

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
Tenth Session

(Unesco Headquarters, 24-28 November 1986)

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The tenth session of the World Heritage Committee was held at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 24 to 28 November 1986. It was attended by the following States Members of the World Heritage Committee : Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guinea, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Norway, Sri Lanka, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen Arab Republic and Zaire.
2. Representatives of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) attended the meeting in an advisory capacity.
3. The following 37 States Parties to the Convention, not members of the Committee, were represented by observers : Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Holy See, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Representatives of the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), of the Council of Europe, and of the International Council on Museums (ICOM) also attended the meeting. The full list of participants is to be found in Annex I to this report.

II. OPENING OF THE SESSION

4. On behalf of the Director-General of Unesco, Mr. H. Lopes, Assistant Director-General for Culture and Communication welcomed the participants. He noted that the number of States parties was progressing regularly and had now reached 91 and he drew the attention of the participants to decision 5.4.3 adopted by the Executive Board at its 125th session in which it appealed, on the one hand, to States not parties to the Convention to examine the possibility

of becoming party thereto and, on the other hand, to States Parties to pay promptly and regularly to the World Heritage Fund 1 % of their contribution to the Regular Budget of Unesco. The Assistant Director-General went on to underline the importance of certain of the items which were before the Committee, such as the question of tentative lists which continued to increase in number but too slowly, the numerous nominations which the Committee would have to examine this year and the problem of monitoring the state of conservation of world heritage sites, in particular cultural properties, on which the Secretariat had undertaken a study. Mr. Lopes recalled the close links between the World Heritage List and Unesco's international safeguarding campaigns and he indicated that the situation of the World Heritage Fund gave rise to a certain optimism, mentioning the generous contributions received from two States not parties, Austria and Grenada, as well as from the Leventis Foundation. Finally the Assistant Director-General noted the fundamental role that could be played by States Parties in promoting the Convention, for instance by the twinning of world heritage sites.

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

5. The Committee adopted the agenda for the meeting (document CC-86/CONF.003/1).

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

6. Mr. J.D. Collinson (Canada) was elected Chairman of the Committee. The delegate of Brazil (Mr. L.F. Seixas Correa) was elected Rapporteur and the delegates of the following States members of the Committee were elected Vice-Chairmen : Algeria, Bulgaria, India, Mexico and Zaire.

V. REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT ON ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN SINCE THE NINTH SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

7. The report of the Secretariat focussed on efforts made to widen the participation of States in the Convention and on action taken to implement technical co-operation projects approved by the Committee and the Chairman. Information received from certain States concerning their intention to ratify the Convention and the interest expressed by other States was transmitted to the Committee which was given assurances that the Secretariat took every opportunity to encourage further ratifications. The Committee was informed of the arrangements made to organize in 1987 three regional workshops which would be a useful means of creating a better awareness of the objectives of the Convention. The important contribution made by both IUCN and ICOMOS in this respect was also underlined. It was noted that so far sites in 55 countries had been included in the World Heritage List and that, with the possible addition at the present session of sites in 4 other countries, there would still remain some thirty States Parties which had not nominated any sites for inclusion in the World Heritage List; the Secretariat indicated that it had recently been in contact with several of these countries but it undertook to renew contacts with the authorities of all of them to ascertain if any help was required in drawing up nominations and tentative lists. As for the state of implementation of technical co-operation projects, the Secretariat reported to the Committee on action taken on two projects for the safeguarding of sites included in the List of World Heritage in Danger as well as on four large-scale projects which had all been approved by the Committee at its last session. The Committee was also informed of the small-scale projects approved by the Chairman during the preceding year which included eight preparatory assistance projects, emergency assistance to two States, eleven small-scale technical co-operation projects, nineteen individual fellowships and one group training project.

VI. REPORT ON THE TENTH SESSION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (Paris, 16-19 June 1986)

8. In the absence of Mr. Davidson, the former Rapporteur, the report on the tenth session of the Bureau held in June 1986 (document CC-86/CONF.001/11) was presented by the Director,

Division of Cultural Heritage, who drew attention, in particular, to the thirty-one nominations to the World Heritage List which had been examined by the Bureau, of which twenty-nine had been recommended to the Committee for inscription and one recommended as an extension of a site already inscribed. The Committee was informed of discussions at the Bureau on the proposals to draw up guidelines for the identification and nomination of mixed cultural and natural properties or rural landscapes as well as guidelines on the nomination of contemporary architectural structures : in both cases the Bureau had felt that no new specific guidelines were required at the present stage. As regards the monitoring of the state of conservation of world heritage properties, Mrs. Raidl reported on the discussion at the Bureau meeting of the proposal prepared by ICOMOS on the establishment of a monitoring system for cultural properties and the subsequent request to the Secretariat for the preparation of a complementary report, which was submitted to the Committee at its present session. The report on the Bureau meeting also included information given by IUCN on the state of conservation of fifteen natural heritage sites included in the World Heritage List. The Bureau had also considered the status of the World Heritage Fund, noting replies received to the letters which the Committee had asked the Chairman and the Secretariat to address to States Parties concerning their contributions to the World Heritage Fund. In concluding, Mrs. Raidl provided details on the recommendations formulated by the Bureau with regard to the technical co-operation projects which it had examined.

9. The representative of Greece referred to the statement made in the report concerning the dangers threatening the site of Delphi. He stated that the information given was based on erroneous reports in the press and was for the most part incorrect. He later circulated a written note to the members of the Committee.

VII. TENTATIVE LISTS OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTIES

10. The Secretariat recalled that the Committee had for several years been inviting States parties to submit tentative lists of cultural and natural properties which they were considering nominating to the World Heritage List, the aim of which was to enable the Committee and the non-governmental organisation concerned to carry out comparative studies necessary for a methodical approach in building up the World Heritage List. The Committee was reminded that it had decided that individual nominations of cultural properties would not be examined unless a tentative list had been presented by the State concerned. The Secretariat drew attention to the tentative lists received since the preceding session from Greece, Hungary (for cultural properties), India (for natural properties), Mexico, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, which were submitted to the Committee for its consideration (document CC-86/CONF.003/2). In addition two States had informed the Secretariat of their wish to add sites to their tentative lists of cultural properties : Spain had requested the addition of three sites, and Brazil had indicated its decision to include Brasilia.

11. The Chairman drew attention to the importance of tentative lists, and expressed the hope that those States which had not so far submitted such lists would do so in the near future. He reminded the Committee that preparatory assistance could be made available to help the national authorities to draw up their tentative lists. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that, contrary to the information given in the recapitulatory table included in the working document, his country had not submitted a tentative list for natural sites.

VIII. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND TO THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

12. The Committee examined 32 nominations to the World Heritage List, taking account of the recommendations of the Bureau and of the comments of ICOMOS and IUCN on each property (document CC-86/CONF.003/3). The Committee decided to include 31 cultural and natural properties on the World Heritage List and to extend a site already listed. These are set out below :

Cultural and natural properties included in the World Heritage List

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> <u>N°</u>	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-Tropical Rainforest Parks</u>	368	Australia	N(i) (ii) (iii)

The Australian authorities, by letter of 9 October 1986 to the Secretariat, agreed to the two conditions recommended by the Bureau for the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List. The first of these was to exclude the Mt. Dromedary Flora Reserve from the nominated areas and the second concerned the changing of the name of this property. The name given above and suggested by the Australian authorities was considered appropriate by the Committee. In relation to the Bureau's suggestion regarding the desirability to extend this property to include contiguous rainforests in the state of Queensland, the Australian authorities informed the Committee, through the Secretariat, that they do not anticipate making any immediate proposals to this effect. IUCN noted that this suggestion of the Bureau was not a prerequisite for the inscription of this property on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage Committee, while inscribing this property on the World Heritage List, noted the IUCN observation that future modifications to the boundaries of this natural property to include other small patches of rainforests might be possible.

<u>Iguaçu National Park</u>	355	Brazil	N(iii)(iv)
-----------------------------	-----	--------	------------

In response to the Secretariat's request for advice on the future listing of this property, the delegation of Brazil indicated its wish to list this property independently, as proposed by Brazil, without any link to the concept of transfrontier site or any other similar concept in force or that might be accepted in the deliberations of the Committee. The Delegation of Brazil also mentioned that Brazilian legislation did not allow for any commitment regarding joint management of national parks. The World Heritage Committee, although it took note of IUCN's position regarding the technical desirability of listing this as one property along with the Iguazu National Park of Argentina, preferred to list this as a separate property as the Iguaçu National Park of Brazil on the World Heritage List. The Committee endorsed the concerns of Brazil in maintaining its wish to list this property separately in the World Heritage List and welcomed the willingness of Brazil to cooperate with Argentina in the conservation and preservation of the two national parks within their respective territories. The delegate from Brazil informed the World Heritage Committee that the road which passed through the wilderness zone of this National Park, brought to the notice of the Committee by IUCN, had been closed.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification N°</u>	<u>Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>Monuments of Trier</u>	367	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	C(i)(iii) (iv)(vi)
<p>The Committee was informed of plans to use the amphitheatre in Trier for entertainment purposes and it requested the Chairman to write to the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany to express its reservations on the plans as at present conceived which risked to prejudice the authenticity and integrity of the monument.</p>			
<u>Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae</u>	392	Greece	C(i)(ii) (iii)
<p>The Committee took note of the statement made by the Greek authorities that the area surrounding the temple was controlled by the Ministry of Culture and that no construction of any sort (roads or buildings) was allowed in that area.</p>			
<u>Churches and convents of Goa</u>	234	India	C(ii)(iv) (vi)
<u>Khajuraho group of monuments</u>	240	India	C(i)(iii)
<u>Group of monuments at Hampi</u>	241	India	C(i)(iii) (iv)
<u>Fatehpur Sikri</u>	255	India	C(ii) (iii) (iv)
<u>Old Town of Ghadamès</u>	362	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	C(v)
<u>Westland and Mount Cook National Park</u>	375	New Zealand	N(i)(ii)(iii)
<p>The Committee expressed its satisfaction regarding the manner in which the management plans drawn up for the two national parks have addressed the question of aircraft use. The Committee requested the State Party to keep it informed of any changes in the legal status of the recently added lands in Westland National Parks.</p>			
<u>Fiordland National Park</u>	376	New Zealand	N(i)(ii) (iii)(iv)
<p>The Committee noted the importance of including the waters of the fiords as an integral part of this national park and requested the New Zealand authorities to keep it informed of any reconsideration of the proposal to export fresh water from the area which has been currently withdrawn. The Committee welcomed the</p>			

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification N°</u>	<u>Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<p>initiatives of the New Zealand authorities to bring the waters of the fiords under the control of the park and endorsed the efforts of the New Zealand Wildlife Service to rehabilitate takahe habitat and restore population numbers. The Committee also noted that the Waikutu Forest, if added to the park, would become an acceptable part of the World Heritage site and encouraged the State Party to implement the redevelopment plan for the Milford Area.</p>			
<u>Chan Chan archaeological zone</u>	366	Peru	C(i)(iii)
<p>On the recommendation of the Bureau and following a request from the Peruvian authorities, the Committee also decided to inscribe Chan Chan archaeological zone on the List of World Heritage in Danger. In so doing, the Committee recommended that appropriate measures be taken for the conservation, restoration and management of the site and specifically that the excavation work on the site be halted unless it was accompanied by appropriate conservation measures and that all possible steps be taken to control the plundering of the site.</p>			
<u>Historic Centre of Evora</u>	361	Portugal	C(ii)(iv)
<u>Mudejar Architecture of Teruel</u>	378	Spain	C(iv)
<u>Historic City of Toledo</u>	379	Spain	C(i)(ii) (iii)(iv)
<u>Garajonay National Park</u>	380	Spain	N(ii) (iii)
<p>The Committee commended the efforts of the Spanish authorities and local people in restoring and maintaining the conservation values of this site and wished to encourage initiatives to extend the boundaries of the park and to undertake further ecosystem research work.</p>			
<u>Old Town of Caceres</u>	384	Spain	C(iii)(iv)
<u>Ancient City of Aleppo</u>	21	Syrian Arab Republic	C(iii)(iv)

The Committee considered that it would be important to re-examine the situation of the old city at one of its future sessions to ascertain whether inclusion in the List of World Heritage in Danger would then be warranted.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> <u>N°</u>	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>Necropolis of Arg al-Ghazwani</u> <u>Kerkwan (extension to Punic Town</u> <u>of Kerkwan)</u>	322 Add.	Tunisia	
<u>Hattusha</u>	377	Turkey	C(i)(ii) (iii)(iv)
<i>The Committee noted that the management plan prepared by a German archaeological team had the approval of the Turkish authorities and that it was expected that steps at present underway to proclaim Bogazköy and Alacahöyük as a National Park would be completed before the end of 1987.</i>			
<u>The Giant's Causeway and</u> <u>causeway coast</u>	369	United Kingdom	N(i)(iii)
<i>The Committee was informed by the observer from United Kingdom that this property was expected to be declared a National Nature Reserve within the next few weeks.</i>			
<u>Durham Castle and Cathedral</u>	370	United Kingdom	C(ii)(iv) (vi)
<u>Ironbridge Gorge</u>	371	United Kingdom	C(i)(ii) (iv)(vi)
<u>Studley Royal Park including the ruins</u> <u>of Fountains Abbey</u>	372	United Kingdom	C(i)(iv)
<u>Stonehenge, Avebury and</u> <u>associated sites</u>	373	United Kingdom	C(i)(ii) (iii)
<i>The Committee noted with satisfaction the assurances provided by the authorities of the United Kingdom that the closure of the road which crosses the avenue at Stonehenge was receiving serious consideration as part of the overall plans for the future management of the site.</i>			
<u>The Castles and Town Walls</u> <u>of King Edward in Gwynedd</u>	374	United Kingdom	C(i)(iii) (iv)

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> <u>N°</u>	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>St. Kilda</u>	387	United Kingdom	N(ii)(iv)
<p>The Committee was informed of the proposals to expand the radio tracking facilities on Hirta Island and was satisfied with the decision of the Secretary of State for Scotland, acting in concertation with local nature conservation authorities, to take appropriate measures concerning the siting, size, and colouring of these facilities which would minimise their impact on the nature conservation values. Given the high value of the marine area surrounding the archipelago of St. Kilda, any proposal in the future by the authorities of the United Kingdom to extend the nominated area would be welcomed by the Committee.</p>			
<u>Old City of Sana'a</u>	385	Yemen	C(iv)(v)(vi)
<p>The Committee recommended that an adequate buffer zone should be established around the old city. It noted that the set of municipal regulations recently drawn up had now been adopted.</p>			
<u>Studenica Monastery</u>	389	Yugoslavia	C(i)(ii) (iv)(vi)
<u>Skocjan Caves</u>	390	Yugoslavia	N (ii) (iii)
<p>The Committee noted that the area inscribed on the World Heritage List included the underground chamber of the Hanke Canal extending in the direction of Druskovec. As concerns the integrity of the property, the Committee congratulated the Yugoslav authorities on the recent important measures taken to halt the industrial pollution of the underground Reka River and to strengthen protective measures for controlling land use on the land above the caves and particularly the entrance point.</p>			
<u>Great Zimbabwe National Monument</u>	364	Zimbabwe	C(i)(iii) (vi)
<p>The Committee recommended that measures should be studied of strengthening the surveying, restoration and maintenance programme on the site (photogrammetry of the stone walls, mapping of the site, clearance of the trees on top of the walls, support for the collapsing walls).</p>			

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> <u>N°</u>	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>Khami Ruins National Monument</u>	365	Zimbabwe	C(iii)(iv)

The Committee shared the concerns expressed by ICOMOS on the state of preservation of the site which was seriously deteriorating due to the climatic conditions and the encroaching vegetation. It recommended that the state of the site be carefully followed and recognized that inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger may be warranted. The Committee expressed its willingness to provide help for the safeguarding of the site.

Deferred nominations

13. The Committee noted that examination of the following nominations had been deferred at the request of the States Parties concerned :

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> <u>N°</u>	<u>Contracting State having</u> <u>submitted the nomination</u> <u>of the property in accor-</u> <u>dance with the Convention</u>
<u>Kakadu National Park</u> (Stage II)	147	Australia

The leader of the Australian Delegation requested permission to put before the World Heritage Committee an order of the Federal Court of Australia. He read this in full to the Committee and then made it available to delegates. The Australian Delegation then requested the World Heritage Committee to defer, until further notice, the consideration of State II of the Kakadu National Park as part of the Kakadu World Heritage Property already inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981. The Committee agreed. The representative of IUCN noted that the 1981 review had indicated that the existing area of the nomination would be inadequate and the hope that Kakadu Stage II would be added. He said this would increase the viability and integrity of the nomination. Having now seen the new management plan he considered the whole nomination would be a superb area and commended the Australian Government for proposing to add it to the list. He had seen officials in Canberra last January and asked for more information on the extension, noting that this was not a new nomination. The boundary extension was quite extensive but this had been foreseen in 1981. The main question now concerned the mining which would affect the integrity of the Park. He had seen the Australian Prime Minister's statements questioning mining and would need further information from officials.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification N°</u>	<u>Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accor- dance with the Convention</u>
<u>Jerash</u>	324	Jordan
<u>Sarajevo</u>	388	Yugoslavia
<u>Brioni National Park and Commemorative Sites</u>	391	Yugoslavia

IX. MONITORING THE STATUS OF CONSERVATION OF PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

A) Monitoring the state of conservation of natural properties

14. As in previous years, IUCN reported on the conservation of natural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger. An information document (CC-86/CONF.003/INF.4) prepared by IUCN presented up-to-date information on some 16 natural properties.

15. The Committee was glad to learn of improvements or of a stabilisation in the previously deteriorating situation of certain properties, notably Djoudj National Park (Senegal), Ngorongoro Conservation area (Tanzania) and Garamba National Park (Zaire) (all inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger). Improvements were also noted for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Australia), Pirin National Park (Bulgaria), Manas Tiger Reserve (India), Niokolo Koba National Park (Senegal) and Aldabra Atoll (Seychelles). The Committee requested IUCN to keep it informed of the conservation status of Iguazu and Los Glaciares National Parks (Argentina), Mt. Nimba (Guinea/Côte d'Ivoire) and Ichkeul National Park (Tunisia).

16. As concerns the Galapagos Archipelago (Ecuador) the Committee noted with satisfaction the recent addition of the surrounding marine area to the national park and requested the Secretariat to contact the Equatorian authorities encouraging the possible inclusion of this area in the site inscribed on the World Heritage List.

17. The Committee was greatly concerned with the continuation of the serious threats to Tai National Park (Côte d'Ivoire) and requested the Secretariat to redouble efforts with the national authorities to inscribe this property on the List of World Heritage in Danger and, at the same time, to develop a project, in cooperation with IUCN, to improve the protection of this Park.

18. The Committee, when learning of the dramatic increase in poaching reported by IUCN for Mana Pools, Sapi and Chewore Reserves in Zimbabwe and for Selous Game Reserve in Tanzania, recognised that this particular problem should also be approached globally, by stemming the illicit trade in wildlife and especially of elephant tusks and rhinoceros horn. In this regard, the Committee requested that its Chairman contact the Secretariat of the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), which has been ratified by many States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, to express the Committee's concern that the illicit trade was severely affecting certain natural World Heritage properties and requesting that measures be taken within the framework of the two Conventions to eradicate poaching in such sites. One member of the Committee suggested also that certain industrialised countries could consider "twinning" arrangements between one of their own natural world heritage sites

and a site located in a developing country which did not dispose of sufficient resources for its protection and maintenance. In this connection, IUCN noted that it was currently developing a "twinning" programme for parks which could have many implications for World Heritage properties. Another member of the Committee suggested that Committee members, with the assistance of the Secretariat as appropriate, should contact national authorities in particular through their representation in Paris, to explore the suitability of bilateral assistance to improve the protection and maintenance of natural World Heritage properties reported by IUCN as being under threat. As concerns Selous Game Reserve in particular, the Committee indicated its willingness to set aside a contribution from the World Heritage Fund towards a project aimed at enhancing the protection of this site.

19. In concluding the debate, the Committee decided that the following measures should be taken :

- a) that the Chairman would write to the CITES Secretariat to explore the means to use both conventions to mitigate the situation in Selous National Park (Tanzania) and Mana Pools, Sapi and Chewore Reserves (Zimbabwe) in particular, and for combating poaching in natural World Heritage properties in general;
- b) the Secretariat should contact the authorities of Tanzania and Zimbabwe (in Paris and in the capitals) respectively to develop, in cooperation with IUCN (and other appropriate organisations and institutions) suitable projects for technical cooperation under the World Heritage Fund, and in parallel, to study the possibility of inscribing Selous National Park and Mana Pools, Sapi and Chewore Reserves respectively on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

B) Monitoring the state of conservation of cultural properties

20. The Director of the Division of Cultural Heritage introduced the document on the monitoring of cultural properties prepared by the Secretariat at the Bureau's request (document CC-86/CONF.-003/6). She pointed out that this document recalled the background of this question and the discussions which the Bureau and the Committee had already had on the subject since 1982; it described in particular the system of data collection on natural properties used at present by IUCN, the system of monitoring the state of conservation of cultural properties which ICOMOS had submitted to the Bureau at its 10th session and finally the reporting systems instituted by the Unesco Conventions relating to the cultural heritage. The document above all contained proposals worked out in consultation with ICOMOS and designed to ensure the monitoring of approximately forty cultural properties per year, in the chronological order of their inscription. The main purpose of this system, which would be based on questionnaires sent to States Parties, would be to help the States concerned to identify the conservation problems of the sites and the assistance that they may need. The monitoring of such a number of sites would presuppose the establishment of a formal system of data collection and an important increase in the financial and man-power resources allocated to the Secretariat and to ICOMOS, but other more flexible solutions could also be envisaged.

21. The President of ICOMOS stressed the importance and urgency of establishing a monitoring system which would correspond to the spirit of the Convention, in order to ensure that the World Heritage List does not become a simple enumeration of sites, the true state of conservation of which would be unknown to the Committee. He added that such a system would allow the systematic collation of irrefutable information on the actual state of all the cultural properties, while respecting the sovereignty of States. It would often be very useful to send experts to the spot for this purpose. The speaker also wondered about the possibility of a wider use by States Parties of the procedure for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger. He concluded by indicating that ICOMOS was ready to provide its help in the implementation of a monitoring system.

22. The Committee members who took the floor agreed upon the need for a system of monitoring cultural properties, with several of them stressing the need to delay no further the launching of this activity, even though it may be necessary to make improvements in the method used in the

light of experience. Many of them emphasized that the main objective of monitoring was in no way to bring accusations against the States concerned, but on the contrary to encourage and assist their efforts for the preservation of sites, for example by pointing to a possible need for a request for technical cooperation.

23. Several speakers indicated that rather than ensuring the monitoring of a fixed number of properties each year, it would be better to concentrate efforts on those which were threatened by the most serious and pressing dangers. One speaker emphasized that, in view of the present context of financial restrictions which Unesco faced and the available resources, the systematic monitoring of cultural properties seemed unnecessary and too expensive, and there was a general expression of concern among members that the system adopted should not be too rigid nor too expensive. It would be preferable to give priority to the monitoring of sites about which disturbing information had been received, as was the practice of IUCN which only reported on sites the preservation of which raised problems.
24. Another speaker, drawing attention to the general agreement on the principle of monitoring, suggested constituting a working group. She indicated that the system chosen should be devised essentially with a view to assisting States in their efforts, in particular through questionnaires which would enable them to bring up to date the data on the state of conservation of properties and which could contain criteria to help them evaluate the dangers threatening these sites. The States, on which the prime responsibility for monitoring would lie, should develop their own capacity to enable them to fulfil this task.
25. A Committee member, underlining the positive aspects of the document prepared by the Secretariat, stressed the need to have periodic information, at least on the properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Another speaker, recalling the voluntary nature of States' participation in the implementation of the Convention and in nominating properties for inscription, stated that the monitoring system should not be considered as a policing activity but as a means of furnishing the States with advice on the ways of carrying out monitoring. One speaker indicated that he had not been able to consult the authorities of his country on this document, which had been received shortly before the meeting, and that more time would be necessary to study it. This speaker suggested that the Secretariat consult all the States Parties to the Convention on the question of monitoring, which had numerous legal and financial implications. This suggestion was supported by other speakers.
26. Another Committee member also suggested that States Parties be asked to update at least every five years the information concerning the state of conservation of properties, and the justification of their outstanding universal value, contained in the nomination. In the absence of a reply within two years following the deadline, inscription of the sites concerned on the List of World Heritage in Danger or even their deletion from the World Heritage List could be envisaged. Another speaker indicated that no effort should be spared to avoid a situation in which the exclusion procedure would have to be put into effect.
27. A speaker underlined the fact that the question of monitoring was linked to promotional activities concerning the Convention, because it was necessary for the public to feel directly concerned by the preservation of world heritage sites.
28. The Director of the Division of Cultural Heritage pointed out that whenever the Secretariat received alarming information concerning the preservation of a site, it did its utmost, as far as its means allowed, to verify the authenticity of the information and it brought the information to the attention of the authorities concerned. She cited in this connection three examples : Cairo where the proposed construction of a bridge endangering Coptic churches had been abandoned; Olinda, where information concerning the construction of a bank in a protected area had proved to be incorrect; and Auschwitz where work on converting one of the buildings had been stopped. She emphasized that the Secretariat could contribute to the collation of data on the properties and to the organization of expert missions to the site, in agreement with the States, but it was always confronted with a problem of under staffing.

29. Summarizing the debate and underlining the points on which there could be general agreement, the Chairman noted that the Committee members were for the most part in agreement on the need for a system of monitoring cultural properties. Taking into account the available resources, which did not allow the systematic examination of the state of conservation of all the properties, an order of priorities must be established, the monitoring of the most threatened properties being the most urgent. The main responsibility for monitoring lay with the States concerned but the Committee and Unesco also had the responsibility of helping States in this task. The monitoring system should not be inquisitorial, but should help the States to identify the dangers threatening the sites; it could also serve to determine the assistance which the Committee could provide to help solve these problems. He emphasized the fact that a future questionnaire sent to the States could contain criteria to help the States collect and evaluate information on the perils threatening the sites. He added that the available resources should be allocated with a certain amount of flexibility, taking into account the needs of the Secretariat, of ICOMOS and IUCN. Finally it would be useful to consider the experience of the data network organized by IUCN. As the Committee did not wish to defer any longer a decision on this question, the Chairman suggested that a working group be constituted.

30. The Committee agreed that a monitoring-cum-reporting system was required as an integral part of the process of maintaining a World Heritage List but noted that one State Party was not in a position at this stage to fully concur with this view. It was further agreed that the primary responsibility for monitoring the status of sites inscribed on the List lay with the States Parties themselves. This implies a procedure under which the State Party responsible for the property is recognized as the primary source and recipient of information concerning it. Since a variety of views were expressed on the form the monitoring mechanism should take, it was decided that the Chairman would set up a Working Group of the Bureau which would examine procedures, including reporting ("questionnaires"), periodicity of such reporting, resources, criteria for priority setting, and other related issues, with a view to recommending a system to the Bureau at its next meeting. The system envisaged would be both flexible and effective and would enable the Committee to keep itself informed of developments in the field on the one hand and, on the other, be in a position to respond to requests for technical or emergency assistance from States Parties when this is called for. The Working Group will examine methodologies and models developed by international non-governmental organisations in the field of cultural and national heritage preservation as part of its study.

X. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGNS FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE

31. Mr. Ian Christie Clark (Canada), one of the four Rapporteurs entrusted by the Special Committee of the Executive Board with an in-depth study on International Campaigns for the Preservation and Safeguarding of the Cultural Heritage of Mankind informed the Committee of the findings of that study (document 23 C/INF.25). The study described the success of the earlier campaigns but pointed out that only very limited degrees of success had been achieved in respect of the other campaigns due in part to the rapid growth in their number. The speaker indicated that whereas it would be logical that international campaigns be launched only for sites included in the World Heritage List, this in fact was not the case, since only seventeen of the twenty-nine campaigns concerned world heritage sites. This could be explained by the separate development of these two Unesco programmes and the different procedures by which an international campaign was launched and a site was included in the World Heritage List. The study recommended that the concept which lies behind the international campaigns be revised, and that priorities be set and realistic limitations placed on the responsibilities of Unesco, the national governments concerned and the international community. Of particular interest to the World Heritage Committee was the recommendation that closer links be established between international campaigns and the World Heritage Convention in the following ways : firstly, that prior to requesting an international campaign, a Member State which is not Party to the World Heritage Convention should be encouraged to adhere to it so that

it is eligible to seek inclusion of the site or monument concerned on the World Heritage List; secondly, that Member States on whose behalf international campaigns have been undertaken but which are not yet parties to the Convention should also adhere to it and submit the site or monument in question for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

32. After examining the in-depth study, the Committee welcomed the conclusions and recommendations formulated therein, as endorsed by the Executive Board at its 122nd session (decision 5.1.4) and, in particular, the two recommendations calling for closer links between the sites included in the World Heritage List and those which were the subject of international campaigns, and which read as follows :

"6.5.2 If the Member State is not a State Party to the 1972 World Heritage Convention, to take action so that it is eligible to seek inclusion of the site(s) or monument(s) it wishes to safeguard on the World Heritage List.

6.5.3 If an International Campaign has been undertaken on behalf of a Member State not yet signatory to the World Heritage Convention, that State should become a State Party and submit the cultural property subject to a campaign to the World Heritage Committee for inclusion on the World Heritage List."

The Committee requested the Secretariat to report to it at its next session on progress achieved in implementing both recommendations.

XI. REQUESTS FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

33. The Secretariat presented document CC-86/CONF.003/4 which set out four large-scale requests for technical co-operation which had all been examined by the Bureau at its 10th session. The Committee approved the four requests, as follows :

	<u>Funds approved</u>
- <u>Bulgaria</u>	
Provision of a tacheometer with accessories and two additional items for the photometer already supplied, for the surveying of world heritage sites	\$ 34.000
- <u>Turkey</u> : for the safeguarding of Istanbul	
- training in wood and stone conservation	\$ 12.000
- creation of a laboratory for wood conservation	\$ 10.000
- provision of a photogrammetric camera	\$ 25.000
	\$ 47.000
- <u>Yugoslavia</u> :	
Provision of equipment for the control of microclimatic conditions and for the conservation of paintings in the monuments of Ohrid	\$ 20.000
- <u>ICCROM</u>	
Financial contribution for the organization of the 7th International Course on the Technology on Stone Conservation to be held in Venice from 28 April to 27 June 1987, to enable fellows from developing countries to participate in the course	\$ 24.500

34. The Committee noted that, at a meeting of the Bureau during its session, consideration had been given to the procedure for the approval of large-scale technical cooperation requests. Indeed, according to paragraph 70 of the Operational Guidelines, requests over \$ 20.000 had to be received before a 1st March deadline in a given year, to be reviewed by the Bureau and then by the Committee, for approval under the budget of the following year. Such a procedure was considered by certain States Parties to be too long and cumbersome in relation to the amount of financial support in question. In order to streamline the decision-making process, the Committee approved the Bureau's recommendations on the following points :

1. The ceiling for small-scale technical cooperation requests which can be approved by the Chairman at any time of the year should remain at \$ 20.000 per project. The Chairman could not approve requests submitted by his own country.
2. The Bureau should be authorized by the Committee to approve technical cooperation requests amounting to a maximum of \$ 30.000.
3. The Bureau would not have the authorization to approve requests amounting to \$ 30.000 presented by States Parties which were members of the Bureau : in such cases, it could only make a recommendation and the request would be submitted to the Committee for approval.
4. The Bureau should meet twice a year, once, as before, in May-June of each year and a second time during the Committee session.
5. The Bureau should function as the financial committee of the World Heritage Committee having authority to approve requests amounting to \$ 30.000, to review large-scale requests and to make recommendations to the Committee on the budget for the following year.
6. Large-scale technical cooperation requests (that is those exceeding \$ 30.000) should be submitted to the Secretariat as early as possible each year. Those received before 31 August will be dealt with by the Committee the same year. Those received after 31 August will be processed by the Secretariat in the order in which they are received and will be considered by the Committee the same year if it has been possible to complete their processing in time.

35. The Committee requested the Secretariat to revise the operational guidelines accordingly.

36. In accordance with this revised procedure, the Committee also approved the following four request which had been kept in obeyance either due to lack of funds under the 1986 budget or to receipt after the deadline :

<u>Country</u>	<u>Funds approved</u>
- <u>Algeria</u>	
Equipment for conservation measures in Tassili N'Ajjer National Park	\$ 1.700
- <u>Seychelles</u>	
Consultant services to advise on the eradication of feral goats in Aldabra Atoll and equipment	\$ 7.200
- <u>Peru</u>	
Financial support for the implementation of the management plan for Huascarán National Park	\$ 30.100
Support for associated training activities for park wardens	\$ 5.300
	\$ 35.400

- Peru

Financial support for the implementation of the management plan for Macchu Piccu Historical Sanctuary.	\$ 26.500	
Support for associated training activities	\$ 8.000	\$ 34.500

37. Given the serious situation of the Selous Game Reserve (United Republic of Tanzania), as reported under the section of this report on the conservation status of natural world heritage properties, the Committee requested the Secretariat to inform the Tanzanian authorities of its willingness to allocate financial support under the 1987 budget to a project aimed at improving the protection of this site.

XII. SITUATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND AND BUDGET FOR 1987

38. In introducing this item of the agenda, the Secretary recalled that the Committee, at its last session, had requested the Chairman and the Secretariat to send out a series of letters to States Parties concerning their contributions to the World Heritage Fund, inviting them in particular to pay these contributions at as early a date as possible in each calendar year. The Chairman had also been requested to write to the United States of America enquiring about the amount of its contribution as well as to other States Parties paying voluntary contributions asking them to consider the possibility of withdrawing the declaration by which they had opted to pay voluntary contributions. In reply the United States had pledged \$ 239.000 for 1986 which had since been received, and Brazil, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway had indicated that they intended to continue to pay voluntary contributions. In this connection, the delegate of Brazil drew the Committee's attention to the fact that, in response to the Chairman's letter, Brazil had made a significant effort to increase its contribution, which for 1986 amounted to the 1 % level of its annual contribution to Unesco's regular budget.

39. The Committee noted that the Executive Board of Unesco, at its 126th session in September 1986, had taken up the question of the withdrawal of the declaration on voluntary contributions. The Executive Board had been of the opinion, however, that it was not the type of contribution which was important but rather the fact that all States Parties should pay in full the one per cent of their contribution to the regular budget of Unesco. The Committee noted with satisfaction the text of decision 5.4.3 adopted by the Executive Board, and especially paragraphs 11 and 12 which read as follows :

"The Executive Board,

...

11. Appeals to Member States, which have not become parties to the World Heritage Convention, to examine the possibility of becoming parties thereto, and

12. Appeals to all States Parties, whether or not they have made the declaration foreseen in Article 16, paragraph 2, to pay promptly and regularly to the World Heritage Fund at least one per cent of their contribution to the regular budget of Unesco, in order to increase the resources which are needed to ensure the safeguarding of World Heritage sites."

40. The Committee paid tribute to Mr. Gough Whitlam (Australia) and Mr. Ian Christie Clark (Canada) for their personal commitment, in their capacity as Members of the Executive Board, to furthering the objectives of the Convention and noted that their efforts had increased the awareness of all Member States of the existence of the World Heritage Convention and had encouraged the prompt payment of contributions.

41. In considering the budget for 1987, the Committee noted that the sum of approximately \$ 2.7 million was available as cash in hand. This sum was considerably higher than in previous years due, in addition to the efforts noted above, to the fact that one State Party had resumed its significant voluntary contributions to the Fund. In addition there had been some savings on the 1986 budget, in particular because the Secretariat had been insufficiently staffed to develop international assistance projects. In this connection, the Committee requested that in future working documents on the World Heritage Fund a clearer statement and more detailed information should be given on income and expenditure as well as on expenditure foreseen (funds already obligated and funds earmarked for approved project). Such information would be useful to enable States Parties to gain a better understanding of the use made of their contributions to the Fund and thus to provide any justification of these contributions which might be necessary.

42. Given the more favorable budgetary situation, the Committee decided to increase all budget lines, with particular increases for technical cooperation and training, which are of direct benefit to States Parties, and for ICOMOS and IUCN, whose advisory services were particularly appreciated by the Committee and for temporary assistance to the Secretariat. The Committee also decided to keep approximately 15 % of the total amount available as a reserve to help balance the budget in less favourable years; it was understood that this reserve would remain intact in 1987. The Committee adopted the budget for 1987 as follows :

APPROVED BUDGET FOR 1987

ACTIVITY	Funds approved
	\$
Preparatory assistance and regional studies	100,000
Technical cooperation	700,000
Training	500,000
Emergency assistance	230,000
Promotional activities, information, monitoring	142,000
Advisory services	(IUCN 99,900) (ICOMOS 170,100) 270,000
Temporary assistance to the Secretariat	250,000*
	<hr/> 2.192,000
3% Contingency funds	67,760
	<hr/> 2.257,760
Reserve (16,4 % Total)	442,240
TOTAL	<hr/> <hr/> 2.700,000 <hr/> <hr/>

* The Committee approved the establishment of the temporary posts listed in Annex II with these funds

XIII. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

43. *The Committee's attention was drawn to document CC-86/CONF.003/7 presenting up-to-date information on different activities undertaken by different States Parties, private organisations and the Secretariat.*
44. *In particular, the Committee took note of the study presented in the annex of this document, prepared at the request of the Bureau at its 10th session, presenting a promotion plan indicating how States Parties themselves could promote the Convention, as well as the means for cooperation between States Parties and the Secretariat.*
45. *The Committee agreed with the conclusions of this study concerning the need to decentralise promotional activities by creating national associations as set out in Article 17 of the Convention, and by making more use of the Unesco National Commissions. The Committee suggested that the study be sent out to all Unesco National Commissions in this connection. It was agreed that a special effort should be made to develop material which was representative of all regions and cultures.*
46. *The Committee was particularly in favour of each State Party designating a coordinator for World Heritage promotional activities and of the Secretariat sending out a questionnaire to obtain more information on past, present and proposed activities to promote the Convention. The Secretariat was requested to send this questionnaire to the Unesco Permanent Delegations and to the Unesco National Commissions for each State Party. Several members of the Committee mentioned activities which had taken place in their countries, for example the issue of special World Heritage stamps by Brazil and Sri Lanka. In this connection, the Committee expressed the wish to have more information on such activities. Regional workshops to be held in Africa and Asia to promote the Convention during 1987 were mentioned in this regard. The Committee underscored the usefulness of preparing a certificate, signed by the Director General of Unesco and the Chairman of the World Heritage Committee to commemorate the inscription of sites on the List, particularly for the Mayors of historic cities.*
47. *As concerns publications on the Convention and on the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, the Committee suggested that States Parties should be consulted as far as possible on the texts on their properties and should assist the Secretariat and/or independent publishers in this regard.*
48. *The new, experimental World Heritage Diary prepared by INCAFO was welcomed by the Committee, although several errors were noticed which needed rectification. The Committee requested the Secretariat to pursue a 1988 version, for which 10 % of the sales price would go directly to the World Heritage Fund, and which would be prepared in consultation with States Parties.*

XIV. WAYS OF ENSURING A BETTER TURNOVER IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

49. *The Committee noted the report on the discussion of this item at the Bureau meeting, at which no consensus had been reached, with some members holding that there should be no limit placed on the number of terms of office of members of the Committee, while others were of the opinion that there were good grounds to change the present system (document CC-86/CONF.003/9).*
50. *One member suggested that the Committee consider recommending to all States Parties at the next General Assembly that the Assembly adopt a procedure whereby, prior to the election of States to the Committee, the Chairman of the General Assembly would, in the interest of equitable rotation, call on all those States completing their term of office on the Committee to consider waiting two years before standing for re-election for a further six year term.*

51. Although aware of the need for rotation in the membership of the Committee, other members considered that it was not proper for the Committee to make a recommendation on this question to the General Assembly, since States could not be prevented from submitting their candidature in accordance with established electoral procedures. As there was no clear consensus on this matter, the Committee decided not to make any recommendation to the General Assembly.

52. The Committee fully recognized the need to ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world in the composition of the Committee, as stipulated in Article 8 (2) of the Convention.

XV. OTHER MATTERS

53. The United States observer was pleased with the importance the Committee gave to the question of reporting; this activity should contribute towards the effective preservation of the World Heritage which was the main goal of the Convention. Moreover she informed the Committee that the use of the World Heritage emblem and the terms "World Heritage Convention" and "World Heritage Committee" were henceforth legally restricted in the United States. She also indicated that her country would be hosting the eighth General Assembly of ICOMOS in Washington D.C., in October 1987, and was contributing financially towards the organization of this conference. She also pointed out that an exhibit on World Heritage organized by the National Park Service would be shown at the National Geographic Society's headquarters. Afterwards, it would travel throughout the United States. In conclusion she recalled the continuing interest of her Government in and its support of the implementation of the Convention.

54. The representative of Brazil recalled that his country had invited the Committee to hold its 10th session in Brasilia in the event that its agenda would have included a study on the question of guidelines concerning contemporary architecture and that it had declared itself ready to take on the extra costs that this would entail for the Secretariat. The Bureau had considered that it would be premature to study this question at the 10th session of the Committee and that it would be more appropriate to reconsider Brazil's offer at a later date, when the Committee would undertake study of this question. At that point in time Brazil would still be happy to welcome the Committee to Brasilia, the speaker said, renewing thus his country's invitation. In the name of the Committee the President thanked the delegate of Brazil for this generous offer.

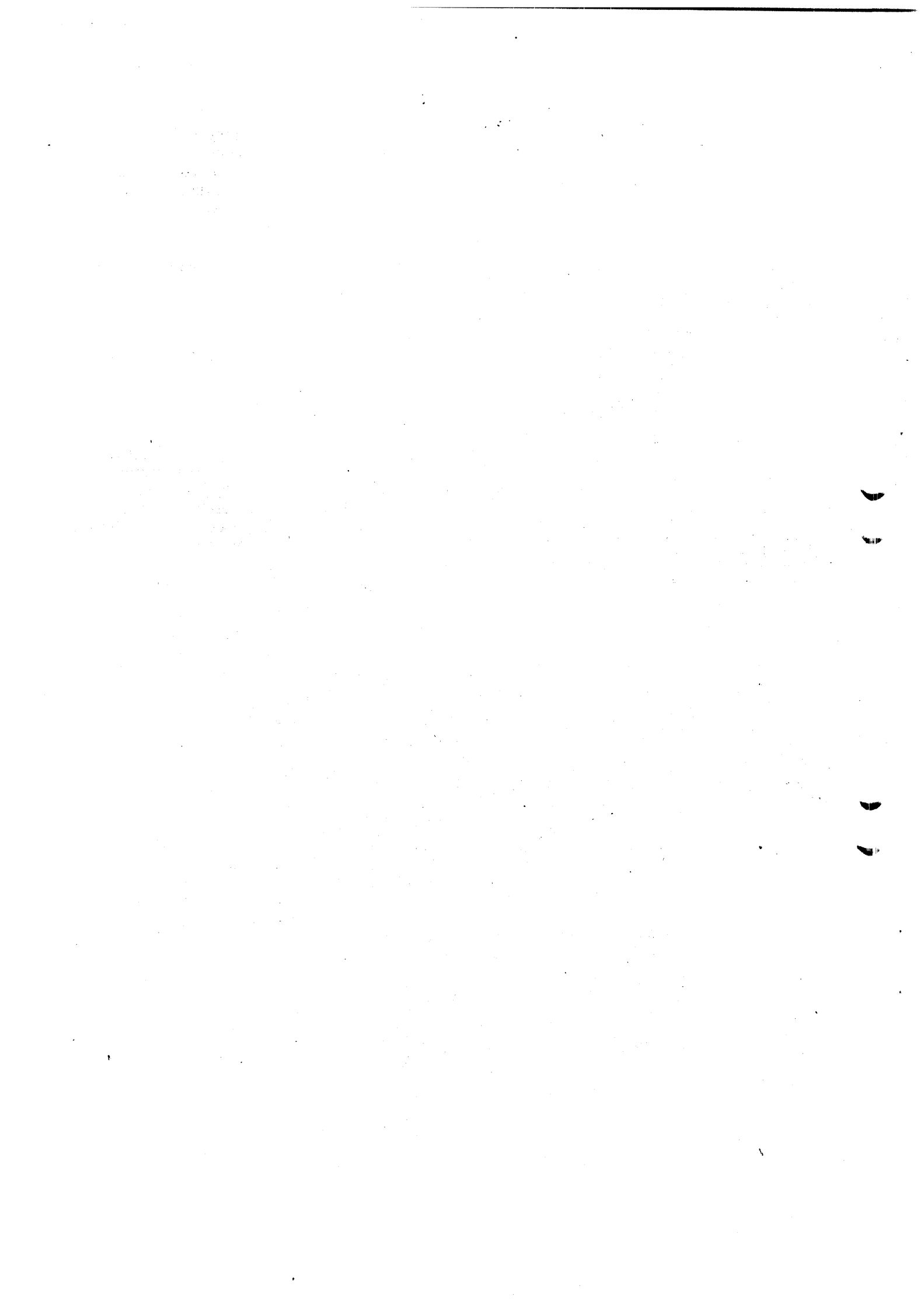
55. The Committee decided to hold its 11th session at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 7 to 11 December 1987.

56. The Committee authorized the Bureau to draw up and submit on its behalf a report on its activities to the 24th session of the General Conference.

57. Mr. Michel Parent, President of ICOMOS, announced that he would shortly be retiring, after a long experience of the Convention acquired by participating in its drafting and then as Chairman of the Committee and finally as Chairman of ICOMOS. Mr. Parent expressed wishes for the future success of the Convention. By their applause the participants paid tribute to him.

XVI. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

58. The Chairman thanked all those who had contributed to the success of the meeting. On behalf of the participants, a member of the Committee congratulated the Chairman for the tact and wisdom he had shown in guiding the deliberations of the Committee. The Chairman then announced the closing of the tenth session of the World Heritage Committee.



CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU
PATRIMOINE MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

World Heritage Committee/Comité du patrimoine mondial

Tenth Session/Dixième session

Unesco Headquarters, Paris, 24-28 November 1986
Siège de l'Unesco, 24-28 novembre 1986

List of Participants/Liste des participants

1. STATES MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE/ETATS MEMBRES DU COMITE

ALGERIA/ALGERIE

Mme T. DJELLOULI
Premier Secrétaire
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

Mr. M. BOURKE
First Assistant Secretary,
Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment

H.E. Mr. H.C. MOTT
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Mr. D. GILLESPIE
Assistant Director (Northern Territory)
Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service

Mr. D.M. MACINTYRE
Deputy Permanent Delegate to Unesco

BRAZIL/BRESIL

S. Exc. M. J. MONTELLO
Ambassadeur
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

M. L.F. SEIXAS CORREA
Délégué permanent adjoint auprès de l'Unesco

M. J.A. de PAIVA OLIVEIRA
Premier secrétaire d'Ambassade
Division de coopération intellectuelle du Ministère brésilien
des Relations extérieures

Mme I. MARTINS RIBEIRO de ANDRADE
Premier secrétaire d'Ambassade
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

BULGARIA/BULGARIE

Mme M. STANTCHEVA
Professeur adjoint à l'Université de Sofia

Dr. I. VLADIMIROV
Chef du Service des Organisations internationales
auprès du Ministère de la Culture

CANADA

Mr. J.D. COLLINSON
Assistant Deputy Minister
Environment Canada, Parks

H.E. Mr. I.C. CLARK
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate to Unesco

CYPRUS/CHYPRE

H. E. Mr. C. LEVENTIS
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Mr. C. CASSIMATIS
Deputy Permanent Delegate to Unesco

GERMANY (Fed. Rep. of)/ALLEMAGNE (Rép. féd. d')

Dr. H. CASPARY
Conservateur en chef des Monuments historiques
de Rhénanie-Palatinat

GREECE/GRECE

Dr. Y. TZEDAKIS
Directeur
Direction des Antiquités préhistoriques et classiques
Ministère de la Culture

Mme C. STENOU
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

Mme S. COSTOPOULOS
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

GUINEA/GUINEE

M. A. O. DIALLO
Conseiller
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

INDIA/INDE

H. E. Ms. A. GHOSE
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Mr. H.V. SHRINGLA
Third Secretary
Permanent Delegation to Unesco

JORDAN/JORDANIE

Dr. T. OBAIDAT
Cultural Counsellor
Embassy of Jordan

LEBANON/LIBAN

M. W. GHOSSOUB
Conseiller culturel
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA/JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBYENNE

Dr. A. SHAIBOUB
Director-General
Department of Antiquities

MEXICO/MEXIQUE

S. Exc. M. L. VILLOORO
Ambassadeur, Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

Mme S. LOMBARDO de RUIZ
Directrice des Monuments historiques
Institut national d'Anthropologie et d'Histoire

Professeur J. A. MANRIQUE
Président du Comité mexicain de l'ICOMOS

Mme G. UGARTE de BERNARD
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

NORWAY/NORVEGE

Mr. S. TSCHUDI-MADSEN
Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments

SRI LANKA

H. E. Mr. A.W.P. GURUGE
Ambassador
Permanent Delegate to Unesco

TURKEY/TURQUIE

Mme U. IZMIRLIGIL
Directrice du Laboratoire central de
restauration et de conservation d'Istanbul

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA/REPUBLIQUE UNIE DE TANZANIE

Mr. J.A.T. MUWOWO
Minister Plenipotentiary
Deputy Permanent Delegate to Unesco

YEMEN (Arab Republic of)/YEMEN (Rép. arabe du)

Dr. A.S. SAYYAD
Délégué permanent adjoint
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

ZAIRE

Mr. N. AKWESI
Délégué permanent adjoint auprès de l'Unesco

II. **ORGANIZATIONS ATTENDING IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY/
ORGANISATION PARTICIPANT AVEC UN STATUT CONSULTATIF**

**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES (ICOMOS)/
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES**

M. M. PARENT
Président

M. L. PRESSOUYRE
Professeur à l'Université de Paris I

Mme D. LAPEYRE
Directrice du Secrétariat

Mme F. PORTELETTE
Documentaliste

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
(IUCN)/UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RES-
SOURCES (UICN)**

Dr. J. W. THORSELL
Executive Officer

**INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRESERVATION AND THE RESTORATION
OF CULTURAL PROPERTY (ICCROM)/CENTRE INTERNATIONAL D'ETUDES POUR LA CONSER-
VATION ET LA RESTAURATION DES BIENS CULTURELS (ICCROM)**

Dr. J. JOKILEHTO
Architect
Coordinator of Training in Architectural Conservation

III. **OBSERVERS/OBSERVATEURS**

A. **OTHER STATES PARTIES TO THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION/
AUTRES ETATS PARTIES A LA CONVENTION DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL**

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA/ANTIGUA ET BARBUDA

Ms. D. RICHMOND
Permanent Delegation to Unesco

ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE

Ms. S. M. PELAEZ AYERRA
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

BANGLADESH

H.E. Dr. A. MAJEED KHAN
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Mr. A.K.M. JALALUDDIN
Minister, Deputy Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Mr. M. HASAN
Permanent Delegation to Unesco

Mr. M. F. AMIN
Permanent Delegation to Unesco

BOLIVIA/BOLIVIE

M. J. APARICIO
Délégué permanent adjoint auprès de l'Unesco

CHILE/CHILI

M. J. MORA BRUGERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

CHINA/CHINE

Mr. X. JIA
Secretary-General
National Commission for Unesco

Mr. R. CAI
Deputy Director of Programme and Co-operation Division
National Commission for Unesco

COLOMBIA/COLOMBIE

Dr. C. JARAMILLO GUTIERREZ
Deuxième Secrétaire
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

COSTA RICA

Mme I. LEIVA-BILLAULT
Délégué permanent adjoint auprès de l'Unesco

Mme Y. RICKEBUSCH
Premier Secrétaire
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

COTE D'IVOIRE

M. B. KADJA
Conseiller technique

M. E. MIEZAN EZO
Conseiller
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

ECUADOR/EQUATEUR

M. M. CARBO
Délégué permanent adjoint auprès de l'Unesco

EGYPT (Arab Republic of)/EGYPTE (République arabe d')

S. Exc. M. M.F. EL-KHATIB
Ambassadeur
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

M. W.A.MAHMOUD
Conseiller à la Délégation auprès de l'Unesco

FRANCE

M. F. ENAUD
Inspecteur général des Monuments historiques
Ministère de la culture et de la communication

M. L. CHABASON
Chef du service de la recherche, des études et du
traitement de l'information
Ministère de l'Environnement

M. Y. MANVILLE
Troisième Secrétaire
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

HOLY SEE/SAINT-SIEGE

Mgr. L. FRANA
Observateur permanent auprès de l'Unesco

HUNGARY/HONGRIE

M. L. DALANYI
Directeur
Division de la construction et du développement d'agglomération
Ministère de la construction et de l'urbanisme

M. J. PAPP
Divison des relations internationales
Ministère de la construction et de l'urbanisme

IRAN (Islamic Republic of)/IRAN (République islamique d')

M. R. FEIZ
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

M. A.A. ASCHARI
Délégué permanent adjoint auprès de l'Unesco

ITALY/ITALIE

Mme L. VLAD BORELLI
Ministère des biens culturels

Mme. M. PICCIALUTI CAPRIOLI
Archives d'Etat, Ministère des biens culturels

M. M. BONOCORE CACCIALUPI
Ministère des biens culturels

Professeur P. PASQUALINI
Ministère des Affaires étrangères

MALI

M. K. BOUNDY
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

MALTA/MALTE

Mgr. A. GAUCI
Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Mr. J. BARTOLO
Permanent Delegation to Unesco

MOROCCO/MAROC

M. D. DKHISSI
Chef de la Division de l'Inventaire du
patrimoine culturel
Ministère des Affaires culturelles

Mme N. SEDRATI
Premier secrétaire
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. J. CAPAO
Directeur de Département
Secrétaire d'Etat à la Culture

Mme A.E. SANTANA AFONSO
Attachée culturelle
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

NEPAL

H. E. Mr. D. R. UPRETY
Permanent Delegate to Unesco

Mr. N. S. THAPA
Deputy Permanent Delegate to Unesco

OMAN

Mr. A. AL-MOSSAWI
Deputy Permanent Delegate to Unesco

PAKISTAN

Mr. M.H. SHAUKAT
First Secretary
Embassy of Pakistan

PANAMA

M. E. NEWMAN
Délégué permanent adjoint auprès de l'Unesco

PERU/PEROU

S. Exc. M. J. R. RIBEYRO
Ambassadeur
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

M. C. RODRIGUEZ LARRAIN
Ministre Conseiller
Délégation auprès de l'Unesco

PHILIPPINES

Mrs. D. MACALINTAL
Deputy Permanent Delegate to Unesco

POLAND/POLOGNE

Professor O. CZERNER
President, Polish National Committee ICOMOS

PORTUGAL

M. L. CASTRO LOBO
Architecte
Institut portugais du patrimoine culturel

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

M. J.M. GONZALEZ-VALCARCEL
Vice-Président ICOMOS Espagne

M. C. BAZTAN LACASA
Architecte, Chef du Département des Monuments
Ministère de la Culture

Dr. J. M. MERINO DE CACERES
Architecte, Ministère de la Culture

M. J. SANCHEZ GARRIDO
Maire de Tolède

M. J. IGLESIAS
Maire de Caceres

SWEDEN/SUEDE

M. C. DANIELSSON
Deuxième Secrétaire
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

SWITZERLAND/SUISSE

S. Exc. M. C. HUMMEL
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

Mme A. BAUTY
Délégué permanent adjoint auprès de l'Unesco

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC/REPUBIQUE ARABE SYRIENNE

M. E. CHOUERI
Délégué permanent auprès de l'Unesco

TUNISIA/TUNISIE

Ms. S. ZAUCHE
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

UGANDA/OUGANDA

Dr. J. SEMPEBWA
Counsellor, Permanent Delegation to Unesco

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

Mr. P.H. DENTON
Heritage Sponsorship Division
Department of the Environment

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

*Ms. S. RECCE
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife
and Parks
Department of the Interior*

*Ms. S. CLEARY
Foreign Affairs Officer
Office of Ecology and Natural Resources
Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
Department of State*

*Mr. R. COOK
International Park Affairs Division
National Park Service
Department of the Interior*

*Mr. John POPPELIERS
International Liaison Officer for Cultural Resources
National Park Service
Department of the Interior*

YUGOSLAVIA/YOUGOSLAVIE

*M. M. KOLARIC
Conseiller au Gouvernement*

*Mrs. M. CANAK-MEDIC
Architecte, Conseiller scientifique
Institut pour la protection des monuments*

*M. M. MEDIC
Peintre-restaurateur
Musée national de Belgrade*

*M. M. PUC
Conseiller, Conservation de la nature*

*Mr. A. DEBEVEC
Conseiller, Biens naturels
Organisation de Tourisme de Portoroz*

*M. T. VUGA
Président du Comité pour la protection de l'environnement*

*Mme S. STEFANOVIC
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco*

B. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES

ARAB EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION)/ORGANISATION ARABE POUR L'EDUCATION, LA CULTURE ET LA SCIENCE (ALECSO)

M. F. AMMAR
Deuxième Secrétaire
Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

COUNCIL OF EUROPE/CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Mme G. BRIANZONI
Chef du Bureau de Paris

C. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION/ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE NON GOUVERNEMENTALE

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MUSEUMS/CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MUSEES

Mr. P. CARDON
Secretary-General

IV. UNESCO SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT DE L'UNESCO

Mr. H. LOPES
Assistant Director-General for Culture and Communication

Mr. B. von DROSTE
Director
Division of Ecological Sciences

Mrs. A. RAIDL
Director
Division of Cultural Heritage

Mr. D. de SAN
Chief, International Standards Division
Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs

Mrs. M. van VLIET
Division of Cultural Heritage

Mrs. J. ROBERTSON VERNHES
Division of Ecological Sciences

Mr. F.B. HUYGHE
Division of Cultural Heritage

Mr. N. ISHWARAN
Division of Ecological Sciences

Ms. P.C. BENEDICT
Division of Cultural Heritage

Temporary staff support approved by the World Heritage Committee
under the World Heritage Fund

Division of Cultural Heritage

1. 1 programme specialist (P-3) to assist in work related to the implementation of the Convention, particularly as regards the cultural heritage component US \$ 58.000
 2. 1 administrative assistant (GS-6) to maintain records of all income and expenditure under the Fund, organize the documentation and make all practical arrangements for the sessions of the World Heritage Committee, its Bureau and the General Assembly US \$ 40.000
 3. 1 secretary (GS-2/3) to assist the above-mentioned staff and temporary secretarial staff to help during peak-periods US \$ 27.000
-
- US \$ 125.000

Division of Ecological Sciences

1. 1 programme specialist (P-3) to assist in work related to the implementation of the Convention, particularly as concerns the natural heritage component US \$ 58.000
 2. 1 programme specialist for promotional activities concerning both the cultural and natural heritage (12 man/months at P-2 or approximately 9 man/months at P-3 level) US \$ 47.500
 3. 1 secretary to assist the above-mentioned staff US \$ 19.500
-
- US \$ 125.000
-
- TOTAL** **US \$ 250.000**
-
-