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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

REPORT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
Eleventh session

(Unesco Headquarters, 7-11 December 1987)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The eleventh session of the World Heritage Committee was held at Unesco Headquarters from 7-11 December 1987. It was attended by the following members of the Committee: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, France, Greece, India, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen Arab Republic.

2. Representatives of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) attended the session in an advisory capacity.

3. The following States Parties to the Convention, which were not members of the Committee, were represented as observers: Argentina, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China (People's Rep. of), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Germany (Fed. Rep. of), Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Yugoslavia. The German Democratic Republic which is a non State party to the Convention also attended as an observer. Representatives of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Food Programme also attended the session. The full list of participants is found as Annex 1 to this report.

II. OPENING OF THE SESSION

4. The representative of the Director-General, Mr. A. Kaddoura, Assistant Director-General of the Science Sector opened the meeting and welcomed all participants. In particular, he congratulated the new members of the Committee which had been elected at the Sixth General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, held during

the 24th session of the Unesco General Conference on 30 October 1987. He also outlined the importance of the work of the Convention which had been recognized by all Member States of Unesco at the last General Conference

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

5. With a modification in the order of examination of cultural and natural nominations, the Committee adopted the agenda for the session.

IV. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN, RAPPORTEUR AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

6. Mr. J.D. Collinson (Canada) was re-elected Chairman of the Committee by acclamation. Mrs. M. Stantcheva (Bulgaria) was elected as Rapporteur and the following members of the Committee as Vice-Chairmen: France, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

V. REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

7. The Secretary for the session, Mr. B. von Droste, Director, Division of Ecological Sciences presented the report of activities undertaken to implement the Convention since the last session of the Committee which was held from 24 to 28 November 1986. The number of countries that had deposited an instrument of ratification or acceptance to the Convention had risen to 99 and several other countries, for example Cape Verde, Congo, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia and Uruguay had indicated their intention to become States Parties. Representation in the Asian region continued to be relatively low, however two regional meetings - one in Sri Lanka on natural heritage and another in India on cultural heritage - were taking place and would stimulate more interest in the work of the Convention. The number of nominations also continued to increase and some measures had been considered by the Bureau of the Committee to manage the heavy work load which this entailed. The Committee was informed of the numerous projects for international assistance and training which had been approved over the last year. It was encouraging to note that there was an increase in the number of technical cooperation requests submitted to the Committee at this session. In this connection, it was noted that the Chairman, Mr. Collinson, accompanied by Mr. von Droste, had held a meeting with World Bank officials in view of cooperating on World Bank projects which may affect World Heritage properties. Finally, considerable efforts had been undertaken both by individual States Parties and by the Secretariat to promote the work of the Convention.

VI. TENTATIVE LISTS OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTIES

8. The Committee was informed that, since its last session, the tentative list of cultural properties of Sri Lanka as well as the tentative list of cultural and natural properties of Bolivia, China, Jamaica and the Philippines had been received by the Secretariat. In addition, the tentative list of cultural properties of the Maldives had been received and would be submitted to the Committee in 1988, after it had been completed. The number of States having submitted the tentative list of their cultural and natural properties and the

number of States having submitted the tentative list of their cultural properties only was respectively 18 and 12. Furthermore, the Secretariat informed the Committee that, in pursuance of a request of the Bureau in June 1987, a circular letter had been prepared to be sent to all those States Parties which had not submitted their tentative lists, asking them to do so as early as possible. Furthermore, the Committee was informed of meetings organized in 1985, 1986 and 1987 by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) for the harmonization of tentative lists of cultural properties of North-African countries, French-speaking African countries, North-European countries and countries of the Balkan region. The harmonization of tentative lists of cultural properties in the Asian countries would also be one of the items to be discussed at the regional meeting in India in December 1987. Lastly, the Secretariat recalled that the States which so wished could present a request for preparatory assistance for drawing up the tentative list of their properties.

VII. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

9. The Committee examined 61 nominations to the World Heritage List, taking account of the recommendations of ICOMOS and IUCN for each nomination. The Committee decided to include 41 cultural and natural properties on the World Heritage List and one extension, which are presented in section A below. The Committee also decided to defer its decision on 16 nominations, as noted under section B, and decided not to include 4 properties on the World Heritage List (section C). Finally, the Committee noted that the United Kingdom had withdrawn the nominations of Diana's Peak and High Peak, St. Helena, and of St. David's close and Bishop's Palace.

A. Cultural and Natural Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

<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>Kakadu National Park</u> (extension to include Stage II)	147	Australia	N(ii)(iii)(iv) C(iii)

The Committee recalled that at its 5th session held in Sydney (Australia) in 1981, while inscribing Kakadu National Park on the World Heritage List, it had noted that the Australian Government intended to proclaim additional areas in the Alligator River Region as part of Kakadu National Park and had recommended that such areas be included in the site inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Committee therefore welcomed the extension of the site to include such areas, which had been favourably reviewed by ICOMOS and IUCN. The Committee accordingly decided to include Stage II in the site inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Committee commended the Australian

authorities for having taken appropriate legislative measures to prohibit mineral exploration and mining and for their efforts to restore the natural ecosystems of the site. It also encouraged the Australian authorities to consider further extending the World Heritage site to include Stage III of the National Park and to modify the boundaries of Stages I and II in order to protect the entire catchment area, and to include the cultural values to the East of the present National Park.

Finally, the Committee requested the Australian authorities to provide further information on the possible impact of proposed military training activities in areas adjacent to the World Heritage site.

<u>Uluru National Park</u>	447	Australia	N(ii) (iii)
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The Committee commended the Australian authorities on the manner in which the management of this property gave an appropriate blend of the cultural and natural characteristics of this property. The Committee expressed the view that the site could be extended to include areas which would give a more complete representation of the arid zone and encouraged the Australian authorities to continue their efforts to reintroduce previously occurring native species.

<u>City of Potosi</u>	420	Bolivia	C(ii) (iv) (vi)
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<u>Brasilia</u>	445	Brazil	C(i) (iv)
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The Committee recommended that a conservation policy which respects the characteristics of the urban creation of 1956 be pursued in the federal district of Brasilia.

<u>Mount Taishan</u>	437	China (People's Rep. of)	C(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) N(iii)
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The Committee took note with satisfaction of the assurances given by the observer from China. They responded to the preoccupations of the Bureau which was concerned by the proliferation of buildings and tourism installations. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Bureau and requested that particular care be taken in developing this unique site.

<u>The Great Wall</u>	438	China (People's Rep. of)	C(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)
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<u>Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties</u>	439	"	C(iii) (iv)
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<u>Mogao Caves</u>	440	China (People's Rep. of)	C(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)
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The Committee drew the attention of the Chinese authorities to the need to take all necessary measures to safeguard the very vulnerable rock site of Mogao Caves. The Committee would like to be kept informed of all action undertaken to this end.

<u>The Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor</u>	441	"	C(i) (iii) (iv) (vi)
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The Committee would like to be informed by the Chinese authorities of the plans for the archaeological exploration, presentation and management of the site.

<u>Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian</u>	449	"	C(iii) (vi)
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<u>Dja Faunal Reserve</u>	407	Cameroon	N(ii) (iv)
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The Committee strongly encouraged the Cameroon authorities to continue the process to upgrade the legal status of this reserve to strengthen its protection, and also to adopt and implement the draft management plan prepared by the Garoua College. The Committee encouraged the Cameroon authorities to continue detailed surveys of the flora and fauna and to increase the documentation on the natural resources. Finally, the Committee also requested the Cameroon authorities to ensure that the planning of the trans-african highway would take into account its possible impacts the site.

<u>Gros Morne National Park</u>	419	Canada	N(i) (iii)
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<u>Hanseatic City of Lübeck</u>	272 Rev.	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	C(iv)
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The Committee recommended that the archaeological exploitation under the historic city of Lübeck be pursued, including in the zones not inscribed on the World Heritage List, and wished to be kept informed.

<u>Archaeological Site of Delphi</u>	393	Greece	C(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)
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<u>The Acropolis, Athens</u>	404	Greece	C(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (vi)
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<u>Budapest, the banks of the Danube with the dis- trict of Buda Castle</u>	400	Hungary	C(ii) (iv)
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The Committee took note of the statement made by the observer from Hungary that his Government undertook to make no modifications to the panorama of Budapest by adding constructions out of scale.

<u>Hollokő</u>	401 Rev.	Hungary	C(v)
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The Committee took note with satisfaction of the statement made by the observer from Hungary who recalled that Hollokő was protected not only by legal provisions but also by the will of all its inhabitants.

<u>Group of monuments at Pattadakal</u>	239 Rev.	India	C(iii) (iv)
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<u>Elephanta Caves</u>	244 Rev.	"	C(i) (iii)
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The Committee took note with satisfaction of the statement of the representative of India that her Government would take appropriate steps to protect this fragile property from the possible adverse impact of industrial projects in the vicinity.

<u>Brihadisvara Temple, Thanjavur</u>	250 Rev.	"	C(ii) (iii)
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<u>Sundarbans National Park</u>	452	"	N(ii) (iv)
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The Committee expressed the wish that the revised management plan be adopted as soon as possible and requested the Indian authorities to monitor projects that might have adverse effects on the park. The Committee recommended that research work aimed at the management of the tiger populations needed to be encouraged.

The Committee furthermore encouraged the Bangladesh authorities to nominate the adjacent Sundarbans reserves in Bangladesh.

<u>Venice and its lagoon</u>	394	Italy	C(i)(ii)(iii) (iv)(v)(vi)
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<u>Piazza del Duomo, Pisa</u>	395	"	C(i)(ii)(iv) (vi)
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<u>Sian Ka'an</u>	410	Mexico	N(iii) (iv)
<u>Pre-Hispanic City and National Park of Palenque</u>	411	"	C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
<u>Historic Centre of Mexico City and Xochimilco</u>	412	"	C(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
<u>Pre-Hispanic City of Teotihuacan</u>	414	"	C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

The Committee took note with satisfaction of the progress achieved with respect to the draft decree designed to protect the whole of the valley of Teotihuacan.

<u>Historic Centre of Oaxaca and Archaeological site of Monte Alban</u>	415	"	C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
<u>Historic Centre of Puebla</u>	416	"	C(ii)(iv)

The Committee considered that the complementarity of the colonial city of Puebla and of the Pre-Hispanic site of Cholula had been weakened by the urbanization of the area and that it was therefore not possible in the present circumstances to proceed with a joint inscription. Consequently, the historic centre of Puebla alone was inscribed on the World Heritage List.

<u>Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou</u>	444	Morocco	C(iv)(v)
<u>Bahla Fort</u>	433	Oman	C(iv)

Concerned by the degradation of the earth structures of the fort and of the oasis of Bahla, the Committee suggested that the Sultanate of Oman submit a request for technical cooperation and consider the possibility of nominating this property for inscription on the World Heritage List in Danger.

<u>Manu National Park</u>	402	Peru	N(ii)(iv)
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The Committee encouraged the Peruvian authorities to continue to involve assistance agencies in providing support for this Park and to pursue the anthropology programme regarding the resident native population. The Committee also wished to bring the Peruvian authorities' attention to the need for a rural development project in the buffer zone of the Park.

<u>The Cathedral, the Alcazar and the Archivo de Indias in Seville</u>	383 Rev.	Spain	C(i)(ii)(iii)(vi)
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<u>Nemrut Dag</u>	448	Turkey	C(i)(iii)(iv)
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The Committee took note of the undertaking of the representative of Turkey that the archaeological state of the site would be respected during the works foreseen in the next few years.

<u>Blenheim Palace</u>	425	United Kingdom	C(ii)(iv)
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<u>City of Bath</u>	428	"	C(i)(ii)(iv)
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<u>Hadrian's Wall</u>	430	"	C(ii)(iii)(iv)
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<u>Palace of Westminster, Abbey of Westminster and Saint Margaret's Church</u>	426	"	C(i)(ii)(iv)
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<u>Chaco Culture National Historical Park</u>	353 Rev.	United States of America	C(iii)
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<u>Monticello and University of Virginia in Charlottesville</u>	442	"	C(i)(iv)(vi)
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<u>Hawaii Volcanoes National Park</u>	409	"	N(ii)
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The Committee wished to encourage the Park authorities to continue their commendable work on geological research and on the control of exotic species.

<u>Kilimanjaro National Park</u>	403	United Republic of Tanzania	N(iii)
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The Committee recommended that the Tanzanian authorities pursue plans for extending the Park to include more areas of montane forests and to continue their efforts to strengthen protective measures. In particular, the Committee requested that a management plan be prepared which would improve the effective management of the park. The representative of Tanzania informed the Committee that he would report on progress at the next session of the Bureau.

B. Deferred nominations

- a) The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Bureau, and decided to defer the examination of the following nominations:

<u>Panda Reserves</u>	435	China (People's Rep. of)
<u>Cathedral "Unserer Lieben Frau" in Freiburg</u>	418	Germany (Fed. Rep. of)
<u>The Gorge of Samaria National Park</u>	406	Greece
<u>Ostia antica, Porto and the Isola Sacra</u>	397	Italy
<u>Patzcuaro Lake Cultural Zone</u>	413	Mexico
<u>Bat Necropolis</u>	434	Oman
<u>Old City of Salamanca</u>	381 Rev.	Spain
The Committee noted that the complementary file on Salamanca presented by the Spanish authorities responded satisfactorily to the requests formulated by the Bureau. The Committee decided to reconsider this site at its next session, when it had examined the results of the comparative studies on the university towns of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance requested by the Bureau.		
<u>Sinharaaja Forest Reserve</u>	182	Sri Lanka
<u>Ecclesiastical sites of Lough Erne</u>	427	United Kingdom
<u>New Lanark</u>	429	"
<u>Pu'uhonua o' Honaunau National Historical Park</u>	443	United States of America

b) Furthermore, the Committee decided to defer the examination of the following nominations:

<u>Cerro Colorado</u>	408	Argentina
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The Committee deferred its decision on this nomination in order to give ICOMOS the opportunity to make a further evaluation of this property.

Archaeological Park of
Selinunte

396

Italy

The Committee deferred the examination of this property until additional information on the plans for the archaeological park had been received.

Castel del Monte

398

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The Committee noted that the Italian Government had not yet given assurances regarding the protection of the landscape which surrounds Castel del Monte and which is an integral part of the site.

Tongariro National Park

421

New Zealand

The Committee recognized the value of this site in meeting the natural criteria (ii) and (iii) but wished that this nomination be deferred until the New Zealand authorities have completed the new management plan which should give particular attention to placing limits on ski developments and to better reflecting the Maori cultural values as part of the management concept of the site.

Lake District National Park

422

United Kingdom

The Committee wished to leave open its decision on this nomination until it had further clarified its position regarding the inscription of cultural landscapes.

C. Cultural and Natural properties which the Committee decided not to
inscribe on the World Heritage
List.

National Nature
Conservation Area of the
Middle and Upper Proterozoic
Sequences: Jixian.

436

China
(People's Rep.
of)

The Committee recognized the geological importance of this site within China but did not consider that it met the criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Port of Khor Rori

431

Oman

Although the Committee recognized the importance of the "incense road" in intercontinental exchanges since antiquity, it considered that, in its present state, the nomination concerning the site of Khor Rori did not fulfil the criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Sur al-Luwatiya, the 432
Historic Centre of Matrah

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Although the Committee recognized the value of the Historic Centre of Matrah for the heritage of the Sultanate of Oman, it considered that the nomination did not fulfil the criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Dalt Vila (Ibiza) 417 Spain

Although the Committee recognized the historical value of this site in the Balearic Islands, it considered that the material evidence of its multi-millennial past was not sufficient to justify inscription on the World Heritage List.

With respect to the last three cultural sites mentioned above, the Committee stated that it would be willing to take into consideration any new nomination prepared in consultation with ICOMOS, if new elements were presented which would warrant the inscription of these sites on the World Heritage List.

10. The representative of the United States of America referred to paragraph 29 of the "Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention" which stipulates that the examination of new towns of the 20th century "should be deferred until all the traditional historic towns which represent the most vulnerable part of the heritage of mankind, have been entered on the World Heritage List". In view of this provision, she stated the opposition of her delegation to the inscription of Brasilia. The representatives of Canada and of India also expressed their concern about the inscription of a new town, given the above-mentioned provisions of the Operational Guidelines.

11. The question of inscribing traditional villages gave rise to a debate and several Committee members felt that it should be further studied in order to guide the Committee as to the policy to be followed in this matter.

VIII. MONITORING THE STATUS OF CONSERVATION OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

A. Cultural properties.

12. The Chairman informed the Committee that, in accordance with the request of the Committee at its 10th session, a working group of the Bureau had been set up to examine the problems raised by the establishment of a system to monitor the state of conservation of cultural properties included in the World Heritage List. The working group had proposed the principles of the system and the procedure to be followed, and had, furthermore, drawn up two draft questionnaires. The Chairperson of the working group specified that the first questionnaire would be addressed to all the States Parties concerned. Subsequently, the Secretariat would, if necessary, ask for further details by means of the second questionnaire. She also drew the attention of the Committee in

particular to paragraphs 12, 15 and 16 of the document SC-87/CONF.005/5.

13. The working group was congratulated on the proposed system which gave rise to a wide exchange of views. Emphasis was placed on the need to ensure that States were the primary source of information, on the need for the Committee to have objective information at its disposal and on the fact that the system should be considered by the States as an incentive to conserve their listed sites and not as a means of control. Certain speakers requested that the "reliable sources" of information mentioned in paragraph 14 of the document mentioned above be clearly defined. It was furthermore suggested that ICOMOS should be more closely associated with the proposed system. There was also some discussion on the composition of the focal points referred to in paragraph 19 of this document. Certain aspects of the proposed system gave rise to reservations on its complexity and on the fact that it was not adapted to the needs of States. One member of the Committee underlined the fact that the date of 31 March foreseen in paragraph 8 was somewhat unrealistic. Another speaker insisted that the system should be implemented at first on a trial basis. The Chairman summarized the discussion, stating that he had detected a definite interest in implementing the system as proposed by the working group, at least for an experimental period, following which the necessary adjustments could be made. The Committee so decided.

14. The Director of the Division of Cultural Heritage also drew the Committee's attention to the problems which could result from the very brief period of time foreseen for the presentation of replies to the first questionnaire and to the number of sites to be examined each year which now amounted to 50. In accordance with the procedure foreseen, the Committee should draw up the list of the first fifty cultural properties which should be monitored in 1988 (1). The Director of the Division of Cultural Heritage then proceeded to present those cases in which the Secretariat had recently intervened concerning World Heritage cultural properties for which the Secretariat had received information on the state of conservation. The Secretariat had received replies which indicated that the States had taken the necessary measures to respond to the problems raised. Such was the case for Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores and the Monastery of the Hieronymites in Lisbon, Portugal, Giza in Egypt, Auschwitz in Poland and for Cregneash and Stonehenge in the United Kingdom. With respect to the Old Town of Quebec in Canada, Goreme in Turkey, the town of Olinda in Brazil and the Monastery of St. Hydra in Egypt, the Secretariat was in contact with the authorities concerned. She furthermore informed the Committee of a report received from the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany providing indications of restoration work on Würzburg Residence and the Church of Wies.

15. The representative of Brazil informed the Committee of the creation of a park between Olinda and Recife which would ensure that the zone between the two towns remained non-aedificandi. He

1 The list of the first fifty cultural properties inscribed on the World Heritage List was later brought to the attention of the Committee - see Annex II.

also brought to the attention of the Committee the problems of land subsidence, of dense traffic and increase in tourism to which the town of Olinda was exposed. He added that the authorities of his country were solving these problems. Furthermore, he requested that the Secretariat communicate to the Permanent Delegations any information received with respect to the state of conservation of World Heritage sites. The representative of Canada informed the Committee that the Director of the Cultural Heritage of her country had been in contact with the local authorities concerning the two projects which were giving rise to concern in the old town of Quebec and indicated that the representative of her country would report on this question at the next session of the Bureau. The observer from the Federal Republic of Germany referred to the report of an expert from ICOMOS on the problems of integrity which had been raised in connection with Speyer Cathedral; precious advice had been given in this report for which he thanked ICOMOS.

B. Natural properties.

16. The representative of IUCN reported on the status of conservation of twelve natural World Heritage properties and made a statement on the poaching of rhinoceros. A summary of this presentation was available as information document SC-87/CONF.005/INF 1.

17. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the situation in two of the natural sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger - namely Djoudj National Park (Senegal) and Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Tanzania) - had considerably improved in the last year and that IUCN would be proposing that they be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger in the next two years. The situation of Garamba National Park (Zaire) was also improving but was still critical.

18. The Committee requested its Chairman to write to the authorities concerned for the following natural sites mentioned in the IUCN document in order that progress reports could be submitted to the Committee at its next session: Western Tasmania National Parks (Australia); Mt. Nimba (Cote d'Ivoire/Guinea); Machu Picchu Historic Sanctuary (Peru); Niokolo-Koba National Park (Senegal); Selous Game Reserve (Tanzania);

19. The representative of Tunisia informed the Committee that a Unesco/World Heritage consultant was currently reviewing the situation of Ichkeul National Park which had been mentioned in the IUCN document: he stated that his country would certainly nominate this site to the List of World Heritage in Danger if this was recommended in the consultant's report.

20. The Committee noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Yugoslav authorities to reduce water pollution levels in the Skocjan caves.

21. The Committee noted the very serious problems of poaching in the Mana Pools Complex (Zimbabwe) and noted that the procedure had been started by the Zimbabwe authorities to nominate this property on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

22. The Committee took note of the IUCN statement on the poaching of rhinoceros in general, and of the declaration of the representative of the Yemen Arab Republic contesting views expressed by IUCN saying that these views did not correspond to the real situation and did not look into the problem in its globality. The Committee requested the Secretariat to continue its cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and particularly to investigate what joint measures could be taken to reinforce the protection against poaching in certain World Heritage sites.

IX SITUATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND AND BUDGET FOR 1988

23. The Committee examined document SC-87/CONF.005/6 and took note of the explanations given in the addendum. It noted that as at 30 November 1987 the cash in hand amounted to \$2,490,720 and that since that date, a voluntary contribution of \$200,000 had been received from a State Party, bringing the total amount of the cash in hand to \$2,690,720.

24. Given this financial situation, the Committee adopted the following budget for 1988:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Preparatory assistance and regional studies	100,000
Technical cooperation	700,000
Training	500,000
Emergency assistance	200,000
Promotional activities, information and monitoring	150,000
Advisory services (IUCN \$103,600) (ICOMOS \$176,400)	280,000
Temporary assistance to the Secretariat	260,000
	<hr/> 2,190,000
3% Contingency funds	65,700
	<hr/> 2,255,700
Reserve (16% of total)	435,020
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TOTAL	2,690,720 =====

X. REQUESTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

25. The Committee examined the requests presented in document SC-87/CONF.005/7. The Committee noted that the Bureau had met on 9 December 1987 to consider these requests and, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraphs 69 to 91 of the Operational Guidelines, had approved the requests amounting to not more than \$30,000. The Committee decided to approve the other requests taking account of the Bureau's recommendations. The requests approved are as follows:

Preparatory assistance

China (People's Rep. of) for drawing up safeguarding plans for the cultural sites inscribed on the World Heritage List.

\$25,000

Total

\$25,000

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Technical cooperation

Tassili N'Ajjer (Algeria) for equipment and consultant services to prepare a large scale project to implement the management plan.

\$17,000

Dja Faunal Reserve (Cameroon) as a contribution to the adoption and implementation of the draft management plan.

\$30,000

Petra (Jordan) as a contribution towards research work on weathering and subsequent protection of the property

\$50,000

Selous Game Reserve (Tanzania) for equipment for anti-poaching measures

\$50,000

Istanbul (Turkey) for equipment.

\$30,000

Durmitor National Park (Yugoslavia) for equipment for research on forest die-back and related conservation problems

\$50,000

Khami Ruins National Monument (Zimbabwe) for safeguarding work.

\$25,000

Total

\$252,000

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Training

Brazil: for training in the conservation and restoration of historic areas

\$40,000

China: as a contribution to the programme for the training of natural heritage conservation specialists.

\$30,000

For a study tour in Cote d'Ivoire for African francophone students at the Montpellier training course on forest and fauna protection.

\$30,000

Haiti: for training courses at the National History Park-Citadel, Sans Souci, Ramiers.

\$25,000

Mexico: for the training of specialists responsible for the conservation of cultural sites included in the World Heritage List.

\$42,000

Total

\$167,000

Emergency assistance

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Ecuador, Quito: for the urgent work required for the consolidation of monuments damaged by the earthquake.

\$70,000

Total

\$70,000

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XI PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

26. The Committee took note of document SC-87/CONF.005/8 presenting the promotional activities undertaken in 1987 and those foreseen for 1988. The Committee congratulated the Secretariat on its work and emphasised the need to expand this promotion programme.

27. It was recalled that States Parties have a responsibility in strengthening promotional activities. Several members of the Committee mentioned the activities undertaken in their respective countries, such as the production of stamps or pamphlets on world heritage sites in Yugoslavia and India, or the publication and sale at news-stands of a series of booklets on world heritage sites in Brazil, or the printing and the distribution of the folding poster on the World Heritage Convention in China. The bulletin produced in the United Kingdom "International Heritage" was also mentioned as a particularly successful type of promotional material which could serve as an example to other States Parties.

28. The Committee requested the Secretariat to ensure that there were close links with the promotion of the international campaigns to safeguard the cultural heritage. The Committee also suggested that better use could be made of technical cooperation activities to make the Convention better known, particularly by systematically marking equipment provided under technical cooperation with the World Heritage emblem. It requested the Secretariat to mention how useful this procedure could be in identifying work carried out thanks to the Convention.

29. The representative of Brazil indicated that there was an error in the siting of a Brazilian property in the World Heritage folding brochure and was assured that this would be corrected in the future.

30. Finally, as concerns the technical cooperation requests for promotional activities, the Committee accepted the Bureau's recommendation whereby the Bureau could consider as receivable only requests aimed at making the Convention better known in general and not for promoting a specific site, and to grant only amounts not exceeding \$5,000 for such requests. However, amounts up to \$10,000 could be granted in exceptional cases on condition that the Chairman of the Committee gave his approval. The Secretariat was entrusted with modifying the "Operational Guidelines" to include these points. In accordance with this decision, the Committee accepted two requests for technical cooperation submitted by Haiti for the production of an audio-visual presentation, and by the People's Republic of China for a contribution to a film on World Heritage, respectively for \$6,000 and \$10,000.

XII. NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS

31. Given the high number of nominations and the problems that this situation might cause for their evaluation and the smooth running of the work of the Committee, the Bureau had wished that the Committee examine whether it was suitable - and in which manner - to eventually envisage a limitation to the number of nominations in the future. The Committee also expressed its concern that the examination of nominations had taken up most of the time available at the expense of the other items on the agenda, particularly financial matters.

32. Several members of the Committee considered that it was desirable to keep the World Heritage List, established under the increasingly popular World Heritage Convention, open to as many nominations as possible while ensuring quality control and adherence to the operational guidelines. One view was expressed that it should be possible to improve the working methods and procedures of the Committee, particularly for examining nominations more rapidly and effectively, by providing information on the categories of nominations already received and the States Parties concerned.

33. The Committee reviewed the means that could be envisaged for limiting the number of nominations in the future in as fair as possible a manner: several ideas were put forward such as limiting the maximum of nominations to be examined each year to say 25 or 30 giving priority to previously deferred nominations; the strict application of criteria; the review and updating of tentative lists particularly for cultural sites; the possibility of classifying nominations by types giving preference to nominations of sites corresponding to themes which were under or not represented on the World Heritage List; calling on States Parties to voluntarily limit the number of nominations submitted each year, etc.

34. A member of the Committee suggested that although the Convention did not oblige the States Parties to draw up lists of properties of

national or regional importance, such lists could possibly be brought to the attention of the Committee for its information.

35. The Committee recognised that the question of the number and type of nominations was a complex issue which had already been raised at its previous sessions and which would need to be studied in some depth. The Committee decided to establish a working group, and the Chairman set out its terms of reference as follows: to review all the sites already inscribed on the World Heritage List; to review the tentative lists already received; to review ways and means of ensuring a rigorous application of the criteria established by the Committee; to review ways and means of better managing the agenda of the Committee sessions. The proposals of the working group on the above questions will be submitted to the Bureau at its next session.

36. The following States Parties indicated that they wished to participate in the working group, under the chairmanship of Sri Lanka: Australia, Bulgaria, France, Greece, Mexico, Tunisia. The working group would remain open to other members of the Committee who wished also to take part.

XIII. PROCEDURE FOR EXTENDING WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

37. When examining the proposal to extend Kakadu National Park (Australia), the Committee recognised that there were no indications in the "Operational Guidelines" for States Parties in proposing extensions to sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Committee therefore requested the Secretariat to incorporate such indications, particularly concerning the documentation to be made available to enable the Bureau and the Committee to examine such proposals.

XIV. DATE AND PLACE OF THE 12th SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

38. The representative from Brazil recalled that his country had on several previous occasions invited the Committee to host one of its sessions in Brasilia. Now that this property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, the Brazilian authorities wished to reiterate their invitation and to host the 12th session of the Committee in Brasilia in 1988.

39. The Committee thanked the Brazilian representative for the invitation made on behalf of his country. Many members of the Committee felt that, although most intergovernmental Unesco meetings should be held at Unesco Headquarters in Paris, there was a real advantage in holding alternate meetings of the World Heritage Committee outside Paris since this gave an excellent opportunity to make the work of the Convention better known in the host country and region. Furthermore, the members of the Committee could have the chance to visit certain World Heritage properties and see international assistance projects at work.

40. The disadvantages of holding the next Committee session outside Unesco Headquarters were expressed by several Committee members who

recognised that certain States Members of the Committee would face additional difficulties in ensuring their participation at a session away from Paris. In addition, the costs for the Secretariat in the 24 C/5 only covered the amounts foreseen for meetings at Unesco Headquarters. In this connection, the Brazilian representative informed the Committee that his government was willing to cover the additional costs for the Secretariat.

41. The Committee, taking account of the advantages and disadvantages outlined above, accepted the invitation of the Brazilian authorities to hold the 12th session of the Committee in Brasilia on the condition that an agreement could be made between Brazil and Unesco so that all additional costs for such a meeting away from Headquarters would be met by the host country. The provisional date for the session would be from 5-9 December 1988.

XV REPRESENTATION ON THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

42. The representative of Algeria noted that the present composition of the World Heritage Committee was somewhat imbalanced in terms of geographical representation, with a particular lack of representation of African States Parties. This meant that there was a resulting imbalance in the representation of cultural regions. The Algerian representative suggested that the Bureau and the Committee should re-examine the voting procedure for the General Assembly of States Parties.

43. The Committee agreed that there was a need to ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world, as is stated in Article 8, paragraph 1 of the Convention. It requested the Secretariat to present the Bureau and the Committee with proposals which would respond to this need and which could eventually be adopted by the 7th General Assembly of States Parties in 1989.

XVI CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

44. The Chairman informed the Committee that he had met with Mr. Federico Mayor, Director-General of Unesco, on 11 December 1987 and had highlighted the importance of the work of the Convention as well as the need that Unesco provides a core of permanent professional staff positions to ensure continuity and efficiency in the work of the World Heritage Secretariat.

45. The Chairman thanked all those who had contributed to the Committee's work and the representative of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the other members of the Committee, thanked the Chairman in turn for his efficient leadership. The Chairman then announced the closure of the session.

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

Eleventh Session / Onzième session

Unesco Headquarters, Paris, 7-11 December 1987
Siège de l'Unesco, 7-11 décembre 1987

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS / LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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Mr Colin KAISER
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Mme Florence PORTELETTE
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C. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS / ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVER-
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Ms P.C. BENEDICT
Division of Cultural Heritage

THE FIRST FIFTY CULTURAL SITES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LISTPROPERTIES INSCRIBED IN 1978

<u>Name of property</u>	<u>State Party</u>
L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Park	Canada
City of Quito	Ecuador
Rock-hewn Churches, Lalibela	Ethiopia
Aachen Cathedral	Germany (Federal Républic of)
Cracow's Historic Centre	Poland
Wieliczka Salt Mine	"
Island of Gorée	Senegal
Mesa Verde	United States of America

PROPERTIES INSCRIBED IN 1979

Boyana Church	Bulgaria
Madara Rider	"
Thracian tomb of Kazanlak	"
Rock-hewn churches of Ivanovo	"
Memphis and its Necropolis - the Pyramid fields from Giza to Dahshur	Egypt
Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis	"
Nubian monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae	"
Islamic Cairo	"
Abu Mena	"
Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region	Ethiopia
Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay	France
Chartres Cathedral	"
Palace and Park of Versailles	"
Vézelay, Church and Hill	"
Decorated Grottoes of the Vézère Valley	"

<u>Name of property</u>	<u>State Party</u>
Forts and castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions	Ghana
Tikal National Park	Guatemala
Antigua Guatemala	"
Tchogha Zanbil	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Persepolis	"
Meidan Emam, Esfahan	"
Rock drawings in Valcamonica	Italy
Kathmandu Valley	Nepal
Urnes Stave Church	Norway
Bryggen	"
Auschwitz Concentration Camp	Poland
Ancient City of Damascus	Syrian Arab Republic
Medina of Tunis	Tunisia
Site of Carthage	"
Amphitheatre of El Djem	"
Independence Hall	United States of America
Old City of Dubrovnik	Yugoslavia
Stari Ras and Sopocani	"
Historical complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian	"
Ohrid region with its cultural and historical aspect and its natural environment	"
Natural and Culturo-Historical Region of Kotor	"

PROPERTIES INSCRIBED IN 1980

Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad	Algeria
Historic town of Ouro Preto	Brazil
Paphos	Cyprus
Lower Valley of the Awash	Ethiopia
Tiya	"
Aksum	"