The Secretariat will submit a proposal to the Bureau at its next session. The Committee considered that the diffusion of information on World Heritage sites, their state of conservation and the implementation of the Convention in general, must be further encouraged in existing journals, particularly the Unesco Courier, which has the advantage of being published in 35 languages and distributed all over the world.

27. The Committee underlined the importance of promoting the Convention also within countries which were not yet States Parties and reach authorities responsible for the protection of cultural and natural properties in those countries.

28. The Committee, as at previous sessions, underlined the need to decentralize promotional activities using already existing means, such as regional organizations, international or national non-governmental organizations, Unesco Clubs, Unesco National Commissions or national structures which should be set up for the implementation of the Convention. In order to make progress in this regard the Committee requested the States Parties to provide a list of such national channels to the Secretariat and stressed the importance of creating the national structures mentioned above.

29. With regard to the regional organizations, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had taken the initiative of presenting the document prepared by the Secretariat to ALECSO and requested that all possible assistance be provided for the promotion of the Convention in Arab countries.

30. The need to identify the target groups for information and promotion activities was stressed: in the first place one target group was the persons directly concerned with safeguarding World Heritage properties, notably voluntary conservation organizations working in the field; a second group comprised visitors and tourists; and a third group the people actually living within the World Heritage site. Specific activities should be designed and undertaken according to each of these target groups. The Committee also recommended that other networks, including commercial networks, be explored to develop these information and promotion activities.

31. The Committee took an overview of the prospect for commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention by Unesco. On the one hand, the Committee wished to undertake an assessment of the application of the Convention and develop an outline for a special session of the Committee and, on the other hand, encourage the organization of events in a number of States Parties. Several preliminary suggestions, such as the production of a large exhibit on the application of the Convention and the World Heritage sites were made. The Committee invited States Parties to provide the Secretariat with high quality photographic material along with the rights for utilization, in order that the Secretariat could prepare this type of exhibit. The Committee suggested that a small working group be set up as from 1990 to assist the Secretariat in assuming the responsibilities for preparing for this commemorative event and it decided that the Secretariat should submit more precise proposals in this regard to the Bureau at its next session.

32. The Committee welcomed the announcement by the Delegation of Canada of the organization of an international colloquium on World Heritage Towns which would take place in Quebec from 30 June to 4 July 1991. The representatives of the Province and Town of Quebec responsible for the organization of the colloquium, provided more details on the objectives of the colloquium for municipal officials and conservation experts and which would aim at promoting exchanges of experience in this field and at defining strategies for the management of urban heritage.

## **XII. SITUATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND AND BUDGET FOR 1990**

33. The Committee examined document SC-89/CONF.004/8 presenting the status of contributions to the World Heritage Fund for the years 1981-83, 1984-85, 1986-87 and 1988-89, the status of implementation of international assistance projects approved in 1988 and 1989, as well as a statement on the use of the budget approved by the Committee at its 12th session for 1989.

34. The Committee noted that there continued to be certain delays in the payment of obligatory and voluntary contributions and encouraged the Secretariat to continue its efforts to obtain the outstanding payments, which were usually for very modest amounts for each State Party. In this respect, the Committee recalled Article 16(5) of the Convention whereby "States Parties which are in arrears with their payments for a given year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible for elections to the Committee in that year". This mechanism had served in general as a stimulus for timely and full payments. The Committee decided that henceforth, this principle should apply to States Parties requesting international assistance under the World Heritage Fund: States Parties in arrears with their voluntary or obligatory payments for the biennium in question would not be in a position to obtain international assistance under the Fund, except in exceptional or emergency instances. The Committee requested the Secretariat to modify the Operational Guidelines to reflect this decision.

35. The Committee furthermore considered that States Parties having opted for making voluntary contributions under Article 16(2) of the Convention, should re-consider their position in order to make obligatory contributions.

36. The Committee took note as at 1 December 1989, the cash-in-hand available in the World Heritage Fund amounted to approximately \$2.5 million. The Committee decided to base the 1990 budget on this amount such that outstanding contributions received during the year would add to the "Reserve" put aside to ensure a certain financial security and to accrue interest.

37. The Committee followed the recommendations of the Bureau which had met previously to discuss this matter and decided to adopt the following budget for 1990, which included an allocation to enable experts from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which are States Members of the Committee to participate at sessions of the Committee and the Bureau:



ACTIVITY	\$
Preparatory assistance and regional studies	150,000
Technical cooperation*	700,000
Training*	550,000
Emergency assistance	100,000
Promotional activities including meetings	200,000
Advisory services	
. IUCN	105,000
. ICOMOS	145,000
. Global Study	50,000
Travel for experts of LDC's of Committee	20,000
Temporary assistance to the Secretariat	135,000
SUBTOTAL	=====
	2,155,000
3% Contingency funds	65,000
SUBTOTAL	=====
	2,220,000
Reserve	280,000
TOTAL	=====
	2,500,000
	=====

### XIII. REQUESTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

38. The Committee noted that the Bureau had examined in detail the requests for international assistance presented in document SC-89/CONF.004/10. The Committee also took into consideration that the Bureau had incorporated additional information received by the Secretariat since the preparation of this document into its evaluations.

39. In accordance with the procedures for granting international assistance set out in the Operational Guidelines adopted by the Committee in December 1988, the Committee approved the following requests:

	\$US
<b>A. Technical Cooperation</b>	
1. Galapagos National Park (Ecuador)	59,500
. Purchase of two motor-boats and spare parts and repair and maintenance costs	

\* The funds for technical cooperation and training can be used in an interchangeable manner.

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| 2. | <b>Archaeological site of Epidaurus (Greece)</b><br>Purchase of a stereopantograph  | 65,400 |
| 3. | <b>Kathmandu Valley (Nepal)</b><br>Work and equipment for restoration of roof of the Patan Temple   | 14,000 |
| 4. | <b>Royal Chitwan National Park (Nepal)</b><br>Public awareness programmes and development of an educational and interpretive centre<br>The Committee at its next session may wish to consider additional amounts for this project on the basis of a progress report on the status of implementation of the project in 1990.   | 50,000 |
| 5. | <b>Wieliczka Salt Mine (Poland)</b><br>Urgent work for consolidating the foundation and the protection of the site<br>The Committee noted that during a mission in May 1989 by American experts, commissioned by President Bush, with a view to preserving the site of Cracow, an evaluation had been conducted at the same time on the Wieliczka Salt Mine. A project had been developed to address the serious humidity problem. A copy of the project had been submitted to the Secretariat. | 45,000 |
| 6. | <b>Serengeti National Park (Tanzania)</b><br>Upon receipt and approval by the Secretariat of a revised proposal for the purchase of a film-van and accessories.   | 30,000 |

**B. Training**

- |    |  |        |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | <b>France/Benin</b><br>Sub-regional training course on natural resources conservation, regional planning and development and reserve management for Francophone African and Sahelian countries | 30,000 |
|----|--|--------|

C. The Committee deferred the following requests for technical cooperation and requested that the States Parties revise their proposals providing additional information:

1. Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Tanzania)
2. Studenica Monastery (Yugoslavia)

**XIV. THE GLOBAL STUDY AND THEMATIC STUDIES**

40. The Committee welcomed the proposals of ICOMOS and the Secretariat concerning the global study. In presenting his proposal, the representative of ICOMOS emphasized in particular the need to highlight the changes which had occurred in the world and in approaches to culture in the last twenty years. New tendencies were appearing, especially as concerns the relationships of man to his environment, and new themes were emerging such as anthropised landscapes or vernacular architecture. It was noted that the proposals made by the Secretariat should also be taken into account in elaborating the outline for the global study. The Committee approved the draft study as presented and asked the Secretariat to coordinate the work in close collaboration with ICOMOS and ICCROM. The results of the first phase consisting of the elaboration of a thematic framework should be presented to the Bureau at its 14th session for advice on follow up measures.

41. The question of thematic studies was again raised, several delegates having pointed out the interdependence of these studies and the global study. The work undertaken through these two initiatives could be mutually reinforcing and could lead to the presentation of an overall policy for implementing the World Heritage Convention at the special session of the Committee which will commemorate the twentieth anniversary of its adoption. In particular, a study on mixed sites and rural landscapes should be undertaken as a priority, according to several delegates (Canada, France, Greece, Italy and Mexico) who offered to participate in a working group that might be created for this purpose. In this respect, the representative of Italy stressed that in countries of the Old World, natural properties have always been strongly modified by man and that it was necessary to take this human presence into account when considering the integrity of these properties.

42. The Committee took note with satisfaction of a delegate's offer to place an expert from the archeological service of his country at the disposal of the Secretariat to help the work of the global study .

43. The Committee took note of document SC-89/CONF.004/INF.4 describing the progress made in drawing up a global indicative list of geological and fossil sites which have the potential to meet natural World Heritage criteria (i) and (ii). The Committee was glad to learn that the Secretariat had contacted Unesco's International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP) and the International Union for the Geological Sciences (IUGS) and had engaged a high level consultant who had drawn up a preliminary indicative list. This preliminary list was being circulated to more than 150 experts in the field of geology around the world and would be finalized by the IGCP and IUGS in co-operation with IUCN in February 1990. The Committee welcomed the co-operation of the geological scientists' community in this endeavour and noted that the global indicative list would be presented to the Bureau at its 14th session.

#### **XV. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND TO THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER**

44. The Committee examined 18 nominations of cultural and natural properties to the World Heritage List. It decided to inscribe seven properties and extend one property (Section A), to defer the examination of two properties (Section B), and not to inscribe eight properties (Section C). In addition, the Committee inscribed one property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and withdrew another property from this List (Section D).

45. The Committee was informed by the Secretariat that by a letter dated 6 November 1989, the Federal Republic of Germany had withdrawn the nomination of the Wattenmeer (Mudflats of Lower Saxony). The German authorities had decided to follow the recommendation of the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee and prepare a fully documented nomination of the whole Wadden Sea, to be jointly submitted by Denmark, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. The Committee welcomed this initiative and requested the Secretariat to follow up this matter, in particular to continue its contacts with the Dutch authorities to encourage the adherence of the Netherlands to the Convention.

46. One State Party informed the Committee that the nomination of a cultural property in his country had been withdrawn.

## A. Properties Inscribed on the World Heritage List

Name of Property	Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention	Criteria
<u>Tasmanian Wilderness</u>	Australia	N(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

The Committee approved the nomination of the extension to the Western Tasmanian Wilderness National Parks World Heritage site which corresponded to an additional area of 604,645 ha, i.e., a 78% increase, thereby serving to consolidate and greatly enhance the existing World Heritage site. The Committee noted that there were some small enclaves of publicly-owned land with World Heritage values currently excluded from the nomination and expressed the hope that these could be added in the future. The Committee noted with satisfaction the statement by the Australian observer that legislation has been passed to revoke all mining rights within the World Heritage site.

As concerns the cultural values of this extension, the Committee noted that research on the archaeological sites within the area had only just begun but seemed to present considerable interest and potential.

The Committee agreed that this property should henceforth be called "Tasmanian Wilderness".

<u>Archaeological site of Olympia</u>	Greece	C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
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The Committee requested the Greek authorities to continue to carefully protect the site and its environment from the impact of increased tourism.

<u>Mystras</u>	Greece	C(ii)(iii)(iv)
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Aware of the incontestable outstanding universal value of Mystras, and taking into account the strong assurance received from the Greek authorities that they will not take any action which might compromise the integrity and authenticity of the site, the Committee decided to inscribe Mystras on the World Heritage List.

<u>Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi</u>	India	C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
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<u>Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)</u>	Mali	C(v) N(iii)
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The Committee took note of the IUCN evaluation of the natural values of this property, which met natural criterion (iii) concerning "exceptional combinations of natural and cultural elements". The Committee nevertheless expressed concern that the condition for integrity of this property was not fully met and recommended that the Secretariat contact the Malian authorities to develop a technical cooperation project aiming at avoiding the adverse impact of tourism on the cultural and natural values and at ameliorating living conditions within the property.

<u>Banc d'Arguin National Park</u>	Mauritania	N(ii)(iv)
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The Committee decided that this property should be inscribed excluding the Cap Blanc Satellite Reserve which could only be considered once the boundary question was resolved and the Côte des Phoques parts could be included. The Committee recommended that the Mauritanian authorities adopt the recommendations of the 1989 FAO report on the protective

legislation of the Park, and that a technical co-operation request be elaborated for an integrated development project for the local people dependent on the ocean resources.

<u>Monastery of Alcobaça</u>	Portugal	C(i)(iv)
<u>Victoria Falls / Mosi-oa-Tunya</u>	Zambia/Zimbabwe	N(ii)(iii)

The Committee commended the Governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe for demonstrating their commitment to co-operate in management of the site through the joint nomination. The Committee agreed to the joint inscription of the property on the basis that both Zambia and Zimbabwe had already agreed to reduce the limits of the nominated property to include only the Victoria Falls National Park, the northern half of Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park and a small portion of the riverine strip of Zambezi National Park in order to better concentrate on core features of the Falls area and the downstream gorges.

The Committee requested the Secretariat to encourage Zambia and Zimbabwe to continue to consult together on this matter in cooperation with IUCN to reach agreement on final boundaries. The Committee requested Zambia and Zimbabwe to report back to the Committee on this matter at the next session of the Bureau in June 1990.

#### B. DEFERRED NOMINATIONS

<u>Monastery of Poblet</u>	Spain
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The Committee decided to defer its decision on this property while awaiting the assurance that the protective boundaries be enlarged to encompass the outer wall of the monastery and that all of the nominated area be given adequate protection.

The Committee took note of the intervention of the Spanish delegate informing it that the Catalan authorities were currently preparing a decree aiming to enlarge the protective boundaries of this property and that, in liaison with the Ministry of Culture of Spain, they were going to follow a conservation policy which would respect the original forms and materials.

The Committee was glad to note that, therefore, it would be able to inscribe this eminent property on the World Heritage List in the near future.

<u>Tongariro National Park</u>	New Zealand
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The Committee recalled that the inscription of this property had been deferred by the Bureau until a revised management plan was available. The Committee was informed by the representative of IUCN that the new management plan for this park had recently been completed and was awaiting approval. The Committee expressed the wish that this nomination could be examined again in 1990.

### C. PROPERTIES NOT INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

<u>Gerona</u>	Spain
<u>Monastery of Sant Pere de Rodes</u>	"
<u>Collegiate Church of Sant Vicenc de Cardona</u>	"
<u>Ubeda and Baeza</u>	"
<u>Town of Taal</u>	Philippines
<u>Town of Vigan</u>	"
<u>Historic Centre of Manila Intramuros</u>	"

The Committee suggested that the Philippine authorities contact ICOMOS and the Secretariat so as to study the possibility of elaborating a new nomination made up of particularly significant elements of the very special heritage of the Philippines.

<u>Navan Fort</u>	United Kingdom
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### D. THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

#### Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Tanzania)

The Committee was glad to learn of improvements in the management and protection of this site, due in part to the support from the World Heritage Fund, since it was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1983. The Committee decided to comply with the request from the Tanzanian authorities to remove this property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

<u>Wieliczka Salt Mine</u>	Poland
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In accordance with the wishes of the Polish authorities, the Committee decided to inscribe the Salt Mine of Wieliczka on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

<u>Garamba National Park</u>	Zaire
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The representative of Zaire thanked the Committee for its continued support for improving the protection and management of this site, which was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1984 due to the alarming reduction in the northern white rhinoceros population. The joint project by the Frankfurt Zoological Society, WWF and the World Heritage Committee had resulted in a promising recovery of these animals. The Committee accordingly recommended that the Zairois authorities should formally request the removal of this site from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1990.

47. The Committee noted the intention of the Greek authorities to organize as soon as possible in Greece an international colloquium of experts to examine the conservation projects for the monuments in Mystras and that they would not undertake any restoration work on the site until the publication of the proceedings of the colloquium.

**XVI. OTHER BUSINESS**

48. The Committee welcomed the intention of ICCROM and ICOMOS to jointly organize in 1990 an international colloquium on the theme "Restoration methods for ruins and archaeological ensembles".

**XVII. ADMISSION OF ADDITIONAL OBSERVERS**

49. The Committee was informed that the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) had requested that it be invited to attend the sessions of the Committee as an observer in accordance with Article 8.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee. The Secretariat indicated that it was working in close collaboration with WWF, which each year contributed between \$1.5 and \$2 million to the conservation of natural World Heritage properties. The Committee decided that WWF would henceforth be invited as an observer to the Committee sessions.

**XVIII. DATE AND PLACE OF THE 14TH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE**

50. The Committee was informed that by letter dated 7 November 1989, the Canadian authorities had formally invited the Committee to hold its 14th session in Banff National Park in the Canadian Rocky Mountains Parks and World Heritage site. The representative of Canada reiterated this invitation and gave a slide presentation on Banff National Park. The Committee gratefully accepted this invitation and decided that it would meet for its 14th session from 26 to 30 November 1990.

51. The Committee also decided that the Bureau should meet for its 14th session at Unesco Headquarters from 11 to 14 June 1990.

**XIX. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

52. The representative of Canada thanked the Chairman on behalf of the rest of the Committee for his able chairmanship during the session. Mr. von Droste noted that with the seven new inscriptions during this session, there were now 322 properties on the World Heritage List. The Chairman, Mr. Beschaouch, thanked all concerned for having contributed to an interesting and successful session and closed the meeting.